

HEAD QUARTERS (G. 7)  
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22. A Dictionary of the Pahâri Dialects as spoken in the  
Punjab Himalayas.

By Pandit TĪKA RĀM JOSHI, *Author of a Grammar and  
Dictionary of Kanāwari.* Edited by H. A. ROSE, C.S., *Panjab.*

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 *bolia* = having said; *jāia* = having gone.

A, *adv.* Yes. (Also *añhāñ.*)

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

Abé, *adv.* Now, at this time.

Abkhorá, *n.m.* (P. *ábkhorá.*) A small deep pot with a rim.

Akhú or -á, *adj.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Good. *adv.* Very well.

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.  
-rákhni, *v.t. re.* To keep in memory.

Adhu or -á, *adj.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Half, semi-

Adkañ, *n.m.* Elbow.

Adlí, *n.f.* An area equal to 4 *bighás* of land.

Admeñ, *adv.* Mid-way.

Adr, *n.m.* (S. *Adara.*) Homage, respect.

Adrí *n.f.* (S. *Adara.*) Respect, honour.

Afarnú, *v.i. re.* To swell, puff up; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Afi, *pro.* Self. -é. By it-, him-, or herself.

A'g, *n.f.* (S. *Agni.*) Fire. (Also *ági.*)

Agá, *n.m.* Fore.

Agalñu, *v.t. re.* To shut in, to lock up; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Agardán, *n.m.* A vessel for burning incense.

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

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

Agé, *adv.* Before, a little before (this).

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

Agjhárá, jhárá, *n.m.* A tinder-box.

Āglá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* The former.

Āgrī, āgré, *adv.* Before this, some time ago.

Āi, *v. art.*, second person singular of Hoṇu, to be. See U.  
Tú āi nokhá mičh: "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.

Aimraj, *n.f.* The wild grape.

Ain, *n.m.* The flying-fox. (Also *en, een.*)

Ain, *ad.* Good; -hoṇi, to be good: *Ain howi yára jetú áwi guwán,*  
"Friend, it is well that you have come."

Aiñshu, *adv.* This year.

Aiñthnu, *v.i. re.* To twist, to strut; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Āiyá, *int.* Oh, ah.

Ā'j, *adv.* To-day. Ājje, *adv.* Just to-day.

Ājku, *adj.*; *m. -á; f. -i, pl. -é.* Of to-day.

Akal, *n.f.* (P. *aql.*) Wisdom, sense. -bír, *n.m.* A medicine (*Datisca cannibima*).

Ākhar, *n.m.* (S. Akshara.) Letters, characters (*pl.*).

Ākhi, *n.f.* (S. Akshin.) Eyes. (*Dim.* Akhtí, pretty little eye).

Akhtai, *n. pl.* See Athkai.

Akrnu, *v.i. re.* To be stiff, to strut; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Ā'l, *n.m.* An esculent root, like the potato (*kachālū*).

Ałakh-jagáwná, *v.i. re.* To ask for alms.

Āłti, *n.f.* A drink. -bharni, *v.i. re.* To drink.

Āmá, *n.f.* (S. Ambá.) Mother.

Amal, *n.m.* Intoxication.

Amb, *n.m.* (S. Āmra.) Mango. (Also *ám*).

Ambar, *adv.* Up.; *pre.* above. (Also *ambr.*) S. Amvara, the sky.

Aminchári, *n.f.* A post held by the Kanwar, said to be equivalent to Private Secy. (used in the Mandi State).

Amłu, -á, *m.*; -is, *a*; *pl.* Sour, acid.

Ā'n, *n.f.* An oath, a curse.

Añchal, *n.m.* (S. Anchala, a cloth.) Corner of a cloth or scarf.

Añchlá, *n.m.* Ribbon which is more than two fingers in breadth.

Añdgal, *n.m.* A wasp; *pl.*

Añdhá, *m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é; adj.* Blind.

Āndhá = dhundh. *n.f.* Misrule; -máchni, -hoijáni. *v.i. re. & ir.*  
To suffer from misrule or bad government.

Añdhou, -a, *adj. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* Unwashed, unclean.

Āndi, *n.f.* See Ānni.

Añdr, *ad.* (H. *andar.*) Inside. -o dá, *adv.* From inside.

Andréłá, *n.m.* The auspicious time at which a bride enters her husband's home (*Syn. wásni*).

Andro-dá or -fa, *adv.* From the inside.

Andro-khe, *adv.* To the inside.

Andról, *n.m.* See Naroł.

Añgału, *v.i. re.* To be entangled, to be embroiled; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Añgant, *ad.* Innumerable, numerous. (Alike in all genders.)

[N.S.]

Aṅgulī, *n.f.* A finger.Anī, *n.f.* (1) An edge; (2) a band of soldiers; (3) a battle.Añ-iñ, *adj.* A little. -jyá, *ad. m.* A small quantity.Añí-rákhṇu, *v.t. re.* To keep ready. -deṇu, *v.t. re.* To allow to bring.Añj, *n.f.*; *pl.* -o. Sinews.Añkar, *n.m.* Revenue in kind (used in the Mandí State).Aṇmuk, *adj.* Durable, imperishable (alike in all genders).Annal, *n.f.* (S. Anjali.) The cavity formed by putting the palms of the hands together.Añni, *n.f.* Testicles (also *añḍi*).Aṇ-nu, *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.Añt, *n.f. pl.* -o. Enmity, discord.Añthí, *v.* Is. Ní-. Is not.Añwalá, *n.m.* (S. Āmalaka.) *Emblca myrabolan (Phyllanthus emblica).* *pl.* -e.Aṇṇu, -á, *pro.*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. One's own.Appe, *pro.* See Appu. (Bághal, Kunihá and Nárágarh.) *Appé kuṛi ghar ná basdi, horánu sikh dasdi.* "The girl herself doesn't live with her husband, but she gives hints to others."Áppú, áppi, *pro.* Myself, yourself, himself, herself.Á'r, *n.m.* (H. yár.) A friend.Árá, *n.m.* (1) A friend; (2) a kind of long saw.Árá, *ad. m.*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Aslant, crooked.Árhá, *n.m.* (S. Adhaka.) A grain measure equal to 4 *páthás*.Árhat, Árat, *n.f.* A tax levied on all imports. Jubbal.Ári, *n.f.* (1) The handle of a plough; (2) *adj.* crooked.Árí, *n.f.* (H. yári.) Friendship, acquaintance.Árié-kharié, *adv.* In trouble.Arj, *n.m. pl.* -o (P. arz.) A request.Arṇu, *v.i. re.* To insist; *f.* i. *pl.* -é.Árshu, *n.m.* (H. árshí.) A looking-glass.Arú, *n.m.* The hill apricot (*pl.* no singular).Arúsa, *n.m.* A medicinal plant.Asau, *v.* Is, or are. (From the irreg. verb *honu*, to be.)Ásé, *v.* Art (2nd pers. sing. pres. of *honu*, to be).Ásé, *pro.* We (1st pers. pl. nominative).Ásé, *pro.* 1st per. *pl.* We. (From Punjábí, *así*.)A'sh, *n.f.* (S. Áshá.) Hope.Ashi, *ad.* 80; -wáñ, 80th.Ashiyá, *n.m.* (S. Ashíti = 80.) A fine of Rs. 80 in cash, paid to a ruler at a *jágrá*.Ashu, *n.m.* (S. Ashru.) Tears. *Sháre muiñ sháshu sháñwuc áye áshu.* "Her mother-in-law died in June, she weeps for her in July" (implying inconsistency). (Also *ássú*.)Asklu, *n.m.* A pudding, made of rice-flour.

- Āsrá, n.m.** (S. Āshraya.) Hope. -rákḥṇá, *v.i. re.* To rely on.
- Āstáj, n.m.** (P. *ustád.*) Clever man. (Also *stáj.*)
- Āsthán, n.m.** (S. Sthána.) A place, especially of a deity.
- Āstmí, átheñ** (S. Āshṭami.) *n.f.* The eighth day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Āstú, n.m. pl.** Human bones sent to the Ganges, after cremation. (Also *fúl.*)
- Athkaj, athké, 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.)
- Āthth, ad.** (S. Ashta), 8.
- Athwára, n.m.** (S. Āshṭavára, 8 days.) Daily *begār* or *corvée*, in which each *pargana* has to supply three coolies a day for various duties to the State (Kuthar State): *lit.* = 8 days' free labour in the *darbār* (Jubbál). In Bushahr *thwára*.
- Ātkaṇu v.i. re.** To stop, to wait, to retain; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ātkarki-jeolá, n.m.** A term for exceptionally inferior land, for which cash payment was made. (Kullu, Lyall's Sett. Rep., 1875.)
- Āttá, n.m.** (H. *átá.*) Flour.
- Aukhá, adj. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.** In trouble: also 'difficult.'
- Aukhí, n.f.** Difficulty, trouble.
- Auñshu, adv.** See *Aiñshu*.
- Āurá, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.** Unfilled, half filled. (Also *auru.*)
- Āuré-bhág, n.m.** Evil fate, unluckiness.
- Āuṭh, n.f.** The right of the youngest brother to an excess share for his marriage expenses, if he be unmarried.
- Āwanu, v.t. re.** To come; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Āwi-jánu, v.i. ir.** To arrive; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Also *áwnu.*)
- Āwuñ, pro.** I (1st pers. sing.) (Also *Āñ*). It becomes *muweñ* with the past tense of a transitive verb. As: *Muweñ bolú tú ná de*, "I said, 'you should not go.'"
- Awrú, -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.** Somewhat empty, not quite full.

## B

- Bábá, n.m.** Father, progenitor.
- Bábru, n.m.** A kind of cake (always used in the plural).
- Bá'ch, n.f.** Dampness, wet.
- Bachár, n.m.** (S. Vichára.) A curse. -*deṇe, v.t. re.* To curse.
- Bacháwnu, v.t. re.** To save.
- Báchchhá, n.m.** (P. *pádsháh.*) A king, emperor.
- Bachér, n.m.** Storing curds and butter (instead of eating them) in order to make clarified butter.
- Bachnó-de-áṇnu, v.t. re.** To conciliate, to compromise; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Bachháwaní, n.f.** A subscription. -*páni, v.t. re.* To subscribe.
- Bachháwnu, v.t. re.** To spread or lay out (a bed).

[N.S.]

Bachhāwul, *n.m.* A broom. -*deṇu*, *v.i. re.* To sweep.Bachhānu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bichhānā*.) (1) To spread a bed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
(2) To subscribe.Báchhu, or -*á*, *n.m. f. -í, pl. -é.* A calf.Bachnu, *v.i. re.* To escape; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Badal, *n.m.* An answer, a reply. -*dená*, *v.i. ir.* To reply.Bādám, *n.m. pl.* (H. *bádám*.) Almonds.Badár, *n.m.* A kinsman. -*nu*, *v.t. re.* To act like a kinsman.Badáru, *n.m.* (1) A sept of Kanets. (2) A *parganá* in the Koti State.Bádhá, *n.m.* Enhancement, increase in taxes.Badhāwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To extinguish, to put out; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
(2) To enlarge.Bádhi, *n.m. f. -an.* A carpenter.Bádhu or -*á*, *ad. m. f. -í, pl. -é.* Without limit.Bádhu, *v.t. re.* To cut; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Bádli, *n.f.* (H. *bádal*.) Clouds. *Hyúñ ghalalá badlie.* The snow will melt with the clouds.Bádli or -*á*, *adj. m.* Cloudy.Baḍrá, -*u*, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Larger.Baḍru or -*á*, *adj. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* The eldest.Bádú, *n.m.* An enemy.Badúk, *n.f.* (H. *bandúk*.) A gun or rifle.Báfar, *adj.* Spare.Báftá, *n.m.* (H.) Silken cloth.Bágá, *n.m.* A dress of honour, a robe.Bágáná, -*u*, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Another's, of other person.  
(Fr. H. *bigáná*.)Bagár, *n.f.* Forced labour, unpaid work, *corvée*.Bagáru or -*í*, *n.m.* A cooly, a porter.Baghér, *n.m.* A boy, a child; *pl. -o.*Bágí, *n.m. pl.* Lawless, disloyal. -*hoṇu*, *v.i. ir.* To be disloyalBagotú, *n.m.* Clothing, a dress.Bágur, *n.f.* (S. *Váyu*.) Air, the wind.Bágti, *n.f.* A small plot of land.Báhar, *adv.* Out or outside.Bahár, *n.f.* Enjoyment, pleasure; *pl. o.*Báhaṭ, *ad.* 62. -*wán*, 62nd.Bahérá, *n.m.* *Terminalia belerica*.Bahkaṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To become mad. (2) To stray.Bahnu, *v.i. re.* To flow, to blow; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Báhnu, *v.t. re.* To plough; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Bái, *n.f.* (S. *Váyu*.) (1) The wind. (2) Bile. (3) 22.Bajchhar, *n.f.* An unchaste woman.Báih, *ad.* 22. -*wáñ*, 22nd.Báij, *n.f.* (H. *byáj*, interest.) Interest.Bái-lañi-ráto, *v.* To go by night.Báil, *n.m.* An ox, a bull.Báili, *n.f.* A small kind of adze.

**Baiñ**, *n.f.* Sister.

**Baiñdke-hoñu**, *v.i. ir.* To be out.

**Baiñdku** or **-á**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. External. *adv.* Outside.

**Baiñsh**, *n.m.*, (S. *Baiñsha*.) (H. *baiñs*.) A bamboo.

**Bairi**, *n.m.* (S. *Vairi*.) An enemy.

**Baithñu**, *v.i. re.* To sit down. (Also *Bethñu*.)

**Bá'j**, *n.m.* Madness. *-láqñá*, *v.i. re.* To be mad.

**Bájá**, *n.m.* (H.) A musical instrument. Music.

**Bājantrí**, *n.m. pl.* Musicians. (Also *Bājgairi*, and *Túri*.)

**Bajár**, *n.m.* (P. *bázár*.) Market, mart.

**Bājaurá**, *n.m.* The wheel of a stone mill.

**Bajáwnu**, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to sound. (2) To beat, to hit.

**Bājgairi**, *n.m. pl.* See *Bajantri*.

**Bājñini**, *n.f.* (H. *bujñi*.) A riddle, a puzzle. *-bujñi*, *v.i. re.*  
To solve a riddle.

**Bájj**, *n.f.* An ulcer on the joints.

**Bájñu**, *v.t. re.* (H. *bajáná*.) To sound (a musical instrument).

**Bájuwá-hundá**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Mad, insane.

**Bájuwnu**, *v.i. re.* To be mad or insane; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

**Bájiwá-jánu**, *v.i. ir.* To become mad; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

**Bá'k**, *n.f.* (S. *Vákya*.) A speech, a sentence.

**Bá'kh**, *n.f.* Udder (of a cow).

**Bakh**, *adj.* Cut up. *-karñu*, *v.t. re.* To cut off.

**Bákhāl** or **bákkhāl**, *n.f.* Land which is not artificially irrigated.

**Bákhār**, *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. *waqt*.) Time, period.

**Bakhér**, *n.f.* Scattering coins over a bridegroom.

**Bakhērā**, *n.m.* (H.) A dispute, tumult, complication.

**Bakheriá**, *ad. m.* One who disputes.

**Bakherñu**, *v.t. re.* To scatter.

**Bakh-hoñu**, *v.i. ir.* To be cut into two; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

**Bakhiyá**, *n.m.* Double sewing.

**Bakhleli**, or **bakleli**, *n.f.* Breakfast.

**Bakhyain** or **pakyain**, *n.m.* (S. *Vyákhyána*.) A proverb, a  
saying, folklore.

**Bakílié**, *adv.* As a messenger.

**Bakílo**, *n.m.* A messenger.

**Báki-muwáñ** (a phrase). A curse.

**Báklū** or **-á**, *adj. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Thick.

**Bákñu**, *v.i. re.* To stretch the mouth; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

**Bákrá**, *n.m.* A he-goat; *f. -í*, a she-goat, *pl. -é*.

**Bakráthá**, *n.m.* See *khárchá*.

**Báktu**, *n.m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. A kid = *chhelu* and *chheli*.

**Bá'l**, *n.m.* (H. *bál*.) Hair.

**Bal**, *n.m.* (S. *Vala*.) Strength, might, power.

**Bálá sháhtu láná**, *v.i. re.* To be unhappy, to pine.

**Bálak**, *n.m. and f.* (S. *Válaka*.) A babe or infant.

**Balchá**, *n.m.* A piece of rope to fasten the plough on its yoke.

[N.S.]

Bald, *n.m.* (S. Barda.) Bullock, an ox. -*jerne. v.* To plough.  
 Bałdá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* Can. As: *se dewi ni baldá.* "He cannot go." *Tú bí dewi balailá?* "Can you go?" *Hámi ni dewi baldí.* "We cannot go."

Balichh, *n.m.* Income tax (used in the Mandi State).

Baļņu, *v.* To be able.

Bálņu, *v.t. re.* To burn, to kindle, to light.

Balņu, *v.i. re.* To burn.

Bālri, *n.f.* The French bean.

Baļtu, *n.m.* A small nose-ring.

Báļú, *n.m.* (1) A nose-ring. (2) Sand.

Bámaņ, *n.m.* Clothing, a dress. (Fr. *bámņu*, to wear).

Bámmaņ or Bámaņ, *n.m.* (S. Bráhmaņa). The sacred caste of the Hindús.

Bám-ņu, *v.t. re.* To wear, to put on; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Baņ or bón, *n.m.* A forest, a jungle. (S. Vana).

Bá'n, *n.m.* An oak tree, or oak wood.

Báná, *n.m.* (H. *banná.*) Boundary.

Báňá, *n.m.* A disguise.

Baňái, *n.m.* A bear, especially the black bear.

Baňákri, *n.f.* A kind of wild creeper bearing earring-like yellowish flowers with broad leaves. (Also *bnákri.*)

Baňár, *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).

Baňáwņu, *v.t. re.* (H. *banána.*) To make; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Báňbé, *ad.* 92, -wáň, 92nd.

Baň-bir, *n.m.* A tree spirit whose special influence is usually evil.

Báňchņi, *n.f.* A reading, or recitation.

Báňchņu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bánchná.*) To read.

Báňdá, *n.m.* (H. *báňtá.*) A share, a part.

Báňdé, *n.m. pl.* Lichen, Aaron's beard.

Báňdí, *n.m.* Prisoner, confinement.

Báňđrú, *n.m. pl.* (H. *band.*) The fastenings of a cloak.

Báňđuwé, *n.m. pl.* Prisoners.

Báňdar, *n.m. pl.* (S. Vánara.) Monkeys.

Báňdh-ņu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bánđhná.*) To bind up.

Báňđņu, *v.t. re.* To divide; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Báňgá or -u, *n.m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* Crooked (also *biňgu*).

Báň-gi, *n.f.* A sample, specimen.

Báňhti, *n.f.* See Báňh or Báňhí.

Baņi, *n.f.* A small forest.

Báni, *n.f.* (S. Váni, language.) A speech.

Báň-iň, *n.m.* An arm.

Bániyá, *n.m.* (H. *baniá.*) A banker or the 3rd caste of the Hindús.

Banjar, *n.m.* Uncultivated land, grazing ground.

Bá'ňjh, *n.f.* (S. Vandhyá.) A childless woman, a barren cow.

Ban-lau, *n.f.* The Virginia creeper. (From *ban*, a forest, and *lau*, a creeper.)

Bán-ŋu, *v.t. re.* To fold up, to bind; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Baŋu a ki náhi, (*phrase.*) Whether agreeable or not.

Banrái, *n.f.* An oak forest.

Báňslochan, *n.m.* (S. Vaňshalochana.) A white substance, found within the cylinder of the bamboo; a kind of manna highly valued for its cooling and strengthening properties.

Báňshti, *n.f.* A medicinal drug.

Báňth, *n.m.* The servant of a chief's kitchen.

Báňthiyá, *ad.m.* Handsome, pretty. *n.m.* A young man.

Bhoňru { *Hyúň ghalólá bádlié, soená ghalo suháge.*  
{ *Thiňđ ghalo báňthiyá, kánjri chheori ágé.*

A couplet { The snow will melt with clouds, and gold melts  
with borax.  
{ So a handsome youth is melted by the harlots.

Bá'ňu, *v.t. re.* (1) To strike, to hit. (2) To fire. (3) To plough. *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Báňwiň, *n.f.* (S. Vapi.) A water pool. (Also *boň.*)

Báoná, *n.m. f. -i, pl. -é.* (S. Vámana.) A dwarf. [wind.]

Báonal, *n.m.* A whirl-wind. -áwná, *v.i. ir.* To blow, of a whirl-

Báori, *n.f.* (S. Vápí.) (H. *báolí.*) A water pool.

Bápú, *n.m.* See *Bábá.*

Bár, *n.m.* Fortification, a fence. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To enclose.

Bár, *n.f. pl. -o.* (1) A song. (Syn. *hár.*) (2) A day.

Bará, *adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -é.* Great, large. *n.* A kind of cake.

Barákhri, *n.f.* (H. *bárákhari.*) The alphabet.

Barát, *n.f.* (1) A wedding procession. (2) Dunning. -i-bethná *v.i. re.* To sit at one's door.

Barchhá, *n.m.; pl. -é.* A spear. *f. -i.* A small spear.

Barđhú, *n.f.* (1) Defeat. (2) Failure. -máchŋi or -paŋŋi, *v.i. re.* To be defeated, to fail.

Bardŋu, *v.i. re.* To walk, to go on. (Basháhr.)

Baréwe, *n.m.* A jack-'o-lantern, will-of-the-wisp.

Barf, *n.f.* See *Hyúň.* -parni. To fall, of snow.

Bargat, *n.f.* (H. *barakat.*) Prosperity, a blessing.

Báрге, *n.m.* Side, part. *pl. -o.*

Barhó, *n.m.* A male spirit which causes sickness (Chambá).

Bári, *n.f.* A turn.

Bári-khe, *adv.* For the whole life.

Barkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To beat, to hit, to strike; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Bárcé, *n.m.* A guest, a person entitled to hospitality.

Barmá, *n.m.* (H.) A gimlet.

Barne, *n.f.* A kind of fern.

Baró, *n.m.* Rations, provisions.

Baró, barú, *n.m.* Rations.



[N.S.]

Báró, *ad.* 12; -wáñ, 12th.Barto, *n.m.* A *muāfi*, or revenue-free grant (Mandí).Barto-jeolà, *n.m.* A free grant for service (Mañđi).Bárú, *n.m.* The name of a tune (*rág*) called barwá.Bárwé, *n.m. pl.* Cotton seed.Bas, *n.m.* (S. Vasha.) Control.Básná, *n.f.* (S. Vasaná.) Fragrance, sweet smell.Basát, *n.f.* A herd or a flock. (Also Basatri.)Basérá, *n.m.* A house or home.Bashañdar, *n.f.* (S. Vaishwánara.) Fire.Báshá, *n.m.* A small kind of hawk called *bahrí* in the plains.Bás or bás, *n.m.* See Bashulá.Basetri, *n.f.* Cattle, quadrupeds.Bá'sh, *n.f.* A smell.Basháh, *n.m.* (S. Vishwása.) Trust, faith, confidence.Bashákh, *n.m.* (S. Vaishákha.) The first month of the Hindú year, corresponding to April.Báshaná, *n.f.* A wish, desire, inclination (S. Vasaná).Básháñ-wáñ, *n.m.* A kind of swelling, a disease.Báshá'r, *n.m.* turmeric. See Bihan 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.Bashñu, *n.m.* A tenant. *v.i. re.* (1) To settle, to live, to lodge.  
(2) To rain.Báshñu, *v.i. re.* To warble.Báshťálá, *n.m.* The oracle delivered by the *diwáñ* of a deity.Báshťáng, *n.m.* See Bishťáng.Bashúlá, *n.m.* An adze.Bashúlñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To realize. (2) To settle, to restore order:  
*f. -í, pl. -é.*Basnu, *v.i. re.* (See Bashñu).Bás, *n.f.* (1) Smell, scent, fragrance. (2) An adze.Bast, *n.f.* (S. Vastu.) A thing.Bást, *n.m.* (S. Vastu, 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. Vastu.) The deity of a house, the house deity.  
(Also *bástu purush*).Basulñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To set right. (2) To realise: *f. -í, pl. -é.*Bát, *n.f.* (S. Vártà.) A word, a thing, a matter. -láñi, *v.t. re.*  
To converse.Bá't or bá'th, *n.f.* A path, way, road. -láñi, *v.i. re.* To make  
a way. -háñđni, *v.i. re.* To travel.

Batáirá, *n.m.* A stone vessel maker, one who works in stone.

Batáli, *ad.* 42; -wáñ, 42nd.

Batér, *n.m.* (H.) A partridge.

Batetú, *n.m.* The little son of a Bráhman.

Bathánu, *v.t. re.* To seat, to allow to sit down.

Batholí, *n.f.* Bread made of pot-herb flour.

Báthú, *n.m.* (S. Vástuka.) The *pot-herb* seed or plant; a kind of vegetable.

Batná, *n.m.* A substance used for rubbing the pair before a marriage.

Bátí, *n.t.* (1) A small vessel of brass. (2) A weight of two *seers*. (3) A wick.

Bátñu, *v.t. re.* To knead; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Also *bátñá*.)

Battí, *ad.* 32; -wáñ, 32nd.

Batuwá, *n.m.* (H.) A small purse.

Batáwñu, *v.t. re.* To let one know, *-f. í, pl. -é.*

Batáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to knead.

Báñri, *n.f.* A short cut. *Lit.* a little path.

Báñ, *n.m.* Swimming, the act of swimming. *-deñe, v.i. ir.* To swim.

Bauñsu, *n.m.* A kind of loaf made with fat, and cooked in steam (used in Balsan and Púnar).

Báwáñ, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Left. (S. váma.)

Báwná, *n.m.* See Báoná.

Báwñe, *n.f.* A kind of plant which bears blue flowers.

Báwñí, *n.f.* See Bàorì.

Báy, *n.f.* wind (or flatulence).

Bayáli, *ad.* 42; -wáñ, 42nd.

Bdár, *n.m.* A kinsman: kith or kin. *-ñu, v.i. re.* To act like a kinsman.

Bdhajñni, *v.t. re.* To extinguish.

Bébi, *n.f.* Sister. The vowel *i* is changed into *e* in the vocative case as: *Bebé tú kiñdi cháli?* "O sister, where are you going to?"

Bedañ, *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.

Bedñí, *n.f.* A pain.

Bedñu, *v.t. re.* To call, to invite, to send for: *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Beduwñu, *v.i. re.* To be spoken, to be called.

Begé, *adj. m. or adv.* Too much.

Begrá or -u, *adj. m.:* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Very much. too much, excessive.

Beí, *n.f.* (S. Vipádiká.) A kibe. A sore or blister on the foot.

Bejkhre, *n.m. pl.* Ugly or unclean feet.

Be'ká or -h, *adj. m.:* *f. -í, pl. -é.* 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.

- Beorá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Reversed, upset, contrary.  
(2) Left.
- Be'r, *n.f.* Delay.
- Bér, -o, *pl.* A village, a house or home.
- Berá, *n.m.* A palace, especially the female apartments in a chief's palace; *pl. -é.*
- Beří, *n.f.* (1) Iron fetters. (2) A boat.
- Beri, *n.f.* See *bári.*
- Besó, *n.m.* See *Majnú.*
- Betá, *n.m.* (H.) A son. *f. -í.* A girl or daughter; *pl. -é.* Sons.
- Bethú, *n.m.* A low-caste farmer who works under a *zamíndár.*
- Bethñu, *v.i. re.* (H. *baitñá.*) To sit down.
- Bglajwñu, *v.t. re.* To clear off; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Bhábar, *n.m.* The scorpion plant, from which jute is obtained.
- Bhábi, *n.f.* Brother's wife. Also *bháoj.*
- Bhádar, *ad. m.* (H. *bahádur.*) Gallant, brave.
- Bhádo, *n.m.* (S. *Bhádrapada.*) The 5th month of the Hindu year, corresponding to August. (Also *bhajjo.*)
- Bhádu, *n.m.* (H. *bhaddú.*) A white-metal vessel used for cooking pulse.
- Bháer, *n.m.* Brother. *f. -í, Sister; m. -á,* A polite term of address to anyone.
- Bhá'g, *n.m.* (S. *Bhágya.*) Luck, fate, fortune.
- Bháq-khóuwañe, *v.i. re.* To be ill-fated, to be unlucky.
- Bháññu, *v.i. re.* To run away, to escape.
- Bhahattar, *ad.* 72.
- Bhái, *n.m.* (H. *bháí.*) (S. *bhrátri.*) A brother.
- Bhajíñchal, *n.m.* (S. *Bhúmichálana.*) An earthquake.
- Bháñš, *n.f.* (H.) (S. *Mahishi.*) A buffalo; *m. -á, pl. -é.*  
Also *maiñsh.*
- Bháish, *n.m.* (S. *Abhyása.*) Practice.
- Bháishñu, *v.i. re.* To practise; *f. í, pl. é.*
- Bháithú, *n.m.* An adopted brother. *f. -añ.* An adopted sister.
- Bhajjo, *n.m.* See *Bhádo.* -we, *adv.* In August.
- Bhajñu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bhajñí.*) To preserve, to keep in memory.
- Bháññu, *v.t. re.* To deny, to disagree, to refuse; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Bháji, *n.f.* Vegetable.
- Bhalá, or -u, *ad. m.* Good; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Bhalá, *n.m.* (H.) A spear; *pl. é.*
- Bháláwá, *n.m.* (H. *bháláwá.*) A medicinal tree, or fruit.
- Bhalq, *n.f.* Morning, daybreak. -é. At daybreak.
- Bhallá, *n.m.* A kind of cake, made of pulse flower; *pl. -é.*
- Bhallí, *n.f.* A kind of food.
- Bhalñu, *v.i. re.* To recover from illness, to be restored to health.
- Bhálñu, *v.t. re.* To keep in sight, to observe, to witness.
- Bhálu, *n.m.* One who keeps anything in sight.
- Bhálu, *n.m.* (See *Bañái.*)

Bhá'n, *n.m.* Small coins.

Bhánda or -u, *n.m. pl. -é.* A brass, copper or iron vessel.

Bháñde-bábar-honi, *v.i. ir.* To be in menses.

Bháñḍu, *v.t. re.* To call ill names, to abuse; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Bháñkhṛi, *n.f.* Mocking bird.

Bhán-ṇu, *v.t. re.* To break; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bháñji, *n.f.* Injury. -márñi, *v.i. re.* To injure.

Bháñju or -á, *n.m.* sister's son; nephew. *f. -í.* Sister's daughter; niece; *pl. -é.*

Bháñg, *n.f.* The hemp plant, or leaves, or smoking hemp.

Bháñgoḷu, *n.m. pl.* Hemp-seed.

Bháñói, *n.m.* (H. *bahnoi.*) 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. Bhára = weight.) A load, luggage; *pl. -é.*

Bhárá or -u, *adj. m.; f. í, pl. -é.* Full, filled up.

Bhárá, *n.m.* Fare, rent. -deñá, *v.i. ir.* To pay the fare.

Bhári, *ad.* (H.) Heavy.

Bharaṇ, *n.m.* A tax levied at two annas per rupee (Kullu).

Bharṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To pay. (2) To fill up.

Bhart, *n.m.* A kind of pulse, flat and black in colour.

Bharúwanu, *v.i. re.* To be filled; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bhásh or bhákh, *n.f.* (S. Bháshá.) Language, a dialect. *Pā-háři bháshbi jáñai.?* 'Do you know the Pahári language?'

Bhash, *n.m.* The lungs.

Bhasmá, *n.m.* (S. bhasman.) Ashes.

Bhát, *n.m.* (S. Bhatta.) A term for a Bráhmán.

Bhá't, *n.m.* (S. Bhakta) Boiled rice.

Bhatangru, *n.m.* one who manages corvée or *begár* (Kullu).

Bhátí, *n.f.* A ceremony at which Bráhmáns are fed.

Bhátli, *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.

Bhatkaṇu, *v.i. re.* To stray, to wander; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bhatte, *n.m. pl.* (H. *bhatta.*) Brinjals.

Bháṭu, *n.m.* A Brahman's son whose duty it is to serve a chief at the time of worship.

Bháú, *n.m.* A chief's son. A polite term used in addressing any boy of good birth.

Bhaun, *n.m.* (S. Bhavana.) A temple.

Bhauñ, *n.m.* A thought, a supposition. *Mere bhauñ sé ní áwná,* "I suppose he won't come."

Bháw, *n.m.* (H. *bháv.*) A rate.

Bhdár, *n.m.* A granary, a store-house.

Bhdári, *n.m.* One in charge of granary, a store-keeper.

Bhéd, *n.m. f. -i, pl. -o.* A sheep.

Bhékhal, *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 Diwáli festival (Kuṭhár). (4) An offering made on appointment to office by a *mahr* (Bilâspur).

Bhetá (see the preceding). A present made to a deity or ruler, *-deṇi* or *charṇi*, *v.i. ir. and re.* To give or offer a present.

Bhetṇu, *v.t. re.* To visit, to meet, to call on; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Bhijṇu, *v.i. re.* To be wet; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bhikh, *n.f.* (S. Bhikshá.) Alms. *-deṇi v.i. ir.* To give alms.

Bhirṇu, *v.t. re.* To fight, to struggle.

Bhít, *n. f.* (S. Bhatti.) A wall.

Bhithká or -u, *ad. m. f. -í, pl. -é.* Inside, in.

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

Bhlaithá, *n.m.* The main beam of a roof.

Bhlekhá, *n.m.* (H. *bhulkálekhá.*) A mistake, an oversight.

Bhofar, *n.m.* Shoulder, *pl. -o.*

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

Bhoglu, *n.m.* See Bihan.

Bhó'j, *n.m.* (1) A feast. (2) Birch. *-ṛu, n.m.* Picnic. (3) *-pattar, n.m.* Birch-bark.

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

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

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

*Kúje ru fulṛú, bhoṅro ru bhuñchu,  
 Bhuju ní jámdú ní huñdú mano ru suñchú.*

“The wild white rose is sucked by a black bee,  
 Roasted grain never grows, nor is a desired object gained.”

*Síti háñḍolí harno, bikro de moro,  
 Mánu dekhe mukhte, terá latká horo.*

“Deer will walk, and peafowl too,  
 I've seen a good many men, but your gait is of another kind.”

Bhoñthá or -í, *n.* A sept of Kanets in Kaimli *pargana* and elsewhere in these hills; *pl. -é.*

Bhoshé, *n.m. pl.* Roasted green wheat or gram.

Bhrúṅṅu, *v.i. re.* To roar like a panther.

Bhryúñsh, *n.f. pl. -o.* Eyebrows.

Bhú, *n.m.* (H. *bhus.*) Fodder.

Bhubhal, *n.m.* A fire of hot ashes to fry potatoes in.

Bhubri, *n.f.* Mouth.

Bhuiñ, *n.f.* (S. Bhúmi.) Earth, land. -su, *adj.* A one-storeyed house.

Bhujñu, *v.t. re.* To roast, to fry; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bhukh, *n.f.* (S. Buhukshá.) Hunger, appetite.

Bhukhie-raññu, *v.i. ir.* To remain hungry.

Bhúl, *n.f.* (H.) A mistake, forgetfulness.

Bhulká, *n.m.* Vegetables. -cháññu, *v.i. re.* To cook vegetables.

Bhulñu, *v.t. re.* To forget; *-f. í, pl. -é.*

Bhuñchu, *ad.* Sucked, or licked.

Bhuñdu, *n.m.* A fool, an ignorant man.

Bhú-ro-parál, *ad.* Good for nothing.

Bhyañi, *n.f.* Daybreak.

Bhyañ-ni, *n.f.* Daybreak. -e. At daybreak.

Bhyáñsär, *n.f.* Morning, dawn. -i, *adv.* This morning.

Bhyáss, *n.m.* (S. Abhyása.) Practice, exercise.

Bhyásuññu, *v.i. re.* To be accustomed, to be in practice; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bhyóññu, *v.t. re.* To make or cause to be wet; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bí, *n.f.* The verandah of a house. (Also *tóng.*)

Bí, *ad.* (S. Vinshati.) 20; -wáñ, 20th.

Bi, *adv.* Also, too. *Sé bi áwná thiá.* "He too was to come."

Bi, *adv.* (1) Also, even. Proverb:—

*Také rí bi, "Of six pies,  
Chajau rí bi. Yet beautiful."*

(2) *adv.* As well as.

Biáh, *n.m.* See *Byá* or *Byáh.*

Bích, *n.f.* A crack. *adj.* Middle. *n.* Centre.

Bíchá-bichí, *adv.* Through or by the middle.

Bidáñá, *n.m.* Quinces.

Bidhñi, *v.i. re.* To be extinguished.

Bidhñu, *v.i. re.* To be extinguished.

Bigái, *n.f.* A tax levied per *bíghá* (Kuthár).

Bíghé, *adv.* In the fields.

Bihañ, *n.m.* Coriandrum sativum. (Also *bāshár.*)

Bíj, *n.m.* (S. Vija.) (1) Seeds. (2) (S. vajra.) Thunderbolt.

-gaññu, *v.i. re.* To be no more.

Bijauri, *n.f.* (S. Vijapúra.) A kind of citron.

Bijandri, *n.f.* A furrow left unsown in a field.

Bijlí, *n.f.* (S. Vidyut.) Lightning.

Bijñu, *v.t. re.* To sow; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Bikar, bikr, *n.f.* The lower part of a field.

Bikh, *n.m.* (S. Visha.) (1) Poison. (2) -ru or -rá, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -e.* Difficult, dangerous (way).

Bikh, *n.f.* A step, a footstep. -dení, *v.i. ir.* To tread, to walk.

Bil, *n.f.* A hole, chasm, a crack. -pañni, *v.i. re.* To crack  
-patrí, *n.f.* Leaves of the *bel* tree.

[N.S.]

- Bilkhṇu, *v.t. re.* To scream, to cry.  
 Biná-bajau-rí, *ad. f.* Without wages.  
 Bináyak, *n.m.* (S. Vináyaka.) The deity Ganesh.  
 Biñchi, *n.f.* A plant called *gulmanhdi* in Hindí.  
 Biñchu, *n.m.* (S. Vrishchika, H. *bichchhu.*) A scorpion.  
 Biñḍ, *n.m.* A handle of a sickle or a hoe. -lána, *v.i. re.* To fix a handle.  
 Bindá, *n.m.* A truss (of hay). Bindku.  
 Biñḍá, *n.m.*; *pl.* -é. A big grass bundle; *f.* -í. A small grass-bundle. (Also *puhá* and *pulí.*)  
 Biñḍlu-tará, *n.m.* The morning star.  
 Bingu. See Bángá.  
 Bini, *ad.* (H. *biná.*) Without.  
 Bir, *n.m.* (S. Vira.) (1) A hero. (2) The deity Hanumân or Bhairab. (Also used in compounds, e.g., Banbír, Lánkrábír.)  
 Biri, *n.f.* A green twig used for brushing the teeth. -láni, *v.i. ir.* To brush the teeth.  
 Birié, *n.* A polite term used in addressing a maiden.  
 Bishi, *n.f.* (S. Vinshati.) A score, 20.  
 Bishká or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í. *pl.* -é. Empty. -háthe, *adv.* Empty-handed; *f.* -í, *pl.* é.  
 Bish-táñg, *n.f.* (1) The remuneration of a headman at the rate of 6 pies per rupee of land revenue (Kuṭhár). (2) A present to an officer in cash: (all the Simla Hill States). -deñi, *v.i. ir.* To give a present. (3) A bribe (also *kó'r.*)  
 Bishú, *n.m.* (S. Vishuva.) (1) The moment of the sun's reaching Aries. (2) A song sung by low-caste people in April.  
 Biu, *ad. m.* Good. -honu, *v.i. ir.* To be convalescent.  
 Biyá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Good. *adv.* Quite well.  
 Biyé-re-muñdé, *ad. pl.* Disciples of wise men.  
 Bláj, *n.m.* (S. Valirája, the King Vali.) A night fair. (Also *barláj* or *brláj.*)  
 Blá'k or bülák, *n.m.* A nose-ring.  
 Blair, *n.m.* A low caste (often called 'mate'). (Also *halmandi.*)  
 Bláwlá, *n.m.* Condolence. -deñá, *v.t. ir.* To condole.  
 Blél, *n.f.* Evening, eve.  
 Bliyá, *m.* O my; *f.* -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.  
 Boé, *v.p.p.* Passed away.  
 Bohit, *ad. m.* (H. *bahut.*) Much, abundant.  
 Bohu, *n.f.* (S. Vadhú.) Daughter-in-law.  
 Bojhá, *n.m.* (H. *bojh.*) A load.  
 Bo'k-bidyá, *n.f.* Jestings, mocking.  
 Boki, *ad. m.* and *f.* Talkative.  
 Bokṇu, *v.t. re.* To jest, to mock; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Bó'l, *n.m.* A high wooded place.

Bó'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.

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

Bolṇu, *v.t. re.* To speak; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Boñ, *n.f.* See Bāorí.

Bón, *n.m.* See Baṇ.

Boñ-ṇu, *v.i. re.* To flow.

Boṇu, *v.t. re.* See Bijṇu.

Bo'tí, *n.f.* See Bohu.

Bo'tí or botiyá, *n.m.*; *f. -aṇ.* A cook.

Bo'tí, *n.f.* A bit of flesh. -boti-karni, *v.i. ir.* To cut in pieces.

Bóu, *n.f.* (H. *bahú*, S. *Badhú*.) Daughter-in-law.

Bóumeñ, *v. pl.* We will, or should, sow.

Bowṇu, *v.i. re.* To roll down, to flow; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

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

Brágá, *n.f.* The wife of a *bairagi*.

Brágar, *n.m.* Ear-rings.

Brági, *n.m.* *Bairági*, a *Vaiṣhṇava*.

Brágaṇ, *n.f.* A lioness or tigress.

Brágg, *n.m.*; *f. -aṇ* (S. *Vyághra*.) A leopard or panther. -ṭu. A leopard cub.

Brail, *n.f.* (S. *Vidala*.) A cat. (Also *braṇi*) Dim. -ṭú or -ṭí. A kitten.

Bráss, *n.m.* The rhododendron.

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

Brátí-bethṇu, *v.i. re.* To dun. (Also *brát-láni*.)

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

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

Bthoḷi, *n.f.* Bread made of pot-herb grain.

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

Búba, *n.m.* The husband of one's father's sister. *f. -í, Father's sister, pl. -é.*

Bubér-bháí, *n.m.* Father's sister's son.

Budá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A bar.

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

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

Bugchá or -u, *n.m.*; *f. -í, 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.



[N.S.]

Bujhṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bújhná.*) To understand, to know; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Bujhṇwálá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* One who understands or knows.  
 Bülák, *n.m.* See Blá'k.

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

Bunjá, *ad.* 52.

Buṇ-nu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bunná.*) To weave; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

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

Burá-lágná, *v.i. re.* To be unhappy. -mánná, *v.i. re.* To be displeased.

Burí-ghálṇi, *v.t. re.* To harass, to put to trouble, to plague

Buri-hoṇi, *v.i. ir.* To be in trouble.

Burí-lágnī, *v.i. re.* To pine in love, to feel unpleasant.

Bwá'l, *n.m.* (H. *ubál*, S. *Udgára.*) (1) Overflowing. (2) Heat.

Bwál-jánu or dewnu, *v.i. re.* To overflow.

Bwálnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *ubalná.*) 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.

Byáij, *n.m.* (H. *byáj.*) Interest.

Byáli, *n.f.* Dinner. -cháṇni, *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.

Byáلكri or byálki, *n.f.* The evening.

Byáli, *n.f.* Supper.

Byálti, *n.f.* Evening.

Byáñhdá, *n.m.* A tax levied at a chief's wedding and on his children's marriages. (Also *Byáoḷ* or *Byáoḷi.*)

Byáoḷ or byáoḷi, *n.f.* See *Byáñhdá.*

Byáshi, *ad.* 82; -wáñ, 82nd.

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

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

C

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

Chabhokṇu, *v.t. re.* To dip.

Chábṇu, *v.t. re.* To chew; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chábútrá, *n.m.* A raised bank or terrace, open or covered.

Chábútrá-wazir or Shrí-wazir, *n.m.* The prime-minister, the chief minister. (The former form was used in Kullú and the latter in Bashahr)

Cháchá, *n.m.* Uncle. *f. -í, Aunt; pl. -é.*

Chachéṇu, *v.i. re.* To cry or scream; *f. -í, 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. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Desirable.  
(2) Easy.

Chaftá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Thin, straight.

Chagarṇu, *v.t. re.* See Chagrṇu.

Chagrṇu or chagarṇu, *v.t. re.* To know, to come to know, to feel; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Cháh, *n.f.* (1) Desire. (2) Tea. -ṇu, *v.t. re.* To wish.

Cháin, *n.f.* (P.) Peace, tranquillity. -parṇi, *v.i. re.* To be in rest.

Cháir, *n.m.* The true or Golden Pheasant.

Chajará or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. é.* Good, fine.

Chá'k, *n.m.* (1) An ornament. (2) A miller's wheel.

Cháká, *n.m.* Service in cantonments. (Obs., Kullû.)

Chákar, *n.m.* (H.) A servant; *f. -í.* Service.

Chakchuñjri, *n.f.* A squirrel.

Cháké, *n.m. pl.* Roofing slates; -á, *sing.*

Cháke-bethṇu, *v.t. re.* To realize a fine by sitting at one's door.

Chakhauni, *n.f.* A taste.

Chákhṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chakhná*.) To taste.

Chákí, *n.f.* (H. *chakkí*.) A handmill.

Chakká, *n.m.* See Bast.

Chakkar, *n.m.* (H.) Circle, round. -láṇu, or -deṇu, or -bahṇu; *v.i. re.* To turn round.

Cháklá or -u, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A round stone.

Chakleot, *n.f.* The blackbird (*chaklyot*).

Chakṇu, *v.t. re.* To carry, to lift up; *f. -í, 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. -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To be shaken.

Chaláná-deṇá, *v.i. ir.* To go on, to proceed.

Chálhér, *n.m.* Breakfast time. (Also *chalhár*.)

Cháli-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To go on. -jáṇ-nu, *v.i. re.* To know how to walk.

Chálṇi, *n.m.* See Pálgári. (Basháhr.)

Chálṇu, *v.i. re.* (H. *chalná*.) To walk, to go on, to proceed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chamár, *n.m.* (H.) (S. *Charmakára*.) *f. -í.* A shoemaker.

Chamáshá, *n.m.* (S. *Cháturmásya*.) The monsoon, the rainy season, wet weather.

Chámbá, *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 mülé bhékhlai 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.)

[N.S.]

- Cham-chamát, *n.m.* (1) Shining or blazing. (2) Flashing.  
 Cham-gádar, *n.m.* (H. *changidar*.) A bat.  
 Chamkávnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to shine; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chamknu, *v.i. re.* (1) To shine. (2) To flash. (3) To be in full power; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Champkalí, *n.f.* An ornament worn by women on the neck. (It is made either of gold or of silver.)  
 Chámri, *n.f.* The skin. -twárni, *v.i. re.* To whip.  
 Chaná'l, *n.m.* A low caste, e.g., a shoe-maker.  
 Chá'n-chak, *ad.* Vain, in vain, without reason.  
 Chánd, *n.m.* (S. Chandra, P. *chánd*.) The moon.  
 Chandál, *n.m.* (S. Cháñdála, sweeper.) A wicked man.  
 Chañdól, *n.m.* A swing made of wood, to seat four.  
 Chandrá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Wicked, bad.  
 Cháñgá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Good, fine. (H. *changá*.)  
 Cháñgar, *n.m.* The upper storey of a house.  
 Cháñhnu, *v.t. ir.* To desire, to wish; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chañi, *n.f.* A bit, a very small part. *Mádu máñgo ádhu, Rañi ná deo chañi.* "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.*  
 Cháñ-nu, *v.t. re.* (1) To make. (2) To cook; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chantá'l, *ad.* See *chandál*.  
 Chá'nu, *v.t. re.* (H. *cháhna*.) To want, to wish, to desire. *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Cháo, *n.m.* See *Cháw*.  
 Chápnu, *v.t. re.* (See *Chábnu*.) To chew. -é-jogu, -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Fit to chew.  
 Chá'r, *ad.* (H.) Four. Chauthá, *m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é,* fourth.  
 Chár, *n* (H. *áchár*.) A kind of sauce.  
 Charan, *n.m. pl.* (S. Charaṇa.) Feet.  
 Charán, *n.m.* Grazing ground.  
 Chár-deñi, *v.i. ir.* To drive game.  
 Charáwnu, *v.t. re.* To graze; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chárhái, *n.f.* (1) An ascent. (2) An invasion.  
 Chárhñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To climb up. (2) To mount, to ride; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chárij, *n.m.* (S. Ashcharya.) Wonder, surprise.  
 Chárij, *n.m.* (S. Acharya.) A Krishna Brahman, who accepts the death-bed gifts.  
 Charkhá, *n.m.* (H.) Spinning wheel. -kátná, *v.i. re.* To spin.  
 Charñu, *v.i. re.* (H. *charná*.) To graze; *f. -í.*  
 Chaská, *n.m.* Fondness, eagerness. -pañná, *v.i. re.* To be fond.  
 Chatar, *ad.* (S. Chatura.) Clever, wise, active.  
 Chatiknu, *v.i. re.* To crack; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chátñu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chatná*.) To lick; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chatrái, *n.f.* (S. Cháturi.) Cleverness, wisdom.  
 Chaubi, *ad.* 24; -wáñ, 24th.

- Chaudash**, *n.f.* (S. Chaturdashí.) The fourteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Chaun**, *ad.* Three; *chiú*, *chijá*, or *chíyá*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.; third.
- Chaunlá**, *n.m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. é*. A wild beast with a white tail.
- Chauñr**, *n.m.* (S. Chámara.) A chowri, the tail of the yák used to whisk off flies, etc.; also as an emblem or insigne of princely rank.
- Chaurá or -u**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. (H.) Wide, broad.
- Chaurá**, *n.m.* (1) A terrace, a courtyard. *f. -í*. (2) A yák's tail.
- Chauth**, *n.f.* (S. Chaturthí.) The fourth day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Chau'-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.) -hoñá, *v.i. ir.* To be ambitious.
- Chawanu**, *v.i. re.* To absorb; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.
- Chéfar**, *n.m.* A long shelf or plank to keep things on. (Syn. Párchh.)
- Chennu**, *n.m.* A pole with two horns.
- Cheñ-uñ**, *n.m.* The edible mushroom.
- Chelá**, *n.m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. A disciple, a scholar.
- Chele**, *n.m.* See *Diwáñ*, *Diñwáñ*.
- Ché'li**, *n.f.* (1) Breakfast. (2) The second morning meal. -chán-ni, *v.i. re.* To prepare breakfast.
- Chéol**, *chewl* *n.m.* A beam of timber.
- Chér**, *n.m.* See *Chajr*.
- Cherá**, *n.m.* A wooden bolt.
- Chét or chéch**, *n.m.* (S. Chajtra.) The 12th month of the Hindús, corresponding to March.
- Chetá**, *n.m.* (1) Memory. (2) Treatment. -chaugshí, *n.f.* Careful treatment.
- Chethá-chethi**, *n.f.* Teasing, bothering.
- Chethá-hundá or -u**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Spoiled.
- Chetá-rákhná**, *v.t. re.* To take care of. [*pl. -é*.]
- Chethnu**, *v.t. re.* To spoil, to bother, to render useless; *f. -í*,
- Chetnu**, *v.t. re.* (1) To feel. (2) *i.* To be cautious; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.
- Chettá or -u**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -e*. Narrow. (Also *chyetá*.)
- Chetuwanu**, *v.t. re.* To recollect, to recall to memory; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.
- Chéuñ**, *n.m.* A kind of edible toadstool, morel. Also *chýáññ*.
- Chéwál**, *n.m.* A beam, of timber. (Also *dásá*.) [*curd.*]
- Chhá**, *n.f.* Watery curd. -dhuñ-ni or *chhoñni*, *v.i. re.* To churn
- Chhábrá or -u**, *n.m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. A large wide basket of bamboo, to put bread in.
- Chhabtu**, *n.m.* A grain measure, equal to 2 *seers*.
- Chháchhá**, *n.m. pl. -é*. A minute kind of gnat of yellow colour. It is found in Shungri, Khadrá-lá, etc., in the Basháhr territory. When it bites a prick is felt and the pain increases and lasts for six months.

[*N.S.*]Chhádnu, *v.t. re.* To leave; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chháetu or -a, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* See Cháetu.Chhái, *n.f.* See Astu.Chhain̄, *n.f.* (S. Chháyá.) Shade, shadow. -par̄ni, *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.Chhakku, *n.m.* A small basket.Chhaknu, *v.t. re.* To eat; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chhal, *n.m.* Fright, terror (from an evil spirit). -chhiddar, *n.m.* A trick, pretension.Chhá'1, *n.f.* A wave. Nháne ri-. Bathing.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.*)Chhállí, *n.f.* Indian corn. (Also *chhallí.*)Chhalnu or chhalw̄nu, *v.i. re.* To be frightened or terrified by an evil spirit.Chhálnu, *v.t. re.* To wash, to clean. *f. -í.* A sieve; *pl. -é.*Chhálu, *n.m.* A blister.Chhálñt̄, *ad.* Selected, the best (alike in all genders and numbers).Chhámái, *n.f.* Half-yearly. -mángni, *v.i. re.* To ask for grain at each harvest.Chháambar, *n.m.* A kind of plant. *adj. m.f. -í, pl. -é.* Spotted.Chhamchhamát, *n.m.* The tinkle of metal ornaments.Chhadmó, *n.m.* (S. Chhadma.) Deceit.Chhádnu, *v.t. re.* To release, to leave; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chhá'n, *n.f.* A leafy roof, a cattleshed.Chháñde, *n.m.* Entertaining. -rákhnu, *v.t. re.* To entertain. *Chháñde kanié rákhññ.* "What am I to entertain with?"Chháñdé, *ad.* Entertaining.Chháñgá or -w, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* One who has six fingers or toes.Chhāñite, *ad.* By chance.Chhāñ-nu, *v.t. re.* To shift; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chhāññnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To select. (2) To cut, to lop.Chhāñu, *v.t. re.* To roof; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Also *chhāwñu.*)Chháp, *n.f.* (1) A ring (of a finger). (2) A seal.Chhápar, *n.m.* A roof; *f. -í.* A small roof. *pl.* Chhápro.Chhapáwñu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chhipáná.*) To hide; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chhapká, *n.m.* A sudden blow or stroke.Chhapnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To set; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To hide.Chhápnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chhápñá.*) 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. -í, 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.

Chharnu, *v.t. re.* To pound, to beat in a pestle; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chháru, *v.t. re.* To set free, to release, to leave; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chharownu, *v.t. re.* To take by force; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Chháti, *n.f.* A stick.

Chhath, *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 Deví is worshipped and a grand feast is given to all.

Chháti, *n.f.* A small stick.

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

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

Chhau, *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.

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

Chhé, *ad.* See chhau.

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.

Chhéi, *n.f.* A store of wood or fuel. -láni, *v.* To store fuel.

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

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

Chhekan, *n.m.* A tear, separating.

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

Chhekuwanu, *v.i. re.* To be torn or separated.

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

Chheli, *n.f.* A she-kid.

Chheltu, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A kid.

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

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

Chhé'r, *n.f.* (1) War, a battle. (2) Sound, -u, *n.m.* One who stirs.

[N.S.]

- 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.
- Chheráwṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to stir; *f. í, pl. -é.* (2) To cause to irritate.
- Chheráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To fight; *f. í, pl. -é.*
- Chherṇu, *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.
- Chhéw, *n.m.* See Chheo.
- Chhéwṇu, *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 *parganā* and elsewhere.
- Chhichhrá, *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.
- Chhijṇu, *v.t. re.* To be destroyed, to be no more, to end.
- Chhík, *n.f.* (S. Chhikwá.) A sneeze.
- Chhiká, *n.m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* A net made of twine, used to hang a vessel in.
- Chhikṇu, *v.i. re.* To sneeze.
- Chhilṇu, *v.t. re.* To bark, to peel; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Chhilṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To make faces. (2) To mock; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Chhimbá, *n.m.* A washerman; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Chhimehhi, *n.f.* The eve, evening. -é. In the evening.
- Chhimehhi, *n.f.* Sunset. -hoṇi, *v.i. ir.* To become evening.  
-yé, *adv.* By sunset.
- Chhimpá, *n.m.* A goshawk.
- Chhiñchhri, *n.f.* A kind of wild plant.
- Chhiṇi, *n.f.* A chisel.
- Chhiñ-ṇu, *v.t. re.* To lop, to cut; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Chhiñw, *n.f. pl. -é.* The shadow of the setting sun.
- Chhir or chhirá, *n.* Wood, fuel.
- Chhir, *n.f.* A noose, a splinter. -gadni, *v.i. re.* To be pierced with a wooden noose or splinter.
- Chhirkaṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chhirkná.*) To sprinkle.
- Chhirki, *n.f.* Fuel or wood. (Also *jhukri.*)
- Chhiṭi, *n.f.* A drop or drops of water, etc.
- Chhitār or chhitr, *n.m.* Old shoes.
- Chhiṭwṇu, *v.i. re.* To get wet; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Chhó, *n.m. pl.* A spring of water. -fátṇe, *v.i. re.* To spring from the earth (used of water in the rainy season).
- Chhoi, *n.f.* Soap water distilled from ashes to wash clothes.  
-láni, *v.i. re.* To distil water from ashes.
- Chhói, *n.f.* Soap water, made from ashes. -láni, *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. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chhó't, *n. f.* Defilement, pollutedness.  
 Chhotá, *or -u, ad. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Small, short. -jáná, *v.i. ir.*  
 To fall short; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chhó'tá *or -u, n.m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* A son, boy or lad.  
 Chhoti, *n.f.* Urine.  
 Chhoti-karni, *v.i. re.* To make water (also *chhoti-bethnu*).  
 Chhotli, *ad. f.* Defiled, polluted. *m. -á, pl. -é.* Menstruation.  
 Chhubkuwe-náchnu, *v.* See Chubkuwe-náchnu.  
 Chhukrá, *n.m.* A musical measure.  
 Chhulnu, *v.i. re.* To jump and skip to avoid an arrow.  
 Chhunlí, *n.f.* A term used for 2 *bighas* of land.  
 Chhúñnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chhúná*). To touch; *f. -í, pl. -e.*  
 Chhúru, *ad. m.* A handful.  
 Chhút, *n.f.* (1) Leisure. (2) Remission.  
 Chhút, *n.f.* Leisure. -ní-hoñi, *v.i. ir.* To have no leisure.  
 Chhutnu, *v.i. re.* To get rid, to escape, to be left; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chhutt, *ad.* See Chhänite.  
 Chhwajñ, *n.m.* Leafy bedding for cattle, used to make manure.  
 Chhwánu, *v.t. re.* (1) To spread; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To set. (3) To roof.  
 Chhwáñwá, *n.m.* The act of touching. -láñá, *v.i. re.* To touch.  
 Chhwáñuwéñ, *adv.* At the setting place, the west.  
 Charu, *n.m.* (H. *chára*.) Fodder.  
 Chaurá, *n.m.* A courtyard.  
 Chi, *n.f.* A pine tree. (Also *chir*.)  
 Chij, *n.f.* (H. *chiz*). A thing, an article. -o. Things.  
 Chijá, *ad.* See Chaun.  
 Chiji, *ad.* See Chaun.  
 Chik, *n.f.* Mud or earth. -láñi, *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.  
 Chikna, *or -u, adj. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Smooth.  
 Chíl, *n.f.* A kite.  
 Chilim, *n.f.* Mouthpiece of a huqqá.  
 Chilk, *n.f.* The morning sunshine on the highest peaks. -lágni, *v.i. re.* To appear, of sunshine on the peaks. -lági-jáni, *v.i. ir.* To have appeared, of sunshine on the peaks.  
 Chilrá *or* chiltá, *n.m.;* *pl. -é.* A kind of bread.  
 Chim-ráw-nu, *v.t. re.* To attach, to paste; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chimrñu, *v.t. r.* To adhere, to cling to; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chimri, *n.f.* The yellow wasp.  
 Chimtá, *n.m.* (H). Tongs. *f. -í.* A small tongs; *pl. -é.*  
 Chimñu, *v.i. re.* To be hurt.  
 Ching, *n.f.* Cry, screaming. -nu, *v.i. re.* To scream.  
 Chini *or* chiné, *n.f.* A kind of corn.  
 Chin-nú, *v.t. re.* To recognise; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chin-nu, *v.t. re.* To build, to erect; *f. -í, pl. -é.*



[N.S.]

Chiñthá, *n.m.* The back of the head.Chiñtá, *n.f.* (S. Chitá.) The funeral pile, for cremation. -láni, *v.i. re.* To prepare a funeral pile for cremation.Chiñwáñ, *n.m.* A plant that grows near water and is used as a medicine for burns.Chiñwṇu, *v.i. re.* To get burnt; *f. -í, pl. é.*Chirá, *n.m.* A bit, a part. *v.p.t.* Cut, tore; *f. -i, pl. -e.*Chiran, *n.m.* A stick (worm).Chirg, *n.f.* An ache, a pain.Chirkhu-masán, *n.m.* A male spirit which swings, whence its name. It haunts cross-roads and frightens the passers-by (used in Chambá).Chirmakaṇ, *n.m.* Warbling.Chirmakṇu, *v.i. re.* To warble; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chirmiruwá or u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Scattered.Chirṇu, *v.i. re.* To be angry or indignant; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chirṇu, *v.t. re.* To saw, to tear, to cut; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chiru, *n.m.* A small kind of bird; *f. -í.*Chirwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be torn; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chirwijánu, *v.i. re.* To be torn; *f. -i, pl. -é.*Chish, *n.f.* Water. -lágni, *v.i. re.* To be thirsty.Chishá or -u, *adj. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Thirsty.Chishe-raṇu, *v.i. ir.* To remain thirsty.Chit, *ad.* Flat. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be flat. -raṇu, *v.i. ir.* To die.Chit, *n.f. pl. -o.* An ant. (Also *chiúñti.*)Chitá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -e.* White.Chitá, *n.f.* (S.) A funeral pile.Chiterá, *n.m.* (S. Chitrakára.) A painter, a picture-maker.Chiteraṇu, *v.t. ir.* To remain in memory; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Chithi, *n.f.* (H.) A letter. (Chiñthi in Madhán). Theog.Chithrá or -u, *n.m.*; *pl. -é.* A rag.Chito, *n.f. pl.*; *sing. Chit.* An ant. (Also *chyúñti* and *makorí* in Bágghal and Kunihár States.)Chitrá, *n.m.* (1) A medicinal herb. (2) Name of a constellation.Chitwṇu, *v.t. re.* To remember; *f. -i, pl. -é.*Chiú, *ad.* See Chaṇ.Chiuñti, *n.f.* See Chit.Chiuri, *n.f.* Roasted rice for chewing.Chiuti, *n.f.* A small pine tree.Chiwṇu or Chiñwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be burnt; *f. -i, pl. -é.*Chiyá, *ad.* See Chaṇ.Chláí, *n.f.* (H. *chaulái.*) A kind of greens.Choehlá, *n.m.* A jest. -u, *n.m. f. -í, pl. -é.* A jester.Chogá, *n.m.* (H.) A kind of long cloak.Chói, *n.f.* A spring of water.Chókaṇ, *n.m.* Cooked pulse or vegetables, or meat.Chokhu, *adj. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Clean, chaste.Chokṇu, *v.i. re.* To dip, to plunge; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chokw̄nu, *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.*

Chól̄tu, *n.m.* A small cloak.

Chóñr, *n.m.* (S. Chámara.) Chowry, the tail of the *Bos grunniens*, used to whisk off flies; also as an emblem or insigne of princely rank.

Chóp, *n.f.* (1) A pole, a tent-pole. (2) The gum of a tree.

Chopar, *n.m.* Butter.

Choparnu, *v.t. re.* To rub with butter or oil; *f. -i.*

Chopdár, *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.

Chor̄nu, *v.t. re.* To steal; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Chor̄nu, *v.t. re.* *f. -i, pl. -é.* To pluck.

Chor̄nu, *v.t. re.* (H. *torná.*) To break, to crush; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

*Tiniēñ meri dīngli chor̄i pái*, "He has broken my stick."

Chorw̄nu, *v.i. re.* To be concealed or stolen.

Choshá, *n.m. pl. -é.* A burn.

Chosh̄nu, *v.t. re.* To burn with fire; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Choshw̄nu, *v.i. re.* To be burnt; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Chó't, *n. f.* (H.) A hurt. -deni, *v.t. re.* To throw away.

Choθrá or -u, *n.m.* A deep basket. *f. -i.* A small basket. *pl. -é.*

#### Baskets.

Choθrá, -u, *n.m.* A basket used to keep grain, etc. *f. -i.* A small basket. *pl. -é.* Baskets.

Choti, *n.f.* (1) A top, a peak. (2) A pigtail.

Chrái, *n.f.* (H. *chaurái.*) Breadth or width.

Chraithá, *n.m.*: *f. -i, pl. -é.* The knee.

Chrás̄si, *ad.* 84.

Chrél, *n.f.* A hag, a slut, the ghost of a woman who dies while pregnant.

Chréori, *n.f.* Twine, to which rhododendron flowers are attached. It is hung on every house at the *Baisáki Sañkránt* called *Bishu*.

Chrer̄ú, *n.m. pl.* Birds. *Chrer̄ú báshdé lágé*: "The birds began to warble."

Chriñ, *n.f.* A bad smell

Chrirá, *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.*

Chtik̄nu, *v.i. re.* To crack, to jump; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Chub̄h̄nu, *v.i. re.* (H. *chubhná.*) To pierce; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Chubki, *n.f.* A dip. -márni, *v.t. re.* To take a dip.

Chubkuwé-nách̄nu, *v.i. re.* To dance to the tune called *Chubkú*, also idiomatically, 'to be much pleased.'

Chúg, *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. -páni, *v.i. re.* To backbite.

Chugl-khór, *n.m.* and *f.* (H.) A backbiter.

Chugáwnú, *v.t. re.* (See Charáwnu.)

Chugnu, *v.t. re.* (See Charnu.)

Chúhrá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A sweeper.

Chúi-jáni, *v.i. ir.* To miscarry.

Chúj, *n.m.* A young hawk.

Chúk, *n.f.* (1) An oath on the ruler. (2) A mistake.

Chuknu, *v.i. re.* (1) To take an oath on the ruler. (2) To err. forget.

Chúl, *n.f.* The lower part of a door.

Chuli, *n.f.* (S. Chullí.) A stove.

Chumak, *n.f.* A silver mouthpiece for a hubblebubble.

Chúñch, *n.f.* (S. Chañchu.) (H. *chonch.*) A beak, a bill. Also chúñj.

Chuñchu, *n.m.* (S. Chuchuka = nipple of the breast.) Breast.

Chuñdi, *n.f.* The top (of a tree). A distich goes:—

*Chia chuñdié ghugti báshau, báno chuñdié totá ;  
Kalí jugo rá póhrá lágá, dádi 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. -édeñi, *v.i. ir.* To pinch.

Chungnu, *v.t. re.* To take up, to lift up; *f. -í, pl. -é,* to pick.

Chuñgnu, *v.t. re.* To pick up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chuñgu or chuñgu-bír, *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. -karni, *v.i. re.* To be silent.

Chupá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. í, pl. -é.* Silent, quiet, tranquil.

Chupe-rañnu, *v.i. ir.* To keep quiet, to be silent.

Chúra, *n.m.* Powder, dust, saw-dust.

Churí, *n.f.* Bangles made of lac or glass.

Churk-churk-láni or karni, *v.t. re.* To chew anything.

Churnu, *v.t. re.* To crush; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Churnu, *v.i. re.* To leak; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Churwnu, *v.i. re.* To be crushed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Chushnu, *v.t. re.* To suck, to absorb; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Chút, *n.f.* (1) Breakage. (2) The act of breaking, or decrease.

(3) Deficiency.

Chutiya, *ad. m.* and *f. pl. -é.* Fool, ignorant.

Chutnu, *v.i. re.* To be broken. ti-jánu, *v.i. re.* To be broken.

Chutpaná, *n.m.* Folly.

Chwánni, *n.f.* (H. *chawanní.*) The coin of four annas.

Chyáúñ, *n.m.* See Chéúñ.

Chyâwan, *n.m.* (Fr. *chí*, pine, and *ban*, forest.) A pineforest.

Chyettá, *ad. m.* See Chettá.

## D

Dá or -u, masc. affix, *f. -í, pl. -é.* In, into, within; examples:—

*Indá dud ni áñthi.* "There is no milk in it."

*Lotridi chish ni rauwi.* "There is no water in the jug."

*Tinde michh bi rau ?* "Do men live in them?"

*Tindu kun thu ?* "Who was in that (house)?"

Dá, *n.f.* A jump, a spring, a bound.

Dá'b, *n.m.* Pressure. -ádená, *v.i. ir.* To press.

Dábá, *n.m.* A round wooden box; *f. -í.* A small round box;  
*pl. -é.*

Dábá, *n.m.* Plaster (medical). -dená or -lána, *v.i. re.* To apply  
a plaster.

Dabáw, *n.m.* Pressure. -dená, *v.t. re.* To press.

Dabáwu, *v.t. re.* To press down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dabnu, *v.i. re.* To be pressed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dábnu, *v.t. re.* To press; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dábr, *n.f.* A small pond or tank; *f. -í.* A very small pond.

Dá'ch or Drá't, *n.m.* A large sickle; *f. -í.* A small sickle. -ru  
or -tu or -ti. A small sickle to cut grass.

Dádá, *n.m.* Grandfather; *pl. -é, f. -í.* Grandmother.

Dadhána, *n.m.* The melon fruit, *tarbúj* in Hindi.

Dadiyá. A term of address; *f. -í.* O my friend.

Daf, *n.m.* A kettledrum. -ru, *n.m.* A kind of small kettle-  
drum.

Dáfi. 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. -depe, *v.t. ir.* To cremate.

Dagá, *n.m.* (P.) Pretence, a trick. -dená, *v.t. re.* To play a  
trick.

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

Dagetu, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* The children of a Dági.

Daghélú, *n.m.* Heels.

Dági, *n.m.* and *f.* A low-caste people who render menial ser-  
vices. (Also *kóli* and *dághi.*)

Dágle, *ad.* Bitter.

A Proverb—

*Hat merie Bághale,*

*Jethi ban büt hi dagle.*

"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. -i, pl. -é.*  
**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 Karoḷ mountain in Baghát territory.  
**Dáh**, *n.m.* (S. *Dáha* = combustion.) A burning. *-láṇá, v.i. ir.* To cremate.  
**Dáh**, *n.m.* Envy.  
**Dái**, *n.f.* (H.) A nurse. (2) A sister. Example: *Dáíé kí bole.* “What do you say, sister?”  
**Dajin** or **dajni**, *n.f.* A den, a large hole in a rock.  
**Dáin**, *n.f.* See Dág.  
**Dáiñ**, *n.m.* (S. *dadhin*, H. *dahí.*) Curds; curdled sour milk.  
**Daiñthi**, *n.f.* Chin.  
**Daiyá**, *int.* O God! O my God!  
**Dá’j**, *n.m.* (H. *dahéz.*) The articles of a dowry.  
**Dák** or **Dáki**, *n.f.* Vomit. *-áwṇi* or *-lágni, v.i. re.* To vomit.  
**Dá’k**, *n.f.* (H.) The mail.  
**Dá’kdhar**, *n.m.* (E. doctor). A doctor.  
**Dakenni**, *n.f.* A kind of small fox. (Also *ḍakánni.*)  
**Dá’kghar**, *n.m.* (H.) Post office.  
**Dakhl**, *n.m.* (P. *dakhl.*) Interference. *-deṇá, v.i. ir.* To interfere.  
**Dáki**, *n.f.* Vomit, vomiting. *-áwṇi, v.i. re.* To vomit.  
**Dákiyá**, *n.m.* (H.) A postman.  
**Dákkh**, *n.f.* (S. *Drákshá.*) Grapes. *pl. -o. -láṇi, v.i. re.* To plant grapes.  
**Dakhn**, *n.m.* (S. *Dakshina.*) The south.  
**Dáknu**, *v.i. re.* To vomit.  
**Dá’l**, *n.f.* (H. *dál.*) Pulse (cooked or uncooked.)  
**Dá’l**, *n.m.* A tree. *f. -i.* A small tree or plant: *pl. -o.*  
**Dálá**, *n.m.* Cooked corn for cattle.  
**Daláshá**, *n.m.* (H. *dilásá.*) Condolence, encouragement. *-deṇá, v.t. ir.* To condole, to encourage.  
**Daláwṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cause to grind coarsely; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
**Dalki**, *n.f.* Meat, flesh.  
**Dalṇu**, *v.t. re.* (H. *dalná.*) To split, to grind coarsely; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
**Dálṇu**, *v.t. re.* To break, to cut in two; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
**Daltá**, *n.m.* An esculent root like the potato.  
**Dáltá**, *n.m. f. -i, pl. -é.* A small tree. (2) A kind of tree.  
**Dálti**, *n.f.* Torch-wood.  
**Dám**, *n.m.* A burn. *-deṇá, v.i. re.* To burn.  
**Dam**, *n.m.* A box made of bamboo and covered with leather. used for travelling (Basháhr).  
**Damáwṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cause to burn; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
**Dámṇu**, *v.t. re.* To burn; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Dáñ, *n.m.* A long stick used to pluck walnuts.

Dá'n, *n.m.* (S. Dána.) A donation, a gift. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To make a gift. -laná, *v.i. ir.* To get a gift. -karṇá, *v.t. re.* To offer a gift.

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

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

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

Dáñd, *n.m.* (S. Dañḍa.) A fine, penalty, punishment.

Dáñdá, *n.m.* (1) A pole. (2) A bachelor.

Dáñdī, *n.f.*- (1) A small palanquin. (2) Earrings.

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

Dáñgrá, *n.m.* A small weapon like an axe.

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

Dáñgru, *n.m.* See Dáñgrá.

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

Dá'ṇu, *v.t. re.* To bend down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dáṇu, *v.t. re.* To stretch, to spread; *f. í, pl. é.*

Dáñwáñ, *n.m.* A sinew, *pl. -eñ.*

Dáñwṭhe, *n.m. pl.* See Chilrá.

Dáo or daw, *n.f.* A chance.

Dapét, *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. -dukhṇe, *v.i. re.* To feel toothache.

Daráñ, *n.m.* An inflated skin used for crossing a river (Also *Sanái.*)

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

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

Dari, *n.f.* (H.) A durree.

Dári, *n.f.* (H.) The beard.

Dáriyá, *m. f. -é.* O my dear.

Darkṇu, *v.i. re.* To crack; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Darṇu, *v.t. re.* To take away. (Used in Balsan.)

Darpók, *ad.* (H.) Coward (alike in all genders.)

Dáru, *n.m.* (H.) Gunpowder.

Darú, *n.m.* and *f.* One who fears.

Dáru, *n.m.* Pomegranate fruit. -ó. *n.m.* The pomegranate tree.

Daryáw or dráw, *n.m.* A river. (H.)

Dásá, *n.m.* A long beam. (Also *chewál.*)

Dash, *ad.* (S. Dasha.) Ten. -wáñ, *ad.* The tenth.

Dashá, *n.f.* (S.) Fate. Buri-, *n.f.* Bad luck.

Dashándá, *ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* A fool. *Páñde khe dashándá.* "A fool before a learned man."

Dashmí, *n.f.* (S. Dashamí.) The tenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

- Dashmí, *n.f.* (S. Dashimi.) The tenth of the light or dark half a month.
- Daslñu, *v.t. re.* To point out, to let know; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dasshí, *n.f.* A Frill, a fringe.
- Däsúñi, *n.f.* (S. Devashayini.) A term for the Ekádashí or 11th of the bright half of Ashárh month.
- Dát, *n.m.* A threatening or warning.
- Dátñu, *v.t. re.* To threaten, to warn; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Daudá, *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*).
- Dauné, *n.m. pl.* A kind of food.
- Daur, *n.f.* (H.) A run.
- Daur, *n.m.* (H. Dar.) Fear, terror. *lágñá, v.i. re.* To fear. *Kyaiñ daur ní.* "There is no fear."
- Dauráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to run; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Daurnu, *v.i. re.* To run, to walk with hasty steps; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dayá, *n.f.* (S.) Benevolence, tenderness.
- Dáyí, *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-gháñu, *v.t. re.* To give away; *f. í, pl. -é.*
- Dei-jáñu, *v.t. ir.* To give away; *f. -í, pl. -e.*
- Dekhdé-ákhi-kharñi, *v.i. re.* To tire the eyes with looking.
- Dekhí-a, dekhí-ro, *c.p.* Having seen.
- Dé'ñ, *n.m.* (S. Riñá.) A debt. -dári. *n.f.* A debt.
- Denu, *v.t. ir.* (H. *dená*.) To give, bestow upon; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Denu, *v.i. re.* See Dewñu.
- Deo, *n.m.* (S. Devá.) A deity, a village god. -lu or -lá. *ad. m. f. -lí, pl. -lé.* Pertaining to a deity.
- Deolá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Relating to a deity.
- Deoru or -á, *n.m.; f. -í, 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 *lih* of land (8 *bighás*) is given for the village deity.
- Deothañ, *n.f.* (S. Devothapini.) A festival observed on the 11th of the bright half of Kártik.
- Déotí, *n.f.* A goddess.
- Dér, *ad.* (H.) One and a half. (Also *dúdh* or *dúr*.)
- Dérá or -u. (H.) (1) A lodging, a dwelling. (2) A small tent.
- Désh, *n.m.* (S. Desha.) A country.
- Deshkt or deshkat, *n.f.* Banishment, deportation. -deni, *v.i. ir.* To exile, to banish, to deport.

Desó, *n.m.* (S. Desha, a country.) A country, a place, a room.

Deshr, *ad.* Of one's own country, a native.

Dess, *n.m.* (S. Divasa.) A day. -rú, *n.m. pl.* Short days.  
-áre, *n. pl.* Long days.

Déur, *n.m.* Husband's brother.

Dewnu, *v.i. re.* To go.

Dewjánu, *v.i. re.* To go away.

Ďgáňdrá, *n.m.* See Ďagáňdrá.

Dhá, *n.f.* A sad or mourning keen. -deni, *v.i. ir.* To keen at anyone's death.

Dhab, *n.m.* Manner.

Dhabáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to settle; *f. -i, pl. é.*

Dháblu, *n.m. f. -i.* A white blanket; *f. -i.* A small blanket.

Dhabnu, *v.i. re.* To settle, to be all right; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ďhábnu, *v.t. re.* To mix water in watery curds.

Dhafér, *n.m. pl.* (H. thappar.) A blow. -bá'ne, *v.t. ir.* To give a blow. (Also *draffar.*)

Dhágá, *n.m. pl. -é.* Thread.

Dhágule, *n.m. pl.* Bracelets.

Dhain or dhaini, *n.f.* A daughter.

Dhajá, *n.f.* (S. Dhawjá.) A flag.

Dhá'k, *n.m.* A rock, a precipice (also *dháňk*). -ru, *n.f.* A small precipice.

Dhakh, *ad.* A little quantity.

Dháká, *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-dhaká, *n.m.* A violent shove or jolt.

Dhakan, *n.m.* (H.) A cover, a lid, a pot-lid.

Dhakh, *ad.* A little, a small quantity.

Dhakiyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to jolt; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dhaknu, *v.t. re.* To cover; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ďhákri, *n.f.* A small precipice.

Ďhákru, *n.m.* See Ďhákri.

Ďhákuli, *n.f.* A drum like an hour glass.

Ďhákuri, *n.f.* A small ridge.

Ďhákú, *n.m.* and *f. pl.* Monkeys. (So called because they live among precipices.)

Dhá', *n.f.* Abortion. -jáni, *v.i. ir.* To produce abortion.

Ďhál, *n.f.* (1) A salutation. -karni, *v.t. ir.* To bow down. Ďhál thákrá, miyáňji jai. Pars Rámá, pairi pai. "O Thákur, I beg to salute you, O Miyán, I salute you, O Pars Rám, I bow down to you." A hail. (2) A tax on land levied to pay tribute (used in Mahlog).

Dhálá, *n.m.* A peak, the top of a hill.

Dhalde-áwnu, *v.i. re.* To decay; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ďhalnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To set in. (2) To be melted; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ďhálnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to melt.

Ďhalnu, *v.i. re.* (1.) To be poured down. (2.) To fall down.



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.

Dhamkáv, *n.m.* Threatening. -dená, *v.t. ir.* To threaten.

Dhamkávnu, *v.t. re.* To threaten; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dhamki, *n.f.* A threat or threatening.

Dhan, *n.m.* (S. Dhana.) Riches, wealth.

Dhá'n, *n.m. pl.* (S. Dhánya.) (1) Rice seed. (2) Paddy. -bone, *v.i. ir.* To sow rice.

Dhan-báchři, *n.f. pl.* Winged ants. Their wings grow in the rice-sowing season (March), hence the name.

Dhandá, *n.m.* (H.) Work, an engagement. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To do a work. -láňá, *v.t. re.* To be engaged.

Dháňg, *n.m.* (S. Dansha.) A gadfly.

Dhaňg, *n.m.* (H.) A manner or mode. -láňá, *v.i. re.* To devise a plan; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dhaňgiyá, *ad.m.* Cunning, deep.

Dhaňia, *n.m.* See Bihan.

Dhaňkh, *n.m.* See Dhák.

Dháňkhar, *n.m.* A wilderness.

Dháňsi, *n.f.* A grain measure equal to 2 seers and 6 chhitaks (2 páthás make 1 dháňsi): used in Kullu.

Dhanáthi, *n.f.* Wool-carding bow.

Dhaňu, *n.m.* (S. Dhanusha.) The weapon, bow.

Dhá'r, *n.f.* (H.) A ridge. (2) A pouring. (3) An edge.

Dhar, *n.m.* (H.) A body without its head.

Dhářá, *n.m.* (H.) A robbery. -parná, *v.i. re.* To rob.

Dharam, *n.m.* (S. Dharma.) Virtue, goodness, duty.

Dháraptú, *n.m.* An assistant clerk (used in Maňđi State).

Dharmaurá, *n.m.* (S. Dharmaghata.) 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.

Dharňu, *v.t. re.* To put, to keep, place; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Dharor or dhrór. (H. *dharohar.*) A pledge.

Dhárádhár, *ad.* By way of the ridge.

Dhárthá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A small ridge.

Dhárti, *n.f.* See Dhárthá.

Dhartí, *n.f.* (S. Dharitri.) The earth.

Dhashňu, *v.i. re.* To plunge in.

Dhasrálá, *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, Kunhársain, Basháhr and Kullú.)

Dhaulá or -u.; *f. -í, pl. -é.* See Chitá (H.).

Dhauň-ňu, *v.t. re.* To earn; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

- Dhauṅśá, *n.m.* A large kettledrum which is sounded on horse-back on the marriage of a chief (also *dhóṅśá*).
- Dhauṅṭhi, *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.
- Dhává, *n.m.* (H.) An invasion.
- Dheká, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A fool.
- Dhelá, *n.m.* (H.) Half-a-pice; *f. -í.* Half-a-rupee; eight annas.
- Dhé'n, *n.f.* (S. Dhenu.) (1) A cow. (2) A donation.
- Dhéotá, *n.m.* A maternal grandson; *f. -í.* A maternal granddaughter.
- Dhér, *n.* A heap, a mass. -lágnu, *v.i. re.* To be heaped.
- Dherá, *adv.* (S. Dhairyá.) Wait a little.
- Dhi, *n.f.* (Punjabí.) A daughter.
- Dhij, *n.f.* (S. Dhairyá.) Belief, confidence. -dharṇu, *v.i. re.* To have patience, or reliance.
- Dhijáwnu, *v.t. re.* To make believe; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dhijnu, *v.t. re.* To believe, to trust; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dhikki, *n.f.* The hiccough. -lágni, *v.i. re.* To hiccough.
- Dhimá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Mild, tender.
- Dhindhrá, *n.m. pl. -é.* A kind of food made of esculent leaves mixed with gram flour and cooked in vapour or ghi.
- Dhiṅgá-dhiṅgi, *n.f.* Violence, force.
- Dhiṅgá-dhiṅgiyé, *adv.* Forcibly.
- Dhinkó, *n. f. pl.* Humblings.
- Dhinkó, *n.f. pl.* Beseeching.
- Dhirá, *adv.* In a waiting manner. -ho, *v.* Wait a little.
- Dhirj, *n.m.* (S. Dhairyá.) Patience. -dharṇu, *v.* To be patient.
- Dhishṇu, *v.t. re.* (S. Drishir.) To see; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Also *dishṇu*.)
- Dhiyé. A polite phrase used in addressing boys.
- Dhñichhá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Brown.
- Dhobbi, *n.m.* (H. *dhobí*.) A washerman. ṇí-, *f.* The washerman's wife, -ṭu, *n.m.* The son of a washerman. -ṭí, *n.f.* The daughter of a washerman.
- Dhofá, *n.m.* See Dhoká.
- Dhoh or -á, *n.m.* A place.
- Dhoká, *n.m.* (H. *dhokhá*.) Misunderstanding. -lágṇu, *v.i. re.* To misunderstand. (Also *dhofá*.)
- Dhó'l, *n.m.* (H.) A drum. -hajáwnu, *v.i. re.* To beat a drum. -chi, *n.m.* A drummer. -ki, *n.f.* A small drum. -iyá, *n.m.* One who beats a drum.
- Dhóṅśá, *n.m.* See Dhauṅśá.
- Dhóṅsi, *n.f.* A grain measure equal to 9 seers and 8 chhitaks. (Two kánsís make one dhonsi): used in Kullu.
- Dhoṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *dhoní*.) To wash; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dhoṇu, *v.t. re.* To carry; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dhorá, *n.m.* Management. (Also *skerá*.)

[N.S.]

Dhóti, *n.f.* (H.) A piece of cloth worn between legs.

Dhów. See Dhóh.

Dhowá, *n.m.* A place, a room.Dhowáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to carry; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Dhrágul, *n.f.* (Fr. *dhár*, a ridge, and *bágur*, the air.) The air that blows on a ridge.Dhrári, *n.f.* A wild plant which bears white flowers and produces a cotton-like substance, which when dry is used for tinder.Dhuí, *n.f.* The female organ.Dhuiñshlu or -á, *ad.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (S. *dhúsara*.) Grey (in colour).Dhúl, *n.f.* (H.) Dust.Dhúm-dhám, *n.m.* (H.) Pomp.Dhumru or -á, *ad.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* See Dhuiñshlu.Dhunáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to shiver.Dhuṇ-fri, *n.f.* A kind of plant used as a vegetable.Dhuṇ-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 dhûre.* "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.Dhuwá, *n.f.* See Dhui.Dhuwáñ, *n.m.* Smoke. -lagná, *v.i. re.* To feel smoke.Dhwálá, *n.m.* A kind of tax, levied at one rupee per landholder (used in Koti).Dhwáli, *n.f.* (1) A descent, down-hill. (2) A tax. (*f. is dhwálá.*)Dhwá'r, *n.m.* (H. *udhár*.) A borrowing. -deṇu, *v.t. re.* To make a loan. -lenu, *v.t. ir.* To borrow.Dhwáwi, *n.f.* A milkmaid.Dhyán, *n.m.* (S. *Dhyana*.) Meditation. -láṇu, *v.i. re.* To meditate.Dhyá'n, *n.f.* See Dhain.Dhyára, *n.m. pl. -é.* The day. -i, *n.f.* Daily rations.Dhyári-dhyári, *adv.* Every day.Diáli, *n.f.* (S. *Dipávali*.) The Diwáli festival.Dib, *n.m.* (S. *Divya* = *Divine*.) An oath. -deṇu, *v.i. re.* To give an oath. -lenu, *v.i. ir.* To take an oath.Dibr, *n.m.* A pond. -í, *n.f.* A small tank.Dibrú, *n.m.* -í, *n.f.* A small vessel used to cook in.Dihṇu, *v.i. re.* To snow. (Also *díñhṇu*.)Dik, *n.m.* (P.) Trouble.

Dikú, *n.m.* Snowfall. -lágnu, *v.i. re.* To fall, of snow.

*Diku lágá Jáhruwé,  
Jhotá kátá Badáruwé.*

“ It began to snow at Jáhrú,<sup>1</sup>

And a male buffalo was sacrificed by the Badáru<sup>2</sup>  
people.”

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

Diłri, *ad. f.* A cow or buffalo having horns which point down-  
wards.

Dím, *n.m.* A temple of a deity. -ri, *n.f.* A small temple.

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

Đingli, *n.f.* A small stick. (Also *dingtá.*)

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

Diwáñ or *dewa.*

Diñwan, *n.m.* Snowfall.

Diñ-uk, *n.m. pl.* (H. *dímak.*) White-ants.

Diñ-wiñ, *n.f.* The wife of a *diñwáñ.*

Dishnu, *v.t. re.* (S. Drishir.) See Dhishnu.

Ditá or -u, *m. ; f. -í, pl. -é. v.p.t.* Gave. (See *Dēnu.*) (Also *dittá.*)

Diuñ-ṇu, *v.i. re.* To snow.

Diuti, *n.f.* -tú, *n.m.* A small earthen lamp.

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

Divli, *n.f.* A firefly. (Also *dyúwli.*)

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

Diwáñ, *n.m.* See *Diñwáñ.*

Díwí, *n.f.* A small lamp lighted with clarified butter at a reli-  
gious ceremony.

Điwṭ, *n.m.* (H. *diwat.*) A lamp-stand.

Đingá, *ad. m.* A pine or cedar tree having two long branches ;  
*f. -í, pl. é.*

Đá, *n.m.* (P. *gálíchá.*) A rug, a carpet.

Đlúchá, *n.m.* A torch (of torch-wood).

Dnáu, *n.m.* A kind of wild cat.

Đó, *ad.* (H.) Two.

Đóbá, *n.m.* Destruction, ruining.

Đobṇu, *v.t. re.* To destroy.

Đobru or -á, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Of twofold.

Do'chi, *n.f.* A hamlet. -lágni, *v.i. re.* To look after two  
villages.

Đodá, *n.m.* A soap-nut. -e-rá-dá'!, *n.m.* The soap-nut tree.

Đófá, *n.m.* (See *Dhofá.*)

Doh. (S. Droha.) Enmity.

<sup>1</sup> Jáhrú is the name of a place in Simla.

<sup>2</sup> Badáru is a sept of Kanets in Koti State.

- Dohá, *n.m.* (H.) (1) A couplet. (2) A poetry.  
 Dohái, *n.f.* (H. *duháí.*) Exclamation.  
 Dóhar, *n.f.* A sheet of cloth.  
 Dohí, *n.m.* (S. *drohin.*) Enmity (used in Kuthár).  
 Dohrá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, 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'l, *n.m.* (H.) Swinging.  
 Dó'l, *n.m.* (H.) A bucket. Dólai or dolé. With a bucket.  
 Dólá, *n.m.* A kind of palanquin for a bride; *f. -í,* A small palanquin.  
 Dolri, *n.f.* An ornament, a garland.  
 Doñ-né, *n.m. pl.* A kind of food.  
 Doñ-ru, *n.m.* (S. *Ḍamaru.*) A small drum of the hour-glass shape.  
 Dortu or dortí, *n.m. or f.* A small field.  
 Dóru, *n.m.* (1) A field. (2) An ornament of women.  
 Dó'ti, *n.f.* A very small plot of land.  
     *Báro háth do'ti—Tháro háth moi.*  
     “ A little field 6 yards long, and a smoothing plough  
     9 yards wide.”  
 Dó'tu, *n.m.* A small field. (Also *dó'ti, n.f.*)  
 Dóttai, *adv.* To-morrow. *Se áwná á dóttaí,* “ He is to come to-morrow.”  
 Dótté, *adv.* To-morrow.  
 Dpóhr, *n.m.* (S. *Dwi-prahara,* midday.) Midday. -hojá, *v.i. ir.*  
     To become midday.  
 Dráni, *n.f.* The wife of one's husband's younger brother. (Also *dreni.*)  
 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.  
 Dréni, *n.f.* See Dráni.  
 Drés, *n.f.* A chintz.  
 Drotu, *n.m.* Earrings.  
 Drub, *n.f.* (See Júb.)  
 Drubdá, *n.f.* (S. *Dwividhá.*) Doubt.  
 Dseju or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* That which is not level.  
 Dsúni, *n.f.* (S. *Deva-shayaní.*) A festival observed on the 11th  
     of the bright half of Áshar.  
 Duálnu, *v.t. re.* See Duwálnu.  
 Dúhná, *n.m.* A milking pot.  
 Dúj, *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. -í, pl. -é.* Second.

Dujrié, *adv.* Secondly.

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

Dukhāwṇu, *v.t. re.* To put to trouble.

Dukhí or dukhiá, *ad.* Troubled.

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

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

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

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

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

Duñds, *n.m.* A dead foetus.

Duñgu, or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Deep.

Duñkar, *n.m.* A precipice.

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

Duṅu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Doubled, twofold.

Duṅu, *n.m.* A kind of wild onion.

Dūpattá, *n.m.* (H.) A sheet of cloth.

Dūpó'hr, *n.f.* (S. Dwiprahara.) Midday.

Dúr, *ad.* See Dér.

Dúr, *ad.* Far away. *n.m.* Distance.

Durb, *n.m.* A grain measure. 100 kharshas make one durb.

Durbhág, *n.m.* (S. Durbhúgya.) Misfortune, complaint. -deṇá, *v.* To complain.

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

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

Dushellá, *ad.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Sloping.

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

Duwálnu, *v.t. re.* To enter.

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

Dwánni, *n.f.* (H. dowanni.) The coin of 2 annas.

Dwá'r, *n.m.* A cave.

Dwá'r, *n.m.* (S. Dwára.) Doors.

Dwá't, *n.f.* (H. dáwát.) Inkstand. Syn. Mäsájan.

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

Dyáli, *n.f.* See Diáli.

Dyáṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to give.

Dyáwar, *n.m.* dyáwarí, *f.* He or she whose mother is the nurse to a chief.

Dyár, *n.m.* Cedar tree.

Dyúwlí, *n.f.* The fire-fly.

E

- É. A termination to nouns and pronouns which denotes the plural; as: *Ejlá* = this, *Ejlé* = these. A vocative particle used in addressing anyone; as: *Eji oré háñdó*, O Sir. come here.
- Ebé, *adv.* Now. *Ebé ká karí.* What's to be done now?
- Ebú, *adv.* Just now. *Sé dewá ebú.* He has gone just now.
- Ejá or -u, *pro. m.s.*; *f. -í.* This. *pl. -é.* These.
- Éjí, *phrase.* O Sir, O Madam.
- Ejlá or -u, *pro. m.s.*; *f. -í.* This one. *pl. -é.* These ones.
- Ék, *ad. (H.)* One. *Múñ fábá ek rupoiyá.* "I got one rupee."
- Ekhó, *pro.* Some.
- Eki. See Ek. *Eki jāne eti khedai.* "Send one man here."
- Ekí, *ad.* Only one.
- Eki-bári, *ad.* Once. *adv.* At one time.
- Én, *n.m.* See *Ain*.
- Erá, *ad.* See *Ishú*. Used in Bâghal, Kunihâr and Nálágarh.
- Eré, *phrase.* O you. *É-ro-lá.* "O you Sir."
- Erká 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*.)
- Esí, *adv.* By this way.
- Esrú or -á, *pro. m.*; *f. -í.* Of this. *pl. -é.* Of these.
- Etai, *adv.* See *Ethi*.
- Ethi or -á, *adv.* Here, at this place.
- Eti or -á, *adv.* Here, at this place.
- Ethya-ágé, *adv.* Hereafter, in the future.

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. *pháñsi*.) A hang.
- Fair, *n.f.* (E. fire.) The sound of a gun. -karñi. To fire.
- Faiwtá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A kind of jackal.
- Fáká, *n.m.* A mouthful of roasted grain. -é márñe, *v.t. re.* To chuck roasted grains.
- Fakhír, *n.m.* (H. *fakír*.) A mendicant.
- Fákí, *n.f.* Complaint.
- Fal, *n.m.* (1) A fruit. (2) The result. (S. *fala*.)
- Fál, fáli, *n.m.* and *f.* Vomit. -áwná or -awñi. *v.i. re.* To vomit.

- Falá, *n.m.* A plank; *f. -i.* A small plank, *pl. -é.*  
 Fálá, *n.m.* A sheer (of a plough).  
 Falí, *n.f.* (1) A bean. (2) A small board.  
 Faltá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A small plank.  
 Faṅ, *n.m.* (H.) The extended hood of a cobra.  
 Faná'r, *n.m.* A cobra.  
 Fāñd, *n.f.* Subscription. -pāṅi, *v.i. re.* To subscribe.  
 Fandá, *n.m.* (H.) A noose, a snare.  
 Fāñdki, *n.f.* A present of edibles.  
 Fāñḍṇu, *v.t. re.* To divide, to distribute; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Fang, *n.m.* A slit; *pl. -o.*  
 Fang-faráli, *a.* Cunning, deep.  
 Fāñ-iñ-yāñ, *n.f.* A kiss. -leṅi, *v.i. re.* To kiss. -deni, *v.t. ir.*  
 To give a kiss.  
 Fán-ṇu, *v.t. re.* To card (wool).  
 Far, *n.f.* The sound of a bird's flight.  
 Farangí, *n.m.* A European.  
 Faráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to slit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Fard, *n.f.* (H.) A list.  
 Fard, *n.f.* Crookedness. -á, *ad.* Crooked.  
 Fardú, *n.m.* A hare.  
 Fari, *n.f.* The lungs.  
 Fark, *n.m.* (P. *farq.*) Difference. -pāṇu, *v.i. re.* To make a difference. -deonu, *v.i. re.* To differ. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be different. -lāṅṇu, *v.i. re.* To seem different.  
 Farká, *n.m.* The lap. -pāná, *v.t. re.* To receive in one's lap.  
 (Also *farkú.*)  
 Farkáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cast, to throw; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Syn. *shetṇu.*  
 Farkṇu, *v.i. re.* To throb; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Farkuwé, *adv.* In the lap.  
 Farnái, *n.f.* A large saw.  
 Fárnu, *v.t. re.* (H.) To tear, to slit, to break.  
 Farrátá, *n.m.* A sound of flying.  
 Farrú, *n.m.* A hare.  
 Fárshi, *n.f.* (P.) (1) The Persian language. (2) An ironical speech.  
 Faruwá, *n.m.* A mattock, a hoe.  
 Fasháwṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to entangle; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To put to trouble.  
 Fashṇu, *v.i. re.* To entangle, to ensnare, to entrap; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Faṭ, *n.m.* The act of cutting off with a sword.  
 Fát, *n.m.* The width of a river.  
 Fatáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to break; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Faṭ-bái, *n.m.* One who slays a goat or sheep.  
 Fatebád, *n.f.* Prosperity.  
 Fáthṇu, *v.t. re.* To seize, to put to trouble; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Fátí or phátí, *n.f.* (1) A term used for a group of from 1 to 20 hamlets (used in Kullu). (2) -hundi, *ad. f.* Broken.  
 Fátṇu, *v.t. re.* To break; *f. -í, pl. -é.*



[N.S.]

Fá'tu, *n.m.* A small bundle of wool or cotton.Fátu or -á, *n.m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Broken, torn.Fatrálá, *n.m.* A loud sound.Fáwrá, *n.m.* See Faruwá.Fefrá, *n.m.* (H.) The lungs.Fegú, *n.m.* A fig-tree. (Also *phegú.*)Fegrá, *n.m.* A fig-fruit. (Also *phegrá.*)Fér, *n.m.* A distance.Ferá, *n.m.* Rounding.Ferá, *n.m.* A bad turn, a swindle.Feráwṇu, *v.t. ir.* To cause or allow to walk.Ferṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To return. (2) To send for a walk; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.Fetu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Flat. -paṇu, *v.i. re.* To be flat.-paṇu, *v.t. re.* To make flat.Féú, *n.m.* Burning charcoal. (Also *fewtú.*)Féwatá, *n.m.* A kind of jackal.Féwtu, *n.m.* A burning charcoal. *Agirá féwtu dená jí:* "Please give me a burning charcoal."Fikar, *n.f.* (H. *fiqr.*) Care, anxiety. -paṇi, *v.i. re.* To be anxious. -lágṇi, *v.i. re.* To feel anxiety. -rákṇi or karni, *v.i. re.* To be careful.Fíl, *n.m.* (1) A snail. (2) -á, *n.m.* A kind of plant.Fílá, *n.m.* A snail; *pl.* é.Fimfri, *n.f.* A butterfly.Fim, *n.f.* (S. *ahifena.*) Opium.Fimi, *ad. m.* and *f.* sing. and plural. One who takes opium.Fimshu, *n.m.* A small ulcer.Fiñcháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to rub or press.Fiñchṇu, *v.t. re.* To rub, to press; *f.* -í, *pl.* é.Fiñchwaṇu, *v.i. re.* To be pinched; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.Fiñglá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. One who walks crookedly.Fini, *n.f.* The heel.Firang, *n.f.* Venereal disease, a chancre.Firáwṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To turn up. (2) To cause to return.Firg, *n.f.* Chancre. -áwaṇi or lágṇi, *v.i. re.* To suffer from chancre.Firi, *con.* Again. *adv.* Afterwards. (Also *firé.*)Firkan, *n.m.* Turning round; *f.* í-Firkṇu, *v.* To come back.Firnu, *v.t.* and *i. re.* (1) To return. (2) To whirl, *f.* -í, *pl.* é.(3) To wander, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.Firwáñ, *ad. m.*; *f.* iñ, *pl.* -éñ. Returnable.Fisälnu, *v.i. re.* To slip.Fishkṇu, *v.i. re.* (See *Fisälnu.*)Fittemu, *a. phrase.* A curse for a wicked deed.Fittesúl, *phrase.* A curse for the wicked manner of doing something.Fofá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Having no strength.Foká or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* é. Empty.Forá or -u, *n.m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* é. An ulcer, a blister (H.).

Fořáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to break; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Fornu, *v.t. re.* (H.) To break, *f. -í, pl. é.*

Fó't, *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.

Fukáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to burn or to cremate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Fuknáwlá, *n.m.* A blow-pipe; a bamboo cylinder used to blow up fire.

Fukṇu, *v.t. re.* To burn, to cremate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Fukr, *n.f.* Blowing up the fire. -deni or láni, *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.

Fuláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to bloom; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Fullí, *n.f.* See Fulá.

Fuli-karṇu, *v.i. re.* To allow to bloom; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Fulṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To bloom. (2) To be aged; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Fulṛu, *n.m.* (1) A floweret. (2) The flower of a fruit.

Fungshi, *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.

Futáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to differ in opinion.

Futṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To break. (2) To burst; *f. -í, pl. é.*

## G

Gaa, *n.m.* A kind of big lizard. (2) Sowing of vegetable  
-láne, *v.i. re.* To sow vegetables.

Gá'b, *n.m.* Pregnancy.

Gabru, *n.m.* A young man, *pl. -o.*

Gábú, *n.m.* A lamb.

Gachhyáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To string.

Gáchi, *n.f.* The waist. -báñni, *v.i. re.* To tie up the waist, gird one's loins.

Gáchiyé (phrase). With a girdle, girt.

Gachroṇu, *v.t. re.* To agitate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gádá, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. é.* Deep. Gádé-kháṇu, *v.t. re.* To trouble much; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gádar, *n.m.* A kind of marriage observed by low-caste people.

Gadáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to fight; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Gáddi, *n.f.* A load of hay or leaves for cattle.

Gádhá, *n.m.* (H. *qadhá.*) An ass, a donkey.

Gadháṇu, *v.t. re.* To melt on a fire; *f. -í, pl. é.*

- Gadi, *n.f.* A load of grass; also *Gáđká*; *f. -í, pl. é.*  
 Gádi, *n.f.* (H. *gaddi*.) (1) Throne. -*deñi, v.i. ir.* To instal.  
 (2) A shepherd.  
 Gadijánu, *v.i. ir.* To be fought; *f. -í, pl. é.*  
 Gádnu, *v.t. re.* To throw in.  
 Gadnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To quarrel. (2) to fight; *f. -i, pl. é.*  
 Gáde-thagñu, *v.t. re.* To cheat unmercifully. -*jháñgñu, v.t. re.*  
 To kill.  
 Gádrí, *n.f. pl.* A kind of worm that lives in multitudes in a damp place.  
 Gaff, *ad.* (H.) See *Báklá.* -*u, n.m.* A bribe.  
 Gágar or gágr. *n.f.* (H.) A metal water-vessel.  
 Gáhān, or gá'ñ, *n.m.* A harrow, with 8 or 10 teeth, drawn by oxen, used for loosening the soil round young corn. (Dau-drálá in Kángará.)  
 (Gáhlu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Muddy, dirty.  
*Gáhlu gáhlu bahijá,*  
*Nimlu nimlu rahi já.*  
 " Dirty water flows away,  
 Clear water remains."
- Gaiñ, *gaiñi, n.m. and f.* The sky. -*rá-golá, n.m.* A thunder-bolt. -*rá-gyá-golá, n.m.* Like a thunder-bolt.  
 Gaj, *n.m.* (H.) A ramrod.  
 Gájnu, *v.t. re.* To sound.  
 Gá'k, *n.m.* (S. *Gráhaka*, H. *gáhak*.) A purchaser.  
 Gá'li, *n.m.* (H.) (1) The cheek. (2) *n.f.* An ill name, a curse.  
 Galá, *n.m.* (S. *Gala*, H. *galá*.) The throat.  
 Galgal, *n.m.* A kind of long citron.  
 Gáláwñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to melt. (2) To cook well.  
 Gáli, *n.f.* Ill names. -*deñi, v.t. re.* To call ill names. -*e-bháñđñu, v.t. re.* To curse.  
 Galim, *n.m.* (P. *ganím*.) An enemy.  
 Galiyá, *ad. m.* Idle, unfit.  
 Gaļnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To melt. (2) To be dissolved; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (3) To be destroyed.  
 Gálñu, *v.t. re.* To cause to melt or destroy; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Gaļti, *n.f.* (P. *galti*.) A mistake.  
 Gá'lu, *ad.* See *Gáhlu*.  
 Gam, *n.m.* (P. *gam*.) Patience, grief, sorrow. -*kháñu, v.i. re.* To have patience.  
 Gampáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to bear or have patience. *f. -i, pl. -e.*  
 Gampñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To bear, to undergo. (2) *v.i. re.* To have patience. *f. -i, pl. -e.* Gampáwñu. Casual *v. re.* To be patient.  
 Gan, *n.m.* (1) A swarm. (2) The name of a village deity.  
 Ga'ñá, *n.m.*; *pl. é.* (H. *gahná*.) An ornament. -*tu, n.m.* A small ornament or ornaments.

- Gaṇáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to reckon. (2) To cause to count ;  
*f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Gá'ñch, *n.f.* Dishonour, disrespect.
- Gáñd, *n.m.* Anus. (Also *gáñḍi.*) Gáñḍi-jáṇu, *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.
- Ganés, *n.m.* (S. *Ganesh.*) The deity called Gaṇesh.
- Gaṅgá, *n.f.* (S. *Gaṅgá.*) The river Ganges.
- Gaṇi-karṇu, *v.t. ir.* To count, to enumerate.
- Ganj, *n.m.* (H.) (1) A mass, a heap. (2) A grain market.
- Ganj, *n.f.* Michælmass daisy.
- Gánná *or-u, ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Thick, coarse.
- Gaṇ-nu, *v.t. re.* To count, to reckon ; *f. -i. pl. -é.*
- Gant, *n.f.* The next world.
- Gáñth, *n.f.* A knot. -parṇi, *v.i. re.* (1) To be entangled. (2)  
 To be hard.
- Gañtháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to repair ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Gáñthnu, *v.t. re.* To mend, to repair ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Gáñthí, *n.f.* A bundle. -de-pánu, *v.t. re.* To pack.
- Gánu, *v.t. re.* (H. *gána.*) To sing ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Gá'ṇu, *v.t. re.* To do farmyard work.
- Gáñ-uñká, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. é.* Before, in front. *Sé gañ-  
 uñka dewi guwá.* "He has gone before."
- Gáñw, *n.m.* (S. *Gráma, H. gáñw.*) A village, a town.
- Gáñwrá, *n.m.* See Gáoñrá.
- Gáñwúñ, *n.m.* The future, the time to come. -ká *or ku, ad. m. ;  
 f. -í, pl. -é.* Before, in front.
- Gáñwrá, *n.m.* A hamlet.
- Gáoñrá, *n.m.* A hamlet, a small village. (Also *gáñwrá.*)
- Gap, *n.f.* Gossip. -márni, *v.i. re.* To talk a great deal, to  
 run on.
- Gapóriá, *ad. m.* Talkative.
- Gappi, *ad. m.* One who gossips.
- Gá' r. *n.m.* (S. *Angára.*) Burning charcoal.
- Gará, *n.m.* (H.) Kneaded clay, mortar.
- Gará, *n.m. ; pl. -é.* Maize plants heaped at one place to dry.  
*-láṇá, v.i. re.* To heap the maize plants.
- Garam, *ad.* (H.) Warm, hot. -karṇu, *v.t. ir.* To make warm.
- Garáwṇu, *v.t. re.* (See *Gudáwṇu.*)
- Gard, *n.f.* (H.) Dust.
- Gardan, *n.f.* (H.) The neck. (Also *gelñi.*)
- Garh, *n.m.* A fort. -í, *n.f.* A fortress. -iá-negí, *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-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To roar ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

[N.S.]

Garjnu, *v.i. re.* To roar.Garká, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Heavy, weighty. (Syn. Garú, Garuwá.)Garká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Heavy, weighty. (Also *garu.*)Gark-jánu, *v.t. re.* To waste; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Garmi, *n.f.* (H.) Heat, warmness.Garņu, *v.t. re.* See Gađņu.Gárhá, *n.m.* (S. Angáraka.) A small burning coal.Garu, *ad. m.* See Garká. (Alike in number and gender.)Gáru, *n.m.* (H. *garuwá.*) A deity's waterpot.Garuwá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Heavy, weighty.Garuwá, *n.m.* (H.) A water-jar.Garwí, *n.f.* A small water-pot.Gás, *n.m.* (S. Grása.) A mouthful, a morsel. Syn. Grá, Gráh, or Gráss.Gásbél, *n.f.* (S. ákáshabela.) The air-creeper.Gáskí, *n.f.* A heavenly nymph.Gat, *n.f.* (S. Gati.) (1) The last duties of a deceased. (2) A tune for a guitar. -karni, *v.i. re.* To perform the last duties. -bańawni, *v.t. re.* To beat severely. -satláni, *v.i. re.* To have the last duties performed.Garbh, *n.m.* (S. Garbha.) Pregnancy. Proverb:*Sargó rau garbhó ru kun jáno?*

"Who knows of rain and birth?"

Gatáká, *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'ni, *v.t. re.* (1) To throw small stones at. (2) -máṭikarņi, *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.Gáuň, *ad.* Forward.Gauňt, or gauňch, *n.m.* (S. Gomútra.) Cow-urine.

Gauňch. See Gauňt.

Gáw, *n.f.* A cow. -rā, *n.f.* A weakly cow. (Also *gorú.*)Gechá or ũ-, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* That which is sown early.Gelá, *n.m.* A large trunk, a log; *f. -í.* A small trunk; *pl. -é.*Gelņi, *n.f.* The neck.Gelrá, *n.m.* The throat or windpipe.Geńdá, *n.m.* A kind of flower. Marigold.Gerá, *n.m.* Giddiness.Gerú, *n.m.* (H.) (1) Red ochre. -wá, (2) *ad.* Of ochre colour.Gethá, *n.m.*; *n.f. -í, pl. -é.* A hearth, a fire-pot.Gethí, *n.f.* The fireplace, the hearth. -de-pánu, *v.t. re.* To burnGetrá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* See Gechá.Géuň, *n.m.* (S. Godhúma, H. *gehúň.*) Wheat. (Also *giúň.*)

- Geúñwáñ, *ad. m.*; -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Of the wheat colour.
- Ghá, *n.m.* (S. Ghása, H. *ghás.*) Grass.
- Ghach-ghach, *n.f.* Bothering. -láñi, *v.t. re.* To bother.
- Ghächról, *n.f.* Bothering. -láñi, *v.i. re.* To bother, to linger.
- Ghágghri, *n.f.* (H. *ghaghrá.*) A gown.
- Gháí, *n.m.* A grass-cutter. -án-ni, *v.t. re.* To put to trouble. -karni, *v.i. ir.* To act prudently. -áwni, *v.i. re.* To be in trouble.
- Ghain, *n.f.* Grass land. -ti, *n.f.* A piece of grass land.
- Ghaini, *n.f.* Grass lands.
- Gháñu, *v.t. re.* To dissolve. *f.* -í, *v.i. re.* To be loyal; *pl.* -é.
- Ghámnu, *v.i. re.* To be unhappy.
- Ghá'ñ, *n.f.* So much grain as can be roasted in a vessel.
- Ghāñá, *n.m.* A small wall. -deñá, *v.i. ir.* To build a wall.
- Ghandáli, *n.f.* See kacháwlí (used in Biláspur and Kángará).
- Ghándi, *n.f.* (H. *ghantí.*) A bell.
- Ghándú, *n.m.* The throat.
- Ghañgheri, *n.f.* A kind of vegetable.
- Ghá'ñu, *v.t. re.* To kill, to slay, to put to death; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Ghántá, *n.m.* (H. *ghantá.*) A large bell. -deñá, *v.i. re.* To give nothing.
- Ghaprálá, *n.m.* A plunging sound.
- Ghá'r, *n.m.* (See Ghaur.)
- Ghá'r, *n.m.*; *f.* -í. A precipice.
- Ghará, *n.m.* (S. Ghata.) An earthen water-pot.
- Ghárá, *n.m.* A waterfall.
- Gharáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to manufacture; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Gharchí, *n.f.* Property, an estate.
- Gháré, *n.m. pl.* Curves.
- Gharí, *n.f.* See Gharchí. Proverb: *Gharí ro muñhtá ápnái dashi*: "One has to show his own estate and face."
- Ghá'ri, *n.f.* A precipice. -pañnu, *v.i. re.* To fall from a precipice.
- Ghari-ro-kháñu, *v.t. re.* To harass, to greatly trouble; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Gharñu, *v.t. re.* To mend, to make, to manufacture; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Ghartu, *n.m.* A small dwelling. (From H. *ghar*; a house.)
- Ghartu, *n.m.* A family or its member (used in Basháhr).
- Gharu, *ad.* Homely, household, relating to a house.
- Gháru, *n.m.* A term for the men on corvée work.
- Ghasáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to be worn off.
- Ghásér, *n.f.* A kind of play.
- Ghasi-jáñu, *v.i. ir.* To be worn off.
- Ghásñi, *n.f.* See Gháñi.
- Ghasñu, *v.i. re.* To wear off; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Ghassá, *n.m.* A beating, crushing. -deñá, *v.t. re.* To beat.
- Ghát, *n.f.* Revenge.
- Ghá't, *n.m.* A quay.
- Ghátá, *n.m.* (H.) Decrease, decay, loss.

[N.S.]

- Ghaṭāṇu or ghaṭāwṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *ghaṭānā.*) To deduct ; *f. -í.*  
 Ghaṭṇu, *v.i. re.* (H. *ghaṭnā.*) To be less ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghátú, *ad.* Intending to revenge. (Alike in both genders.)  
 Ghaṭṛú, *n.m.* See Ghaṭ or Ghaut.  
 Ghaṇṇ, *n.m.* Kneading.  
 Ghaṇṇu, *v.t. re.* To knead ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghaṇ, *n.m.* (H. *ghar.*) Home, house, a dwelling.  
 Ghaṇ, *n.m.* A heap, a mass. -lágne, *v.i. re.* To be in heaps.  
 Ghaut, *n.m.* A stone-mill. -pishṇu, *v. t. re.* To grind in a stone mill.  
 Gháw, *n.m.* (H.) A hurt, a blister.  
 Gheṅgná, *n.m.* One who collects clarified butter as the revenue for grass lands. (Also *ghyáṅgná.*)  
 Ghé'p, *n.m.* Goitre or bronchocele. -í, *n.m.* and *f.* One who has the goitre. (Also *ghepu.*)  
 Ghér, *n.m.* Circumference.  
 Gherá, *n.m.* (1) See Gher. (2) Surrounding.  
 Gherá-ferá, *n.m.* A visit.  
 Gheráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to surround ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghér-fér, *n.m.* A response. -deṇu, *v.i. re.* To respond.  
 Gherṇu, *v.t. re.* To surround ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghesá, *n.m.* A fall, a bruise, a crush.  
 Ghesáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to bruise or crush ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghesṇu, *v.t. re.* To crush, to bruise ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghetá, *n.m.* A coarse neck.  
 Ghéur, *n.m.* (H. *ghewar.*) A kind of sweetmeat.  
 Ghiári, ghyári, *n.f.* An earthen pot for clarified butter.  
 Ghiártu, ghyártu, *n.m.* A small earthen pot for clarified butter.  
 Ghich-pich, *n.f.* A great crowd. -honi or -machni, *v.i. re.* To be much crowded. -karṇi, *v.i. ir.* To crowd. -haṭáwṇi, *v.i. re.* To disperse a crowd.  
 Ghin, *n.f.* Compassion, tenderness.  
 Ghin-ṇu, *v.t. re.* To buy, to purchase ; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Basháhr.)  
 Ghin, *n.f.* (1) Sympathy. (2) Love. -deni, *v.t. re.* To love.  
 Ghiṅdāwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to spoil ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghin-dardó, *n.f.* (1) An embrace. (2) Sympathy.  
 Ghiṅṇu, *v.t. re.* To spoil, to make useless ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghirá, *n.m.* (H. *ghī-gharā.*) A vessel of clarified butter.  
 Ghiri-áwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be surrounded with ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghiri-jáṇu, *v.i. re.* To be surrounded ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghirṇu, *v.i. re.* To be surrounded ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghiri-firi-ro, *ad.* In a wandering manner.  
 Ghisáwṇu, *v.t. re.* See Ghasáwṇu.  
 Ghisṇu, *v.i. re.* To slip down ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ghiú, *n.m.* (H. *ghí.*) Clarified butter.  
 Ghiyá-tori, *n.f.* A kind of vegetable.  
 Ghmáw, *n.m.* (H. *ghumáw.*) A winding path.  
 Ghmér, *n.m.* Giddiness.

Gho'ch, *n.f.* The act of troubling. -á-gháchi, *n.f.* Troubling again and again.

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

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

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

Ghoḷ-mathó'l, *n.m.* The act of mismanaging.

Ghoḷṇu, *v.t. re.* To dissolve, to mix into water; *f. í, pl. é.*

Gholtó, *n.m.* A pony (Basháhr).

Ghorá, *n.m.* A horse. *f. -í.* A mare. -ú, *n.m.* A pony.

Ghorlú, *n.m.* See Gholtó.

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

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

Gháwrú, *n.m.* See gráwrú.

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

Ghráṭiyá, *n.m.* One who has a water mill.

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

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

Ghryauṇu or ghryauṇ-láni, *v.i. re.* To play the tune called Ghryauṇ.

Ghugí, or Ghuggi. See Ghugti.

Ghugṇu, *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.*

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

Ghúm, *n.m.* A long way.

Ghumghumāñdi, *ad. f.* Fragrant.

Ghumáw, *n.m.* Turning.

Ghumáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to turn.

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

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

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

Ghuñghru, *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. *ghurkná.*) To threaten; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Ghurí-ró, *adv.* Strongly.

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

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

Ghuseṇu, *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.

Ghusṇu, *v.i. re.* To enter, to be admitted; *f. -í, pl. é.*



Ghusṛnu, *v.i. re.* See the preceding.

Ghút, *n.f.* The act of swallowing.

Ghúṭáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to swallow up.

Ghutṛnu, *v.t. re.* To swallow up; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Ghwárnu, *v.t. re.* To open, to uncover, to remove a lid; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Ghyáṅgná, *n.m.* See Gheṅgná.

Ghyánná, *n.m.* A fireplace.

Ghyári, *n.f.* An earthen pot; used to divide clarified butter.

Ghyú, *n.m.* See Ghiú.

Gí, *n.f.* Gums of the teeth.

Gí', *n.f.* A kind of tune. -láṇi, *v.i. re.* To play a particular tune. (Also -bájṇi or -bajáwni.)

Giáwan, *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. -í, pl. é.*

Gíl, *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. -í, pl. é.* Wet. -karṇu, *v.t. ir.* To wet. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be wet.

Gillar, *n.m.* See Ghép.

Giñ-úñ, *n.* (S. Godhúma, P. *gandam.*) Wheat.

Giṇáwnu, *v.t. re.* See Gaṇáwnu.

Gindá, *n.m.* A tom-cat.

Gindu, *n.m.* (S. Kanduka or Genduka). A play-ball. -kheṇu, *v.i. re.* To play with a ball.

Giṇ-nu, *v.t. re.* See Gaṇ-nu.

Gint, *n.f.* An account. (From Hindí *gintí.*)

Girá-giri, *n.f.* A hue and cry. -máchṇi *v.i. re.* To be great noisy.

Giráwnu, *v.t. re.* To spoil, to throw away. (From Hindí *giráná.*)

Girdé-girṇu, *v.i. re.* To turn round; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Giri-firi-áwnu, *v.i. re.* To take a walk; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Giri-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To fall down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Girk-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be wasted, to be given away for nothing.

Girṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To fall, to slip down; *f. -í, pl. é.* (2) To turn.

Glá'b, *n.m.* (H. *guláb.*) A rose. -í. *adj.* Rosy.

Glá'f, *n.m.* (H. *giláf.*) A cover (of a pillow or quilt, etc.).

Glaiṇ, *n.m.* A kind of pine tree.

Glál, *n.m.* (H. *gulál.*) (1) Red powder. (2) The China root, madder (*majith*).

Glá'm, *n.f.* (H. *lágám.*) A bridle.

Glás, or Gláss, *n.m.* (H. *gilás.*) A cup, a tumbler.

Gláú, *n.m.* A spider.

Gle'l, *n.f.* A pellet-bow. -báṇi, *v.i. re.* To shoot with a pellet bow.

Glistá, *n.m.* (P. *bálishṭ.*) A span.

- Góbar, *n.m.* (H.) or gobr. (1) Cow-dung. (2) Manure.  
 Gobrái, *n.f.* The act of manuring the land. -láñi, *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.  
 Godi, *n.f.* The lap. -laná, *v.t. ir.* To take in the lap.  
 Gódi, *n.f.* A kind of wild edible root.  
 Gokhru, *n.m.* (1) A kind of ear-rings. (2) A kind of medicine.  
 Gól, *ad.* (H.) Round. -cháñ-nu, *v.t. re.* To make round.  
 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. -báhñi, *v.i. re.* To shoot a bullet.  
 Góñ, *n.m.* Desire, wish, pleasure. -dekhñá, *v.i. re.* To go one's own way.  
 Góñch or Goñt, *n.m.* (S. *gomútra.*) Cow's urine.  
 Goñcháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to make water (used of cattle only).  
 Goñchnu, *v.i. re.* To make water (used of cattle only).  
 Góñtrálá, *n.m.* The naming ceremony of a child.  
 Gó'ṛ, *n.m.* A lizard (*goh* is a kind of big lizard, also found in the Simla Hills).  
 Gorñu, *v.t. re.* To weed, *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 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 dip, to dive.  
 Gotá, *n.m.* (H.) Lace. -láná, *v.i. re.* To lace.  
 Gothi, *n.f.* Blame. -láñi, *v.t. re.* To blame.  
 Gothú, *n.m.* A wild animal.  
 Goti, *n.f.* Odd. -noti, *n.f.* Odd and even, a kind of game.  
 Gotñu, *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'ñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To collect revenue. (2) To realize; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 Gráss, *n.m.* See Grá.  
 Gráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weed; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 Gráoñ, *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.  
 Gréwanu, *v.t. re.* To turn back; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 Grhajíwán, *n.m.* A tune played to make a deity dance. -láñi, *v.i. re.* To play the deity's dancing tune.

Grhājwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow a village deity to move or dance.

Grīb, *ad.* (H. *garīb.*) Poor, helpless.

Grikṇu, *v.i. re.* To roar (of thunder). Also *garikṇu.*

Gró or Grau, *n.m. pl.* The nine planets, which are: (1) The sun. (2) The moon. (3) Mars. (4) Mercury. (5) Jupiter. (6) Venus. (7) Saturn. (8) Ráhu. (9) Ketu. (From Sanskrit *Graha.*)

Grón or graṇ, *n.m.* (S. *grahana.*) An eclipse. -lágṇu, *v.i. re.* To appear, of an eclipse. -dekhṇa, *v.i. re.* To witness an eclipse.

Gú, *n.m.* (S.) Excrement. (Also *khé.*)

Gubar or Gubr, *n.m.* See *Gobar* or *gobr.*

Gubrái, *n.f.* See *Gobrái.*

Gubrílá, *n.m.* See *Gobrílá.*

Gudlá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Sweet, tasty.

Gufá, *n.f.* (S.) A cave or grotto scooped out of solid rock.

Gújá or gujjá, *n.m.* See *Khísá.*

Gujrán, *n.f.* Livelihood.

Gujráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to pass; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gujrṇu, *v.i. re.* To pass away, to die; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gúl or Kúl, *n.f.* A small channel.

Gulá, *n.m.* A comb of Indian corn (*makki* or *chhallí*).

Gułchhu, *n.m.* The flesh of the buttocks.

Guł, *n.m. pl.* Grain (used in *Basháhr State*).

Gum-hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To disappear; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gun, *n.m.* (S. *guna.*) Obligation. -mán-ṇá, *v.i. re.* To be obliged.

Guná, *n.m.* (P. *gunáh.*) A crime, a fault, a mistake.

Guṇḍáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to knead or braid.

Guṇḍnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To knead. (2) To braid; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gunjó, *n.m. pl.* Moustache.

Gun lágṇá, *v.i. re.* To be indebted.

Gúñṭh, *n.m. pl. -o.* Pony.

Gúr, *n.m.* (H.) Brown sugar.

Gurí, *n.f.* A knot, knob.

Gusá, *n.m.* (P. *gussah.*) Anger, indignation. -karṇá, *v.i. ir.* To become angry or indignant.

Guthá, *n.m.* (S. *angushtha*, the thumb.) (H. *angúṭha.*) The thumb. -dashṇá, *v.i. re.* To deny. -láná, *v.i. re.* To put the thumb, *e.g.*, on a deed. -í, *n.f.* A finger.

Guthrá, *n.m.* See *Guthá.* -í, *n.f.* A finger.

Guwá or Gowá, *v.* The past tense of the verb *jáṇu*, to go, went.

Gwá, *n.m.* (H. *gawáh.*) (1) A witness, also (2) evidence.

Gwáchi-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be lost; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gwáchṇu, *v.t. re.* To lose. *v.i. re.* To be lost; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gwái, *n.f.* (H. *gawáhi.*) (1) Evidence. (2) A witness. -dení, *v.i. ir.* To give evidence.

- Gwáli, *n.f.* (1) A shepherdess. (2) A kind of insect, green in colour and long in size, like a grasshopper.  
 Gwá'r, *ad.* Uncivilized, ignorant, a fool. (H. *gañwár.*)

## H

- Háchhá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (H. *achchhá.*) Good. *Adv.* Well.  
 Háchhe, *n.m. pl.* A kind of thorny plant that bears edible berries.  
 Há'd or hádki, *n.m. or f.* (H. *haddí.*) A bone.  
 Há'd, *n.f.* Conversation. -láni, *v.t. re.* To converse. Cf. hádi.  
 Há'd, *n.m. pl.* Bones.  
 Hadd, *n.f.* A limit, boundary. -honi, *v.i. ir.* To get beyond all bounds.  
 Hádi, *n.f.* Conversation. -láni, *v.i. re.* To converse.  
 Hádi-láni, *v.t. re.* To converse.  
 Hác, *int.* Oh, alas, ah!  
 Hagáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to go to stool; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Hagni, *n.f.* Anus.  
 Hagnu, *v.i. re.* (H. *hagná.*) To go to stool.  
 Hai, *n.f.* (pronounced *hel.*) A hard task, to be done with the help of many persons. -deni, *v.i. ir.* To work collectively.  
 Haiŋgo. A form of address to a relative, meaning, 'O my dear.'  
 Haiŋlá or haiŋré. A form of address: 'O you.'  
 Hájar, *ad.* (P. *házir.*) Present.  
 Há'k, *n.f.* A halloo. -deni, *v.t. ir.* To halloo.  
 Hakáwnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *hakáná.*) To cause or allow to drive; *f. -í.*  
 Háknú, *v.t. re.* To drive away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Hałáwnu, *v.t. re.* To shake (H. *hiláná*); *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Hał-bái, *n.m.* One who ploughs, a ploughman.  
 Haljé, *n.f.* (H. *haldí.*) Turmeric.  
 Halkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to shake; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Halká or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (H. *halká.*) Light, not weighty.  
 Hállá, *n.m.* (H.) A noise, a hue and cry. -páná, *v.i. re.* To make a noise. [sain.]  
 Halmandí, *n.m.* See Błajir. (Used in Basháhr and Kumhár-  
 Hálnu, *v.i. re.* To shake, to tremble.  
 Hálo, *n.m.* A kind of greens called in Hindí, *chamchúr.*  
 Hałsh or -í, *n.f.* The long piece of wood in a plough.  
 Haltu, *n.m.* A kind of small plough.  
 Halwá, *n.m.* (H. *haluwá.*) A kind of cake.  
 Hámbaj, *adv.* 'Yes,' or 'very well.'  
 Hámeň, *pro. pl.* We. -iň, *f.*  
 Hamyá, *n.f.* Enmity, opposition. -karňi, *v.i. ir.* To oppose.  
 Háň, *adv.* Yes. -ná, *adv.* Yes or no. -karňi, *v.i. ir.* To say  
 yes

[N.S.]

- Háná, *n.m.* (S. háni.) Loss, injury. -jáṇá, *v.i. ir.* To sustain a loss.
- Háñd, *n.f.* A walk, travel. -í, *n.f.* An earthen cooking vessel.
- Háñdi-ná baḷu (phrase). I cannot walk.
- Handolá, *n.m.* See Chandól.
- Hanjár, *n.m.* (H. *hazár.*) A thousand.
- Hañs, *n.m.* (S. Hansa.) A goose.
- Hánsilí, *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 Dhámí State.)
- Há'ré, *adv.* Kindly. -karne, *v.i. ir.* To entreat.
- Hará or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (H.) Green.
- Hará, *n.m.* (1) A small field. (2) A trial. -karṇá, *v.t. ir.* To try.
- Haráwṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *harwáná.*) To cause or allow to defeat.
- Haráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to flow away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Hargat, *n.f.* (A. *harkat.*) Injury, loss, fault. -karṇi, *v.i. ir.* To make a mistake.
- Hari-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be washed off; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Hariyágá, *n.m.* An allowance for the Rájá's kitchen. (Used in Mandi.)
- Harjá, *n.m.* (P. *harz.*) Mischief, injury. -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To be lost.
- Harn, *n.m.* (S. Harina.) A buck. *f. -í.* A doe.
- Hárṇu, *v.t. re.* To fail; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (H. *hárná.*)
- Hárṇu, *v.t. re.* To try, to examine, to scrutinise; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Har-r or har-ri. A medicinal fruit. Yellow or Chebulic myrobalan (*Terminalia chebula*): seven varieties of this are distinguished. (From Sanskrit *harítakí.*)
- Har-ri, *n.f.* The wooden pipe of a huqqa.
- Haryáwul, *n.m.* (H. *hariáwal.*) Meadows.
- Hasáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to laugh; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Hási, *n.f.* (S. Háśya.) Laughter. -chhuṭni, *v.i. re.* To laugh. -karṇi, *v.i. ir.* To laugh at.
- Hási-khelí-ro láné, *v.t. re. pl.* To beguile the time with pleasure.
- Hasli, *n.f.* An ornament worn on the neck by women.
- Hasṇu, *v.i. re.* To smile, to laugh. (From Híndí *hañsná.*)
- Haṭáwṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *haṭáná.*) To cause or allow to prevent.
- Haṭáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to return: to prohibit.
- Háth or háthh, *n.m.* (S. hasta.) A hand.
- Hath, *n.m.* (S. hatha.) Insistence. -karṇá, *v.i. re.* To insist.
- Hathángé, *n.m. pl.* Commutation for *begár* or *corvée* (Biláspúr).
- Háthar, *ad. f.* A cow or she-buffalo, which only allows one person to milk her.
- Hathaurá, *n.m.* (H.) A hammer.
- Hathí, *ad.* Obstinate.

Hátho-jořiro, *c.p.* With joined hands.

Háthru, *n.m. pl.* Hands. (H. *háth*.)

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

Hatnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To return, to come back. (2) To be off.

Hařolí, *v.f.* She will turn back.

Hatyá, *n.f.* (S.) The act of killing. -laņi, *v.i. ir.* To cause to trouble. -karņi, *v.t. ir.* To kill.

Hátth, *n.m.* See Háth.

Hátti, *n.f.* (H. *hatti*.) A shop. -karņi, *v.i. ir.* To open a shop.

Hauļ, *n.m.* (S. Hala.) A plough. -báņu, *v.i. re.* To plough.

Hauņslá, *n.m.* (H. *hausilá*.) Ambition, desire, capacity.

Hawá, *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).

Hegá, *n.m.* Carefulness.

Hekri, *n.f.* (H.) Boasting, insistence. -karņi, *v.i. ir.* To insist.

Hé'ł, *n.f.* A sacrifice of a goat or sheep. -deņi, *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. -láņa or -karņa, *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. -deņa, *v.i. ir.* To reply.

Hernu, *v.t. re.* To work; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Heru, *adv.* Perhaps. -lá, *v.* Look here!

Hesr-láņa, *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. [time.]

Hessá, *n.m.* The cry of a number of persons at work at one

Hé't, *n.m.* (S. Hitá.) Affection. -láņa, *v.i. re.* To be affectionate.

Hethé, *adv.* Down. -páņa, *v.i. re.* To spread a bed (used in Bhajji State).

Hethi, *adv.* By the lower way (used in the Bhajji State).

Hethla, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Lower.

Hiáli, *n.f.* Supper (used in Keoňthal).

Hichháwņu, *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 hijo or hijau, *adv.* Yesterday, the past day.

Hij-bhyánsri, *adv.* Yesterday morning. (Also *hijo-bhyánsri*.)

Hij-byále or hijo-byále. Last evening, yesterday evening.

Hijku or -á, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Yesterday's, of yesterday.

Hik, *n.f.* The liver, the chest or throat.

Hilan or hillan, *n.m.* See Bhajňchal (used in Biláspúr and Káņgrá).

[N.S.]

- Himat**, *n.f.* (P. *himmat.*) Courage. -hárñi, *v.i. re.* To dishearten.  
**Hiñdné**, *n.m. pl.* The legs of a quadruped.  
**Híñg**, *n.f.* (S. Hingu.) See Suñdhá.  
**Hini**, *ad. f.* Decaying, decreasing.  
**Hin-ñé**, *n.m. pl.* See Hindné.  
**Hir**, *n.m. pl.* A kind of wild fruit.  
**Hiyáw**, *n.m.* (H.) Courage. -áwná, *v.i. re.* To be courageous.  
**Hiyé-lañu**, *v.t. re.* To embrace; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
**Hochhá**, *ad. m*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Short. -jáñá, *v.i. ir.* To fall short.  
**Hoi-jáñu**, *v.i. ir.* To happen, to become; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
**Hoklá or -u**, *ad. m.*; *f. í, pl. -é.* Lispering.  
**Holí**, *n.f.* (S. Holiká.) The Holi festival. -kheñi, *v.i. re.* To enjoy the Holi festival.  
**Holi**, *v.* '(She) may be.'  
**Homeñ**, **humeñ**, *v.f.t. 1st p. pl.* We will be. In *f.* Homiñ, humiñ.  
**Honi**, *n.f.* The act of taking place. As *Honi hoi-lañi.* "That which is to happen will happen."  
**Honu**, *v.i. ir.* To be, to become, to take place; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
**Hór**, *pro.* Other. -ié. By the others.  
**Hor**, *con.* (1) And. (2) *ad.* Else. *Hor ká boláí?* "What else do you say?" (3) *ad.* More. "Táñ hor bí chayiñ?" "Do you want more?"  
**Hoth or hotth**, *n.m.* (S. Osthá.) *pl.* Lips.  
**Huká**, *n.m.* (P. *huggah.*) The hubble-bubble, the tobacco pipe. -piñá, *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.  
**Huñđi**, *n.f.* (H.) The amount of revenue. -deñi, *v.i. ir.* To pay revenue or taxes. -gráñi, *v.i. re.* To collect revenue.  
**Huñgrñu**, *v.i. re.* To low like a cow; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
**Húr**, *n.m.* A bolt above a door.  
**Hurñu**, *v.t. re.* To shut in; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
**Húró**, *n.m.* Roaring or thundering.  
**Huwárñu**, *v.t. re.* See Hwárñu.  
**Hwárñu**, **huwárñu**, *v.t. re.* To unload, to put down one's load to a rest; *f. -í, pl. -é* (Also *hwárñá.*)  
**Hyáo**, **hyáw**, *n.m.* Courage.  
**Hyúñ**, *n.m.* (S. Hima.) Snow. -khan, *n.f.* The eternal snow, a glacier. -ghalñu, *v.i. re.* To melt, of snow. (Proverb.)  
*Hyúñ ghalólá bádlié, soená ghalo suhágé,*  
*Thiñđ ghalo, bánthiyá, kánjri ráñđi ágé.*

“The snow will melt with clouds, and gold with borax,  
So is a youth, O young man, before a harlot.”

Hyûñd, *n.m.* The winter season.

## I

Ichhyá, *n.f.* (S. Ichchhá.) Desire, wish. -karñi, *v.i. ir.* To wish.

Iji, *n.f.* Mother. *Ijiyé, tú ká karai?* “O mother, what are you doing?”

Ikkí, *ad.* Twenty-one. (H. *ikkís.*)

Iktáli, *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 bashdá. It does not rain. -bashdá bhájá. The sky refused to rain.

Iné, *pro. pl.* Agent case. ‘By these.’

Iñkh, *n.f.* (S. Ikshu, H. Ikh.) Sugarcane. (*Kamándi* in Kángará.)

Inó, *pro. pl.* To these. (Also *iyõñ.*)

Inóñ, *pro.* To these.

Inu, *adv.* So. *ad.* Such. (Used in Basháhr.)

Inré, *n.m. pl.* A kind of salty pudding made of the pulse called *kolth* (*Dolichos biflorus*).

In-re, *pro. pl.* Of these.

Irai, 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 japau.* “Why do you say so?” *Ishá bhalá ádmi.* “Such a good man.” *Ishi báto ná lai.* “Don’t say such things.” *Ishé ghaur baná.* “Build such houses.”

Ishar, *n.m.* (S. Íshwara.) 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. Íshwara.) God.

## J

Ja, *v.* Go.

Jaa, *adv.* When.

*Jaa din á bāñgé,  
Tundá máro dáñge.*

‘When times are not good,  
Then every one can give trouble.’



- Jabáb, n.m.** (H.) An answer, a reply, response. -*ṇu*, *v.t. re.*  
 To refuse, to deny; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jabaj, adv.** Whenever. (H. *jabkabhí.*)
- Jab-kabaj, adv.** Whenever (you please).
- Já'ch, n.f.** A trial, estimate, examination.
- Jáchṇu, v.t. re.** To try, to estimate, to examine; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jag, n.m.** (S. *Yajna.*) A sacrifice. -*deṇá, v.i. re.* To perform a sacrifice, a religious ceremony.
- Já'g, n.f.** Awakening. -*áwṇi, v.i. re.* To awake; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jágá, n.f.** (H. *jaḡah.*) A place, a room.
- Jágá, v.** The past tense of the verb *jáḡṇu*, to awake, 'awoke'; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jagar, jagr.** (1) *n.m.* A small wall. (2) *ad. m. and f.* Mute or dumb. -*deṇi, v.i. ir.* To build a wall.
- Jágarṇ, n.m.** (S. *Jagarāṇa.*) Keeping ceremonial vigil the whole night.
- Jagáwṇu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to wake; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jagát, n.f.** (P. *zaqát.*) 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 *Káṅgrá.*)
- Jáḡṇu, v.i. re.** To get up, to awake; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jágrá, n.m.** (S. *Jágarāṇa.*) 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*. -*deṇá, v.i. ir.* To offer a *jágrá.*
- Jagrúl, n.f.** A subscription for a *jágrá.* -*deṇi, v.i. ir.* To subscribe for a *jágrá.*
- Jáḡuḷi, n.f.** A catching in the throat from eating uncooked *zimiḡand*, or *ghuiñyáñ*. -*láḡṇi, v.i. re.* To suffer from eating uncooked *zimiḡand*, etc.
- Jaidyá-bolní, v.i. re.** To pay one's respects to a chief.
- Jaiḡár, n.f.** Victory. As: *Jaiḡár devá mahárájeá, rachchhá de balé howé.* 'Victory to thee, O village deity, protect us by all the means in thy power.'
- Jaiñd, ad.** A fool, ignorant.
- Jakáwṇu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to be rubbed.
- Jákṇu, v.t. re.** To rub, to thicken; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jakṛṇu, v.t. re.** To arrest; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jal, n.m.** (S. *Jala.*) Water. (Syn. *Chis*)
- Jaláb, n.m. pl.** Purgation. -*láḡné, v.i. re.* To purge.
- Jalá-hundá, ad. m.; -f.i., pl. é.** Hot-tempered.
- Jaláwṇu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to burn; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jal-jógan, 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.

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

Jámat, *n.f.* Shaving. -karṇi, *v.i. ir.* To shave. -baṅáwni, *v.i. re.* To shave.

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

Jamáw, *n.m.* (H.) A gathering.

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

Jamkrá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í. pl. -é.* Born in one's own State or territory.

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

Jamṅṅu, *v.i. re.* To be born; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Jamṭi, *n.f.* A small citron tree.

Jamṭu, *n.m. pl.* A kind of citron.

Ján, *n.f.* (H. *ján.*) Life, strength. -áwni, *v.i. re.* To survive. -jaṅi, *v.i. ir.* To end one's life.

Já'n, *n.f.* A huge stone.

Jaṅá, *n.m.* A person.

Jaṅás, *n.f.* Wife, woman (used in Biláspúr and Kángrá).

Jañ-ũ, *adv.* As long as. *Jañ-ũ sé ní áyá, táñ-ũ áñ ní deñdá:* "As long as he has not come, so long I won't go."

Jaṅáwṅṅu, *v.t. re.* To acquaint, to introduce; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

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

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

Jaṅéú, *n.m.* (S. *Yajnopavíta.*) The sacred thread. -hoṅṅu, *v.i. ir.* To celebrate the sacred thread ceremony.

Jáni, *con.* Perhaps (*lit.* God knows). [caste.]

Jánjá, *n.m.* Abstinence, sobriety, the act of putting out of

Jánjṅṅu, *v.t. re.* To put aside, to excommunicate, to put out of caste; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Janmañtró, *n.m.* (S. *Janmántara.*) The next world.

Janmástmí, *n.f.* (S. *Janmásh(amí.)*) 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 *prasád* being exchanged among relatives.

Janṅṅu, *v.i. re.* (H. *janamṅá.*) To bring forth; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Ján-ṅṅu, *v.t. re.* (H. *ján-ná.*) To know, to recognize; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Jánu, *n.m.* (S. *Jánu.*) Knee.

Jáṅṅu, *v.i. re.* To be born; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Japan or jappan, *n.m.* (1) Conversation. (2) A talk.

Japáwṅṅu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to speak; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Japdá, *pre. par.* Speaking; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Japṅṅu, *v.t. re.* (H. *japná.*) To speak, to converse; to talk. *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Japór, *ad. m.* Foolish, ignorant.

*Deshí ká jáno japór,*

*Kishe karia khái khór.*

[N.S.]

“ The men of the plains are fools,  
They know not how the walnut is eaten.”

Japu-hundu, *pas. par.* Spoken; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Jár, *n.m.* A grinder tooth.

Jár or zár, *n.m.* A term for the Tibetans, whose religion is Buddhism.

Jar, *n.m.* (S. Jwara) Fever. -áwná, *v.i. ir.* To suffer from fever.

Jarolí, *n.f.* Bread of barley-flour. -cháñni, *v.i. re.* To make bread of barley flour. -kháñi, *v.i. re.* To eat barley food.

Jas, *pro.* Whom. -kas. *pro.* Whomever.

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.* -í, *pl.* -é. Whose.

Ját, *n.f.* (1) Caste. (2) A fair. (From Sanskrit yátrá.) -o-khe-  
janu, *v.i. ir.* To go to a fair.

Jatáli, *n.m.* A messenger, a watchman (used in Kullú).

Jatt, *n.m.* (H.) The Játs of the plains.

Jauú, *n.m. pl.* Twins. -jáñe, *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. dáđ.) Ringworm.

Je, *con.* If. As: *Je áñ dewndá.* “ If I had gone.”

Jéb, *n.f.* (H.) Pocket. (Syn Gújá, Khisá.)

Jebbú, *adv.* As soon as. (Also *jebri.*)

*Jebri, adv.* See the preceding.

Jé’k, *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 *barto-jeolá.*

Jeorí, *n.f.* A rope, twine.

Jeofá, *n.m.* A kind of thin rope.

Jé’r, *n.f.* The womb, of cattle.

Jerá, *ad.* See Jishu. (Used in Bághal, Kunihár, Biláspúr and Nálágarh.)

Jé’ru, *adv.* See Jishu. (Balsan and Madhán.)

Jes, *pro.* See Jas. (Used in Basháhr and Kumhársain.)

Jes-kes, *pro.* See Jas-kas.

Jé’t, *n.f.* Mouth. -bákñi, *v.i. re.* To open the mouth.

Jethá or -u, *ad. m. : f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Elder or eldest.

Jethaj, *adv.* Wherever.

Jetháni, *n.f.* The wife of the husband’s elder brother.

Jethi, *adv.* Where.

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.

Jeti, *adv.* See Jethi.

Jetnu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* As much as (H. *jitná*).

Jewri, *n.f.* See Jeori.

Jewtá, *n.m.* A small rope.

Jewtí, *n.f.* Twine.

Jgwáldá, *pre. par.* Watching; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jgwáli, *n.f.* A guard, a watch. -karñi. *v.t. ir.* To watch, to guard.

Jgwáľnu, *v.t. re.* To watch, to guard.

Jgwaľu-huñdu or -á, *m.*; *f. -í, p' -é.* Watched.

Jhabbaľ, *n.m.* A jumper, an iron instrument used for mining.

Jhafán, *n.m.* A kind of palanquin. (Also *japhán*.)

Jhá'g, *n.m.* Foam. -áwná; *v.i. re.* To foam.

Jhá'k, *n.f.* Care. -hoñi or -rákhñi, *v.i. ir.* and *re.* To be careful. -rañi, *v.i. ir.* To be anxious about.

Jhákhri, *n.m.* A shrub.

Jhá'ľ, *n.m.* A water-fall.

Jhalará, *n.m.* Swindling. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To swindle.

Jháľ, *n.m. pl.* Thorny shrubs. -fukñé, *v.i. re.* To burn thorns.

Jháľá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Mad, insane.

Jhamak, *n.f.* Itch. -láğñi; *v.i. re.* To feel an itching.

Jhamáká, *n.m.* A sudden light, lightning.

Jhámmañ, *n.m.* The cover of a *doli* or palanquin.

Jhá'n, *n.f.* (P. *jahán*.) The world, *cf.* Jihán.

Jháňokhá, *n.m.* Moonlight.

Jháňwañ, *n.m.* (1) Light. (2) The filth of iron used to wash the feet, etc., also used to wash an elephant.

Jháňdá, *n.m.* A flag; *f. -í.* A small flag. (Also *jhaňdá*.)

Jhaňgáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to kill; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jhángnu, *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.)

Jháñj, *n.f.* Cymbals, made of bell metal and used in pairs. (H. *jhánjh*.)

Jháňtó, *n.f. pl.* Hair of the private parts (H.).

Jhapetá, *n.m.* Struggle, strife, a quarrel.

Jhar, *n.m. pl.* Continued rain. -lagñé, *v.i. re.* To rain continuously. (Also *jhari*, *n.f.*)

Jhárá, Agjhára, *n.m.* A tinder-box.

Jháráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to drop; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jhárfá, *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.

Jhari, *n.f.* Continued rain, steady rain, or drizzle. -lagñi, *v.i. re.* To rain continually.

Jhářnu, *v.i. re.* To drop, to fall down (fruits, etc.); *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jhářáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to call; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

[N.S.]

- Jhatnu, *v.t. re.* To call, to summon, to halloo; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhátu, *n.m.* An illegitimate son (Basháhr).
- Jhaul, *n.f.* Fire. -láni, *v.i. re.* To burn fire.
- Jhé'l, *n.m.* The act of undergoing.
- Jheláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to undergo.
- Jheldá or -u, *m.; f. -í, pl. -é. pre. par.* Undergoing, bearing.
- Jhé'lkhána, *n.m.* (H.) The jail.
- Jhelṇu, *v.t. re.* To undergo, to bear.
- Jhelu-huṇḍu, *pas. par.* Undergone, borne; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhelwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be undergone, to be borne; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhiṅga, *n.f.* A kind of fish.
- Jhiñ-jaṇ, *n.f.* A good kind of rice.
- Jhiñkhṇu, *v.i. re.* To pine, to repent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhirṇu, *v.t. re.* To drag on; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhiráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to drag; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhirḱ or jhirḱi, *n.f.* Scolding, threatening. -deṇi, *v.t. re.* To scold, threaten. -kháni, *v.i. re.* To get a scolding.
- Jhirḱáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to scold; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhirḱṇu, *v.t. re.* To scold, to threaten; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhirṇu, *v.t. re.* To drag, to draw. Jhirdá or -u, *m.; f. -í, pl. -é. pre. par.* Dragging, drawing.
- Jhiru-huṇḍu or -á, *m.; -f. í, pl. -é. pas. par.* Dragged, drawn.
- Jhiśh, jhiśhí or jhiśhó, *adv.* Yesterday (Bhajji).
- Jhithké, *n.m. pl.* Clothes.
- Jhokkú, *n.m.* Burning fuel.
- Jhokṇu, *v.i. re.* To throw fuel on the fire. (H. *jhokná.*)
- Jhó'l, *n.f.* See Jhaul.
- Jho'lá, *n.m.* (H.) A wallet. -bharná, *v.i. re.* To fill a wallet.
- Jho'li, *n.f.* A small wallet. -láni, *v.i. ir.* To become a mendicant.
- Jhó't, *n.m.* A root, origin, foundation.
- Jhukhrá, *n.m.* Timber, a large piece of wood.
- Jhukhrí, *n.f.* Firewood, fuel. -chán-ni, *v.i. re.* To cut fuel. -báñḍni, *v.i. re.* To distribute fuel.
- Jhulá, *n.m.* A swinging bridge.
- Jhuláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to swing; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhuldá, *pre. par.* Swinging.
- Jhulkáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to shake.
- Jhulkdá, *pre. par.* Shaking, quaking, trembling; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhulkṇu, *v.i. re.* To shake, quake, tremble; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhulku-hundu, *pas. par.* Shaken; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jhulṇu, *v.i. re.* To swing round.
- Jhúm, *n.f.* A covering, made of a blanket, used to protect one from rain.
- Jhumi-raṇi, *v.i. ir.* To hang.
- Jhumkú, *n.m. pl.* A kind of earrings. -láne, *v.i. re.* To wear earrings. -gharṇe, *v.i. re.* To make earrings (of gold or silver).
- Jhumṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To hang down. (2) To dose, to slumber.

- Jhumr, *n.m.* (H.) An ornament worn on the head.
- Jhuñfri, *n.f.* (H. *jhoprí.*) A cottage.
- Jhuñgá, *n.m.* (1) Property. (2) Estate.
- Jhunjrí, *n.f.* A kind of wild plant.
- Jhu'áwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to drink.
- Jhutṇu, *v.t. re.* To drink, to quench; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Basháhr).
- Jhutth, *n.m.* (H. *jhúth.*) Untruth, fabrication, lie.
- Jhwá'r, *n.m.* (1) A present. (2) Salutation.
- Jhwárṇu, *v.t. re.* See Juhárṇu.
- Jia-de-rákhṇu, *v.t. re.* To keep in mind, to love; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ji-rá-añtó, *n.m.* That which is in the mind.
- Jia-rá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Of the mind.
- Jibh, *n.f.* (S. *Jihwá.*) The tongue. -é japṇu, *v.t. re.* To speak. (Also Jibti).
- Jid, *n.f.* (P. *zidd.*) Opposition, persistence, *-karni, v.i. ir.*  
To persist.
- Jidwá-huñdá, *pas. par.* Persisted; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jidwaṇu, *v.i. re.* To persist, to oppose.
- Jikṇu, *v.t. re.* To press down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jiku-huñdu, *pas. par.* Pressed down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jimá-huñdá, *pas. par.* Eaten; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jimáwdá, *pre. par.* Feeding; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jimáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To feed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jimáwu-huñdu, *pas. par.* Fed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jimdá, *pre. par.* Eating, taking food; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jimi, *n.f.* (P. *zamín.*) Land. -jágá, *n.* Landed property, estate.
- Jimṇu, *v.t. re.* To take food. (H. *jimná.*)
- Jimpar, *n.m.* (S. *Yamapura.*) Death, demise.
- Jindá, -u, *pro. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* In which.
- Jindrí, *n.f.* (H. *jindgí.*) Life, existence, the course or period of life.
- Jiñdri, *n.f.* (P. *zindagi.*) Short life.
- Jiné, *pro.* By whom.
- Jiñié, *pro.* Who or by whom.
- Jiñó, *pro.* To whom.
- Jishká or -u, *adv. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Wherever.
- Jishu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* As. (H. *jaísá.*)
- Jitáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to win; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jitdá, *pre. par.* Winning; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jitia or jitiró, *c.p.* Having won.
- Jitnu, *v.t. re.* To win, to overcome, to conquer; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jitú, *n.m.* Conqueror.
- Jitu-huñdu, *pas. par.* Won, conquered; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jiú, *n.m.* (S. *jíva.*) The soul, life, disposition (Also *jyú.*)
- Jiúñ or jyúñ (S. *Yama.*) (1) Death. (2) The deity of death.
- Jiúñdá or jyúñdá, *ad. m.* Living; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jiwaṇu, *v.i. re.* To live, to pass one's life; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Jiwáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to live; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

[N.S.]

Jiwe-jái-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To perish, to be bereft of life; *f. -í.*

Jiwiró, *c.p.* Having lived.

Jmhái, *n.f.* (H. *jamháí.*) Yawning. -áwṇi, *v.i. re.* To yawn.

Jmhyáli, *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.

Jó'ch, *n.f.* A rope to fasten the yoke to the plough. (Also *jót.*)

Jó'k, *n.f.* (S. *Jalauká.*) A leech. -o, *pl.* Leeches. -láni, *v.i. re.* To apply leeches.

Jó'ṛ, *n.f.* (H. *jar.*) A root, *c.f.* Jaur.

Jór, *n.m.* (P. *zor.*) Might or power, strength.

Jó'ṛ, *n.m.* (1) Joining, junction. (2) Total. -deṇá, *v.i. ir.*

To add. -pána, *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. *Páni.*)

Joráwṇu, *v.t. re.* See Jráwṇu.

Jordá, *pre. par.* Joining; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Joríá or joríro, *c.p.* Having joined, having added.

Jorṇu, *v.t. re.* To join, to add; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jor-ṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *jorná.*) To join, to unite by repairs.

Joru-huṇḍu, *pas. par.* Joined, added; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jó't, *n.f.* (1) See Jóch. (2) Flame of a lamp. (3) A hill peak.

Jotáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to plough; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jotdá, *pre. par.* Ploughing; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Jotía or Jotiró, *c.p.* Having ploughed.

Jotṇu, *v.t. re.* To plough; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jotu-huṇḍu, *pas. par.* Ploughed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jpór, *n.m.* A fool. (Also *jpór.*)

Jraiñth, *n.m.* A kind of wild pear.

Jráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to join; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jrolí, *n.f.* See Jarolí.

Ju, *pro.* See Jo.

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

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

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

Jubar or Jubr, *n.m.* Meadow, a level space with grass on it. -bahṇu, *v.i. re.* To make a new field, to cultivate waste land.

Jubr, *n.m.* See Jubar.

Jubrí or jubtí, *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. -í, pl. -é.* (Also *jhwárnu.*)

Jujh, *n.m.* (S. Yuddha, a fight.) Fighting, war. -láná, *v.i. re.* To fight. -lágna, *v.i. re.* To begin fighting.

Jujhdá, *pre. par.* Fighting; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jujhnu, *v.t. re.* To fight; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Jujhia or jujhiró, *c.p.* Having fought.

Jujju-huñdu, *past par.* Fought; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Julfiá or julfiyá, *n.m.* One who has curls.

Julfó, *n.m. pl.* (P. *zulf.*) Curls.

Jummó, *n.m.* (P. *zimah.*) Responsibility. -karṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be responsible.

Júñ, *n.m.* Yoke.

Juṇ or juṇié, *rel. pro.* Who or by whom. (The latter form is agentive.)

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

Jú'ṇ, *n.f.* Moonlight or the moon. -lágṇi, *v.i. re.* To shine (of the moon).

Jún, *n.f.* A meal. Dují-jún. The next meal.

Jundku, *n.m.* See Juṭi.

Júñi, *n.f.* Revenue in kind. (Also *kará-júñi.*)

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

Juṛi-jánu, *v.t. ir.* To be engaged (in battle).

Juṛi-páni, *v.i. re.* To set against, to set by the ears.

Juṭh, *n.f.* Uncleanliness, pollution.

Juṭhá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Polluted by tasting.

Juṭhan, *n.f.* Pollution by tasting.

Juṭhañyá, *n.m.* (S. Dwistháníya.) The second son of a chief. (Also *duthañyá.*)

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

Juṭhia or juthiró, *c.p.* Having cleaned the hands and mouth.

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

Juṭhu, *ad.* Polluted by tasting; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Juṭi, *n.f.* Braided hair of a maiden.

Juṭia or Juṭiró, *c.p.* Having been engaged.

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

Juṭu-huñdu, *pas. par.* Engaged.

Juwrá, *n.m.* A broom (used in Bhajjí).

Jwádri, *n.f.* A butterfly. *pl.* Jwádri. Syn. Fimfri.

Jwáiñ, *n.m.* (S. Jámátri.) Son-in-law.



[N.S.]

- Jwain**, *n.f.* (S. Ajamodá.) (1) The common carroway (*Carum carui*), a kind of lovage (*Lingusticum ajwaen*, Rox.). (2) A kind of parsley (*Apium involucratum*); said to mean, *lit.* 'That which pleases a goat.'
- Jwán**, *n.m.* A youth, an adult. *ad.* Young. -*tá*, *n.m.* *tí*, *n.f.* One in his teens.
- Jwáns**, *n.f.* A female, a woman.
- Jyú**, *n.m.* See **Jíú**.
- Jyúñ**, *n.m.* See **Jíuñ**.

## K

- Ká?** *pro.* What? Which? As: *Ká bolo ji?* "What do you say?"
- Kaa?** or **kau?** *adv.* How many?
- Kabaj?** *adv.* When, at what time? -*kabaj*, *adv.* Sometimes.
- Kabát**, *n.f.* (P. *gabáhat*.) Inconvenience, objection. -*hoñi*, *v.i. ir.* To be inconvenient.
- Kabré?** *adv.* At what time?
- Káčh**, *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. -*láñi*, *v.i. re.* To bind a load to carry it away.
- Kádash**, *n.f.* (S. *Ekádashí*.) The eleventh day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Kadí?** *adv.* When? At what time? -*ní*, *adv.* Never.
- Kadí-jáñ**, *adv.* Long ago.
- Kadí-ní**, *adv.* Never.
- Kadká**, *ad. m.*; *f.* -*í*, *pl.* -*é*. Long ago. (Also *kadkú*.)
- Káfal** or **káffal**, *n.m. pl.* A kind of wild tree or its fruits. -*pákñé*, *v.i. re.* To ripen. of wild fruits.
- Kafan**, *n.m.* Coffin, shroud; *f.* -*í*. A coffin.
- Kafní**, *n.f.* See **Kafan**.
- Kágat**, *n.m.* (P. *kágaz*.) Paper.
- Káhat**, *ad.* Sixty-one. -*wáñ*, *ad.* Sixty-first.
- Kahattar**, *ad.* Seventy-one. -*wáñ*, *ad.* Seventy-first.
- Káhlú-bír**, *n.m.* A spirit who lives on the mountains and whose anger causes landslips. It must be appeased with sacrifice (**Chambá**).
- Kái**, *ad.* (H.) Too many, a great many.
- Kái**, *n.f.* (1) Moss. (2) Desire.
- Káil**, *n.f.* The blue pine. -*tí*, *n.f.* A small blue pine tree.
- Káilí**, *n.f.* Uneasiness. -*parñi*, *v.i. re.* To be uneasy. -*áwñi*, *v.i. re.* To become uneasy.
- Kaiñ-ni**, *n.f.* (H. *kahúni*, a story.) A riddle.

*Kaini líú bjháin-ni líú, bujh bajháiyi bírá,  
Eksai dáliyé chaun fal láge, híng. jwín, jírá.*

“ I tell you a riddle or a puzzle, O understanding hero :—  
There are three fruits on a tree, assafœtida, lovage and  
cummin.” (The reply is ‘ a large spoon.’)

**Káin**, *n.m.* See **Jún**.

**Kaiñ** or **Kyéñ**, *ad.* Something. -**ní**, *ad.* Nothing.

**Kainal**, *n.f.* The green pigeon.

**Kaiñchi**, *n.f.* (H.) (1) Scissors. (2) The slope of a roof.

**Kaiñth**, *n.m.* A kind of wild pear; *c.f.* **Jraiñth**.

**Kairi**, **kánri**, **kyári**, *n.f.* The neck. *Balí Ráje kánri dáí :*  
“ *Balí Rájá bent his neck.*”

**Káit**, **káith** or **káyath**, *n.m.* (S. *káyastha*). An accountant,  
a writer. (*Basháhr*, *Kumhársain*, *Mandí* and *Suket*.) In  
the Simla Hill States he is called *Bagshí* or *Bagsí*.

**Káith**, *n.m.* See **Káit**.

**Káiti**, *n.f.* Moss, lichen.

**Káj**, *n.m.* (S. *Káryya*.) Work, business.

**Kajo** ? *adv.* What for ? (*Kángará*, *Biláspúr* and *Nálágarh*.) (In  
the Simla Hills *kwé* or *kwai* is used.)

**Kakh**, *n.m.* A straw. Proverb :—

*Bharí múth-lákho rí,  
Kholí kakho rí.*

“ 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.

**Kákkar**, *n.m.* The barking deer.

**Kákri**, *n.f.* (S. *Karkati*.) (1) A cucumber. (2) The lungs. -**rá**  
**rog**, *n.m.* Lung disease.

**Káku**, *n.m.* A polite term used in addressing a boy.

**Kál** or **káll**, *adv.* Yesterday. -**byálé**, *adv.* Yesterday evening.  
-**bhyáñsrí**, *adv.* Yesterday morning.

**Kal**, *n.f.* (S. *Kalaha*.) Dispute, quarrel, struggle. -**hoñí**, *v.i. ir.*  
To be disputed, to struggle.

**Kál**, *n.m.* (S. *Akála*, and *Kála*.) (1) The time of death. (2)  
Famine. -**parná**, *v.i. ir.* To be a famine year.

**Kál**, **kálo**, *n.m.* (S. *Kála*, time.) Death, demise.

**Kálá** or -**u**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Black. (H.)

**Kalam**, *n.f.* (H.) A pen. -**banáwni**, *v.i. re.* To mend a pen.

**Kálañ** or **kálné**, *n.f.* A variety of coarse rice sown on dry land.

**Kaláo** or **kaláw**, *n.m.* A kind of pea. *c.f.* **Kláv** (*Basháhr*).

**Kalewá**, *n.m.* Breakfast. -**karná**, *v.i. ir.* To take breakfast.

**Kalí**, *n.f.* (H.) An ornament worn on a turban.

**Kalí-marcho-ro dáñé**, *n.m. pl.* Black pepper seeds.

**Káljá**, *n.m.* (H. *kalejá*.) Liver. (Also *kálju*.)

**Kalká** or -**u**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. 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, -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be less. -karṇu, *v.t. ir.* To make less. -í, *n.f.* Deficiency.

Kámá, *n.m.* A servant. (Kángará, Biláspúr and Nálágarh.)

Kamáí, *n.f.* (H.) (1) Earnings, wages. (2) Fate, fortune.

Kamál, *n.m.* A kind of grass.

Kamándi, *n.f.* See Īñkh. (Kángará.)

Kamáwia or kamáwiró, *c.p.* Having earned.

Kamáwñdá, *pre. par.* Earning; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Kamáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To earn.

Kamáwu-huñdu or -a, *pas. par. m.; f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Earned.

Kámárdar, *m.n.* An official. -í, *n.f.* Officialdom. Generally used to denote the officials of a *parṇaná*. Each *parṇaná* has five officials: the mahtá or maúťá, karáuk or kráuk, siáná, gheñghná, and piádá. The *maúťá* corresponds to a náib tahsildár and decides petty cases. The *kráuk* collects the cash revenue and hands it over to the *maúťá* for payment into the State treasury. He has also to manage the corvée in his *parṇaná*. The *siáná* examines the revenue accounts to see if any land-revenue remains unrealized. The *gheñghná*'s duty is to realize the clarified butter levied on certain grass lands. The *piádá*'s is to carry out the orders of the *maúťá*, *kráuk* and *siáná*. (Also *kárdár*.)

Kámárdáři, *n.f.* See Kámardar.

Kámhdenu, *n.f.* (S.) The cow of plenty; also used for any cow that never calves yet always gives milk.

Kamhalú, *n.m.* A kind of basket used to keep wool in for spinning.

Kamhaltú, *n.m. dim.* A small long basket to keep wool in.

Kamí, *n.f.* (H.) Decrease, deficiency. -karṇi, *v.i. ir.* To decrease. -hoṇi, *v.i. ir.* To be decreased.

Kámma], *n.m.* (H. *kambal*.) A blanket. (S. Kamvala.)

Kamr, *n.f.* (H. *kamar*.) The waist. -bán-ṇi, *v.i. re.* (1) To gird up one's loins. (2) To be ready.

Kamwáṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to earn; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ká'n, *n.m. pl.* (S. Karṇa, H. *kín*.) Ears, the organs of hearing.

Káñá, *ad. m.; f.* -í, *pl.* é. (H.) One-eyed. (Also *káṇu*.)

Kaná, -u, *ad. m.; f.* -i, *pl.* -e. The youngest.

Kanajt, *n.m.* See Kanet.

Kaṇak, *n.f.* (H.) Wheat. (Syn. Geúñ or Giúñ.)

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*.)

Kanbíchá, *n.m.* A heavy earring worn in the middle of the ear.

Kañchhá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (S. Kanishtha.) Younger or youngest.

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

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

Kañdá, *pre. par. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Groaning.

Kañ-de-lágnu, *v.i. re.* To begin to groan; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Kañdei, *n.f.* (S. *Kantakáriká.*) A medicinal plant, a sort of prickly nightshade (*Solanum jacquini.*)

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

Kanérú, kanhérú, *n.m.* An iron tip for an arrow.

Kanét, *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 *máwis*. A proverb runs: *Kaneto ri má ek, báv thárú.* "A Kanet has one mother and eighteen fathers."

Kañgaṇo, *n.m. pl.* Bracelets. (S. *Kañkaṇa.*)

Kañgrú, *n.m.* A small comb. (Fr. H. *kañgá.*)

Kañhāitṇu, *v.t. re.* To gather, to collect; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Kañí, *n.f.* (H.) A very small bit. As: *Hire rí kañí.* A small bit of diamond.

Kañía or kañiró, *c.p.* Having groaned.

Kañié? *pro.* With which? *adv.* Why?

Kañí-joga? *phrase.* For what purpose, what for?

Kañkí, *n.f.* Lingering, delay. -láñi, *v.i. re.* To linger.

Kankóri, *n.f.* A Brahman girl given in marriage to a Brahman and dowered by a chief's wife.

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

Kánná, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* See *Kañchhá.*

Kañ-ṇu, *v.i. re.* To groan; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Káñri, *n.f.* See *Kairi.*

Káñsá, *n.m.* (S. *Káñsya.*) Bell-metal, white metal.

Kansi, *n.f.* A blacksmith's tool.

Kantáli, *n.f.* See *Kanbáli.*

Kantáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to groan; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Kantáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To trouble; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Kanthá, *n.m.* (H.) A big necklace.

Kanthi, *n.f.* A small necklace. -bán-ñi, *v.t. re.* To make a disciple.

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

Káñu, *ad. m.* See *Káñá.*

Káñu, *n.m. pl.* Husks of rice.

Kanaudú, *n.m.* A disliked man an enemy, a foe.

- Kanyai or knyai, *n.m.* Noise. -pána or -lána, *v.i. re.* To make a noise.
- Kapat, *n.m.* (H.) Deceit. -í, *ad.* Deceitful.
- Kaptí, *ad.* (S. Kapatin.) Deceitful.
- Kár or ká'r, *n.f.* (S. Kára.) Duty, work, business. As: Deo-kár. The work of a godling. Ráulí-kár, State business. Jai jai-kár. A blessing used in greeting a god or deity.
- Kára, *n.m.* Revenue, taxes. -bharná, *v.i. re.* To pay taxes.
- Karam, *n.m.* (S. Karmma.) Work, duty. Kriyá- *n.m.* (1) The last duties performed after cremation. (2) An act.
- Karattan, *n.m.* (H.) Bitterness.
- Karáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to do or make; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Kárbár, *n.m.* (H.) Business. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To be engaged.
- Kárbári, *n.m.* One who manages, a manager.
- Karḥhá, *n.m.* A large spoon used in cooked pulse. *f. -í. A spoon. -u, n.m.* A small spoon.
- Karhául, *n.f.* A loan. -kárhni, *v.i. re.* To borrow.
- Karháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to borrow.
- Kárhnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To boil. (2) To take out.
- Karj, *n.m.* (P. garz, a debt.) (1) A debt. (2) Revenue. Proverb: *Karjó ri jimi tháñde, pání rá nhán sárté fábo.* "Land on payment of taxes and a cold bath can be had everywhere."
- Kárkháná, *n.m.* (H.) Workshop.
- Karnál, *n.m.* A long kind of musical instrument made of brass -bájni, *v.i. re.* To blow the *karnál*. -chi, *n.m.* One who blows the *karnál*.
- Karṇu, *v.t. ir.* (H. *karná*.) To do, to make, to work; *f. -í, pl. -é. pas. ten. Kiñyáñ; f. -í, pl. -é. pre. par. Kardá; f. -í. pas. par. Kiu-huñdu. cp. Karia or Kariró.*
- Kártá, *n.m.* Household work.
- Karú? *v.* May I do?
- Karūwi-rotí, *n.f.* See Kauri-rotí.
- Karūwu or -á, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Bitter, distasteful.
- Kas? *pro.* Whom? "Kas bolai?" Whom do you say?
- Kash or kaush, *n.m.* (1) An oath, an ordeal. (2) Contamination. -charná, *v.i. re.* To be contaminated with verdigris.
- Kashátú, *n.m.* A species of rice, red in colour. (Also Kshátu.)
- Kashí, *n.f.* A hoe. -laní, *v.i. re.* To work with a hoe.
- Káshi, *n.f.* (1) Pasture. (2) Branches of forest trees cut as fodder for goats, etc. -cháp-ni, *v.i. re.* To make pasture for cattle. -khe-ḍewṇu, *v.i. re.* To go to bring leaves for cattle.
- Kash-karná or -lána or -ṭhwáwṇá, *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. -pána, *v.i. re.* To pay a rupee to the ruler for the other party's agreeing to undergo an ordeal.

- Kashmal**, *n.m.* *Burhis 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 Hindí.
- Kashnu**, *v.t. re.* (H. *kasná*.) To tighten, to bind, to tie.
- Kamr-kashni**, *v.i. re.* To be ready; to gird up one's loins.
- Kashrá** or **-u**, *pro. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* See *Kasrá*.
- Kashrí**, *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 *ghíra* (clay receptacle for *ghí*) is full, offer it first to the deity and then use it.
- Kashṭ**, *n.m.* *Kashṭi*, *n.f.* (S. *Kashṭa*.) Trouble, pain. **-parṇá**, *v.i. re.* To be in trouble. **-ṭhwáṇṇá**, *v.i. re.* To take trouble.
- Kasr** or **kassr**. Illness, sickness. **-hoṇi**, *v.i. ir.* To be ill.
- Kasrá?** or **u?** *pro. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Whose?
- Kassam**, *n.f.* (P. *qasm*.) An oath, an ordeal. **-kháṇi**, **-karni** or **ṭhwáwni**, *v.i. re.* To take an oath.
- Kastúri**, *n.f.* (S. *Kastúri*.) Musk or a musk-pod. The animal perfume so called is brought from Tibet, Nepál, Bhútán, Kashmir and Kanáwar. It is also found in the Simla hills. The best is that imported from Dodrá Kawár in Basháhr.
- Katáb**, *n.m.* (H. *kitab*.) A book; *pl. -ó.*
- Katái** or **ktái**, *n.f.* The act of cutting. **-láṅni**, *v.i. re.* To begin cutting.
- Katái** or **ktái**, *n.f.* The act of spinning.
- Kathá**, *n.f.* (S.) A story or history such as the *Rámáyana* or *Mahábhárata*. A tax was formerly levied on this in Kullú. **-báñchṇi**, *v.i. re.* To relate a story.
- Kathéru**, *n.m. pl.* A kind of hill peaches that ripe in October.
- Katán**, *ad. pro.* Several. (Also *ktán*.)
- Katarnu**, *v.t. re.* (H. *katarná*.) To clip, to cut with scissors.
- Katáwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cut or fell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Katáwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to spin: *-f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Káti**, *n.m.* (S. *Kártika*.) The seventh Hindú month corresponding to October. **-é**, *adv.* In October.
- Kátṇu**, *v.t. re.* To spin; *f. -í, pl. -é.* **Kátá-huñdá**, *pas. par.* Spun. **Kátdá**, *pre. par.* Spinning. **Kátia** or **kátiro**, *c.p.* Having spun. **Kátá**, *pas. ten.* Spun.
- Kátṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cut, to fell; *f. -í, pl. -é.* **Kátdá**, *m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* *pre. par.* Cutting. **Kátia**, *c.p.* Having cut. **Kátu-huñdu**, *pas. par.* Cut.
- Kau?** *pro.* See *Kaa*.
- Kauní**, *n.f.* (S. *Kaṅgu*.) A kind of grain (*Panicum Italicum*); several varieties are cultivated and used as food by the poor.
- Kauñi**, *n.m.* (S. *Kamala*.) (1) A lotus. (2) A cup.

- Kauñ-ní**, *n.f.* (S. Kañgu.) A sort of panic.  
**Kauñthí**, *n.f.* (S. Shyámaka.) A kind of grain (*Panicum frumentaceum*, etc.). Also *sháñwk*.  
**Kauri-roṭí**, *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 *kriyá-karm*.  
**Kauwá**, *n.m.* (S. Káka.) A crow.  
**Káyá-dhární**, *v.i. re.* To assume a human form.  
**Káyath**, *n.m.* See **Káit**.  
**Kaziya**, *n.m.* (P. *qaziah*.) A quarrel, a dispute, strife. -*karná*, *v.i. re.* To dispute. -*honá*, *v.i. ir.* To be disputed.  
**Kbakht**, *n.m.* (H. *kamwaqt*.) Unfortunate, unlucky; -*í*, *n.f.* Misfortune.  
**Kbát**, *n.f.* (P. *kabáhat*.) Inconvenience, objection. -*honí*, *v.i. ir.* To be inconvenient. -*karni*, *v.i. ir.* To make inconvenient. Also **Kabát** or **kfát**.  
**Kcháetu** or **kecháethu**, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Undesired, not easy. (Also *kacháetu* or *kacháethu*.)  
**Kcháí**, *n.f.* Weakness, immaturity. (H. *kachcháí*.)  
**Kchájá**, -*u*, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Of no use, bad, wicked.  
**Kchaju**, *á, m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Not good, *i.e.* bad. (2) Good for nothing.  
**Kchál**, *n.f.* (H. *kuchál*.) A bad custom.  
**Kcháli** or **kecháwli**, *n.f.* (An esculent root also called *ghuñnyáñ*.)  
**Kcháwli**, *n.f.* See **Kcháli**.  
**Kchyuñd**, *n.f.* A squint. -*deni*, or -*márni*, *v.i. re.* To see with one eye.  
**Kdauru**, *n.m.* A wild plant like mistletoe, but with red berries.  
**Kdhañgá** or -*u*, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Not well-shaped, ugly.  
**Kdími**, *ad. m.; and f. pl.* (P. *qadímí*.) Eternal, perpetual, firm.  
**Kdiṭh** or **kdiṭhá**, *n.m.* The flour of the black grain called *kodá*.  
**Kdól**, *ad. m.* Of an ugly shape.  
**Kdolí**, *n.m.* Bread made of *kodá*.  
**Kdoshlé**, *n.m. pl.* Loaves made of *kodá*.  
**Ke**, *con.* Or, or, either. (Also *ki*.)  
**Kebrí?** *adv.* See **Kabai?** (Basháhr and Kotgarh.)  
**Keí**, **ketí?** or **kethí?** *adv.* Where? At what place?  
**Kele**, *n.m. pl.* (S. *kadalí*.) Plantains. -*láne*, *v.i. re.* To cultivate plantains. -*kháne*, *v.i. re.* To eat plantains.  
**Keló**, *n.f.* A species of cedar. (*Pinus devadaru*.)  
**Kelṭí**, **kelwí**, *n.f.* A small cedar tree.  
**Kelwí**, *n. f.* See the preceding.  
**Kéñ**, **kyéñ**, *pro.* Anything.  
**Keñshi?** *adv.* On which day?  
**Kenu**, *adv.* See **Kishu** (Basháhr and Kotgarh).  
**Kéñ-yiñ**, *pro.* Something or anything.  
**Kéñ-yiñ-ni**, *pro.* Nothing.

**Keṛá?** *adv.* See Kishu (Bághal, Kunhiár and Bhajjí).

**Kerí, kyári, n.f.** Neck. *Syn. gardan.*

**Ke'ru?** *adv.* See Kishu? (Balsan and Madhán.)

**Késh, n.m.; pl.** (S. Kesha.) Hair.

**Kesí?** *adv.* Which way?

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

**Kethí?** *adv.* See Keí?

**Ketí?** *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 Kbat.

**Kfér, n.m.** Difficulty, hardship, trouble. Proverb: *Jaa paṛo kjer, taa ná páñi lé'r; jaa á ghé'r, taa ná páñi bé'r.* 'When there is trouble, one ought not to weep; when there is an opportunity, there should be no delay.' [poor.

**Kgál, ad.** (H. kañgil.) Poor, helpless. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be

**Khábal, khábbal, n.f.** A net, snare, noose. -o de lágnu, *v.i. re.* To be caught in a snare.

**Khabr, n.f.** (P. khabr.) News, tidings. -deñi, *v.i. ir.* To give news. -honi, *v.i. ir.* To be known. -karni, *v.i. ir.* To inform. -lani, *v.t. ir.* To take care.

**Khá'ch, n.m.** See Khát.

**Khachái, n.f.** The act of digging.

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

**Kháchdá or -u, pre. par. f. -í, pl. -é.** Digging.

**Kháchia or kháchiró, c.p.** Having dug.

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

**Kháchr, n.f.** (H. khachchar.) A mule. *pl. -í.*

**Kháchu?** *v.* May I dig?

**Kháchu-huñdu or -ás, pas. par.** Dug. *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Khad, n.m.** A ditch. (Also khádd.)

**Khá'd, n.m.** (H.) Manure.

**Khád, n.f.** A small river.

**Khádd, n.f.** See Khad.

**Khádrá, n.m. pl. -é.** A kind of coarse grass.

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

**Khafki, n.f.** (P. khafgi.) Displeasure. -honi, *v.i. ir.* To be displeased. -karni, *v.i. ir.* To be displeased. -kháni, *v.i. re.* To bear one's displeasure. -pañi, *v.t. re.* To be displeased.

**Khaí, n.f.** Rust. -khoni, *v.t. re.* To remove rust. -lágni, *v.i. re.* To be rusty. -lági-jáni, *v.i. ir.* To be rusty.

**Kháí, n.f.** (1) Embezzlement, misappropriation of money. -lágni or -láni, *v.t. re.* To embezzle. (2) A pit, a ditch. -kátñi, or -khodni, *v.i. re.* To dig a ditch or pit.

**Kháñch, n.f.** (H.) Pulling, the act of pulling. -ñu, *v.t. re.* To pull, to draw. -átán, *n.f.* A struggle, contention, the act of pulling. -átán-lagni, *v.i. re.* To struggle.



[N.S.]

**Kaiñcháwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to pull; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Khaiñchnu**, *v.t. re.* See **Khaiñch.**

**Khair**, *n.f.* (P. *khair.*) Welfare. -*honi, v.i. ir.* To be good.

-*manáwni, v.t. re.* To wish well.

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

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

**Khajiru** or -*a, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Brown (in colour).

**Khá'j**, *n.f.* (S. *kharjú.*) Cutaneous eruption, itch, scab, etc. -*honi, v.i. ir.* To suffer from itch. -*lágni, v.i. re.* To have the itch. -*khurkñi, 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. -*gíri, n.f.* The work of a cashier. -*gíri-karni, v.i. ir.* To work as a cashier.

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

**Kháji**, *n.f.* Itch, scab.

**Khák**, *n.m.* Cheek, *pl. -o.*

**Khal**, **khāul**, *n.m.* The substance that remains after extracting oil from oil seeds.

**Khá'l**, *n.f.* (H.) A hide, skin. -*kárni, v.i. re.* To skin. (Also *khalrá.*)

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

**Khaljá**, *n.m.* A kind of resin, frankincense.

**Khalrá**, *n.m.* See **Khál.**

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

**Khaltá**, *n.m.* See **Khalra.** (Also *khaltu.*)

**Kháltá**, *n.m.* A small pond.

**Khaltu**, *n.m.* See **Khaltá.**

**Kham**, *n.m.* Crookedness.

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

**Khámhá**, *n.m.* An inhabitant of Ladákh.

**Khán**, *n.f.* (S. *khani.*) A mine.

**Khanái**, *n.f.* The act of digging or excavating. -*láni, v.i. re.* To begin digging.

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

**Khañd**, *n.f.* (H.) Sugar. Proverb: *Khañd mañdwá ekai bhñw:* 'Sugar and black grain at one rate.'

**Khand**, *n.f.* Discord, enmity. -*karni, v.i. ir.* To make discord. -*kholni, v.i. re.* To become agreeable, to be on good terms. -*pani, v.i. re.* To be adverse to or against. -*parni, v.i. re.* To become hostile. -*honi, v.i. ir.* To be at enmity.

**K-háni**, *n.f.* (1) A story. (2) Betrothal. -*honi, v.i. ir.* To be betrothed.

**Khánjri**, *n.f.* (H. *khanjari.*) A tambourine. -*bajáwni, v.i. re.* To play on a tambourine. -*marñni, v.i. re.* To cover a tambourine with leather.

- Khánká** or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* *Lit.* 'That which bites.'  
Vicious, fierce, like a lion, bear or leopard. -mrig, *n.m.*  
A lion, bear or leopard.
- Khaṇ-nu**, *v.t. re.* To dig, to excavate; *f. -í, pl. -é.* **Khaṇdá** or -u, *m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* *pre. par.* Digging, excavating. -khaṇ-  
nia or khaṇiró, *c.p.* Having excavated, dug. -khaṇu-  
huṇḍu or á, *m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* *pas. par.* Excavated.
- Khānu**, *v.t. re.* To eat, to take food. **Khándá**, *pre. par.* Eating.  
**Kháia** or kháiró, *c.p.* Having taken food. **Kháu-huṇḍu.**  
*pas. par.* Eaten.
- Khánsí**, *n.f.* (H.) Cough. -honi, *v.i. ir.* To suffer from cough.
- Khañtí**, *n.f.* (S. *Khañḍa.*) A bit, a piece.
- Khar**, **khar**, *n.m.* Grass, hay. -luṇ-nu, *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."
- Khá'r**, *n.f. pl. khá'ri.* A grain measure equal to 20 *júṅs* or *dro-  
nas* (16 *páthás* make one *jún.*)
- Kharch**, *n.m.* (H.) Expense. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be expended.  
-karná, *v.t. ir.* To disburse, to expend.
- Kháchá**, *n.m.* A thick blanket made of goat's hair. (Syn.  
*bakráthá.*)
- Khá'ri**, *n.f. pl.* See **Khá'r.**
- Kharin**, *n.m.* A tester of grain. (Mandí.)
- Kharḱ**, **kharḱí**, *n.f.* A kind of tree, the leaves of which are as  
a fodder for cattle.
- Kharḱí**, *n.f.* See **Kharḱ.**
- Kharṇu**, *v.i. re.* (1) To be tired. (2) To stand; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khá'rsh**, *n.f.* A grain measure equal to 20 *khá'ris.*
- Kharu** or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Good, well. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To  
be good. -karnu, *v.t. ir.* To scrutinize; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Kharuwnu**, *v.i. re.* To stand up. *Meré ní kharuwó:* "I can-  
not stand up."
- Khasam**, *n.m.* (H.) Husband, master. -kháñi, *n.f.* A widow.
- Khash**, **Khaush**, *n.m.* A grade or sub-caste of Kanets found in  
the Simla hills. (The latter form is used in **Koḱkhái** and  
**Jubbal.**)
- Khát**, *n.m.* A pit. -khoznu, *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.
- Kháti**, *n.f.* See **Khát.**
- Khatká**, *n.m.* (1) A knock. (2) A doubt, uncertainty. -hoṇá,  
*v.i. ir.* To be knocked. -láná. To knock, to doubt.
- Khatkáwnu**, **khtkáwnu** *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to knock.
- Khatkṇu**, *v.t. re.* (1) To knock. (2) To be doubtful; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khatmal**, *n.m.* (H.) See **Mánguñi.**
- Khátnu**, *v.i. re.* To dig, to excavate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khatnu**, *v.t. re.* To earn, to gain, to work. **Khatdá**, *pre. par.*  
Working. **Khatu-huṇḍu**, *pas. par.* Earned or gained

[N.S.]

Khaṭía or khaṭíró, *c.p.* Having earned, gained or worked.  
 Proverb: *Khátá paísá Ráje rá, jáyá betá jáuñ rá*: '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.*

Khátr-twájá, *n.f.* (P. *khátir-tawazah.*) Hospitality, a warm reception. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.* To be received with great kindness. -karni or -láni, *v.t. ir. and re.* To offer one's reception.

K-hattr, *ad.* 71. -wáñ, *m. -wíñ, f. -wéñ, pl.* Seventy-first.

Khátu or -á, *ad. m.; j. í, pl. -é.* (H. *khatta.*) Acid, sour.

Khauhrá, *n.m.* (H. *kharahrá.*) A currycomb. -láñá, *v.t. re.* To currycomb.

Khaul, *n.m.* See Khal.

Khauljá, *n.m.* See Khaljá.

Khaur, *n.m.* See Khar.

Khauru or -á, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Clean. (2) Hairless.

Khaush, *n.m.* See Khash.

Kháwní, *n.f.* (Fr. *khánu*: to eat.) An oath or a curse. *Tesai máñ khe kháwní diti*: "She cursed me."

Khbár, *n.m.* (P. *akhbár.*) Newspaper.

Khbáni, *n.f.* See Khobáni.

Khderñu, *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-khe*, for her. *Hámo-khe*, for us.

Khé'ch, khét, *n.m.* (H. *khet.*) A field, land.

Khechi or kheti, *n.f.* Cultivation. -karni, *v.i. ir.* To cultivate.

Khedáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to drive or hunt; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Khedi-deñu, *v.t. ir.* To cause or allow to drive or hunt.

Khedñu, *v.t. re.* To drive. to hunt; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Kheh, *n.f.* See Khé.

Khél, *n.f.* A sept, a clan.

Khe'l, *n.m.* (H.) (1) A play. (2) A fair at which archery is practised.

Kheláří, *n.m.* (H.) One who plays, a player.

Khelñu, *v.i. re.* To play, to sport.

Khelwár, *n.m.* A plaything.

Khép, *n.f.* Cargo, assortment. [gotí.]

Khesrí, *n.f.* A piece of cloth worn between the legs. (H. *lan-*

Khé't, *n.m.* (H.) See Khé'ch, kheti, *n.f.* See Khechi.

Kheti-bári, *n.f.* (H.) Cultivation.

Khetri, *n.f.* An allotment of land made to a *mahr*. (Biláspúr.)

Khetru, *n.m.* See Bethú. (Basháhr, Jubbal, Kumhársain.)

Khichri, khichru, *n.m.* and *f.* (H.) A dish of pulse and rice boiled together. -hoñi or -hoñu, *v.i. ir.* To be mixed together.

- Khij, khíz, *n.f.* Displeasure, indignation, anger. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.*  
To be angry or displeased. -karni, *v.i. ir.* To become  
angry. -sauñ-ñi, *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.
- Khilári, *n.m.* See Khelári.
- Khiñdáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to spill; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khiñddá, *pre. par.* Spilling.
- Khiñdia or khindiró, *c.p.* Having spilt or scattered.
- Khiñdi-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be spilt or scattered; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khiñdnu, *v.t. re.* To spill, to scatter; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khindri, *n.f.* A quilt. An old quilt.
- Khindtá or -u, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A small quilt.
- Khiñdu-huñdu or -a, *pas. par.* Spilt, scattered; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khinkháp, *n.m.* (P. *kamkhwáb.*) A kind of laced silk cloth  
(made in Benares).
- Khinlá, *n.m.* A hoe.
- Khír, *n.f.* (H.) A dish of rice boiled in milk.
- Khirá, *n.m.* (H.) See Kákri.
- Khiř-khiřá-wé, *adv.* aloud. -hásñu, *v.i. re.* To laugh aloud.
- Khis, *n.f.* Breaking wind. -chháñni, *v.i. re.* To break wind.
- Khisá, *n.m.* See Gújá.
- Khíz, *n.f.* See Khij.
- Khjiná, *n.m.* (P. *khazánah.*) Treasure, riches, wealth.
- Khlái, *n.f.* A nurse.
- Khlajñ, *n.m.* A farmyard. (Also *khlwárá.*)
- Khláñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to melt; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khláwá, *n.m.* One who looks after a chief's son.
- Khlwárá, *n.m.* See Khlajñ.
- Khmár, *n.m.* See Kmhar.
- Khobáni, *n.f.* Apricot.
- Khodnu, *v.t. re.* To dig, to excavate; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Khodía or  
khdodiró, *c.p.* Having dug or excavated. Khod-dá -r -u,  
*m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é. pre. par.* Digging. Khodu-huñdu or -á,  
*m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é. pas. par.* Dug.
- Khoh, *n.f.* (P.) A big pit.
- Khó'j, *n.m.* Trace. -láñá, *v.t. re.* To trace; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Khojnu, *v.t. re.* To trace, to seek, to search; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
Khojdá or -u, *m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é. pre. par.* Seeking. Khojíá  
or khojiró, *c.p.* having sought. Khoju-huñdu or -á, *m.*; *f.*  
*i. pl. -é. pas. par.* Sought.
- Kholnu, *v.t. re.* To open, to release, to set free; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
Kholdá, *pre. par.* Opening. Kholiá or kholiró, *c.p.* Having  
opened. Kholu-huñdu or -á *m. f. -í, pl. -é. pas. par.*  
Opened.
- Khoñu, *v.t. re.* (H. *khoná.*) To spoil, to make unfit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

[N.S.]

Khoñdá, *pre. par.* Spoiling. Khoía or khoiró, *c.p.*  
Having spoilt. Khou-huñdu, *pas. par.* Spoilt.

Khopá, *n.m.* See Garí.

Khó'ṛ, *n.m. pl.* Walnuts. -ru-dál, *n.m.* A walnut tree. -khelne, *v.i. re.* To play with walnuts. -jhárne, *v.i. re.* To pluck walnuts.

Khoṛá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Lame. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To become lame. -karṇá, *v.t. ir.* To make one lame.

Khó't, *n.m.* Defect, imperfection, fault. -lágná, *v.i. re.* To be afflicted with an imperfection (from a deity). -láná, *v.i. re.* To blame. -tháṭṇá, *v.i. re.* To set one free from an imperfection.

Khotá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (H.) Wicked, imperfect, faulty.

Khotá, *n.m.* (H.) An ass.

Khotṛ, *n.m.* A pit, a hole. -paṛná, *v.i. re.* To look like a hole. -páná, *v.i. re.* To make a hole.

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

Khouwánu, *v.i. re.* To be spoilt, to be unfit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Khowá, *n.m.* (H.) (1) The substance obtained by boiling milk. (2) *v.p.* Spoiled, made unfit.

Khowánu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to spoil; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Khowí-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be spoiled; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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. -o-dá-lápná, *v.t. re.* To sharpen by turning on a lathe.

Khrádí, *n.m.* A turner on a lathe.

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

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

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

Khréban, *n.f.* A sling used for throwing small stones to frighten monkeys off the crops. -báñi or báñi, *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.

Khrídí-denu, *v.i. ir.* To have purchased; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Khrídnu, *v.t. re.* (P. *kharidná.*) To purchase, buy.

Khriúñth, khryúñth, *n.m.* The uppermost storey of a house.

Khúd or khudd, *n.m.* A roof of mud, the mud roof (of a house). [said.]

Khud, *ad.* (P. *kbud.*) Self. *Se khud bolo thú:* "He himself

Khudd, *n.m.* See Khúd.

Khuláwnu, *v.t. re.* See Kholáwnu.

Khulí-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.

Khuñdá, *n.m.* A wooden peg to fasten cattle to.

Khuñdi, *n.f.* A stick for playing ball.

Khuñdu or -á, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Blunt.

Khuñgi, *n.f.* Cough. -áwni, *v.i. re.* To cough. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.*

To suffer from cough.

Khuñgnu, *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. -lani, *v.i. ir.* To hold one's legs.

Khutru, *n.m. pl.* Feet.

Khutru, *n.m. pl.* Small feet.

Khwás, *n.f.* A concubine. -rákhni, *v.i. re.* To have a concubine.

Khwé'ṛ, *n.m.* Offering butter to a godling.

Khyál, *n.m.* (P. *khiál.*) 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 sé delá ki sé delé:* "Either he or they will go."

Kijnu, *v.i. re.* To rot. -u-huñdu or -á, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rotten.

Kil, *n.f.* A long kind of basket. (Also *kiltá.*)

Kíl, *n.f.* (H.) A nail.

Kilaj? *adv.* Why? (Basháhr.) *Tú kilaj áwu?* "Why did you come?"

Kilnu, *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?

Kiñu? *adv.* How? (Basháhr.)

Kiñyáñ, *v. pst.* Did; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Kiñ-yiñ, *pro.* See Kéñ-yiñ, *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.*

Kjyúwtu, *n.m.* See Khairú.

Klájwñu, *v.t. re.* To blacken; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Kmhár, *n.m.* (S. Kumbhakára.) A potter.

Kmárg, *n.m.* (S. Kumárga.) A wrongful act. -karná, *v.i. ir.*

To act wrongfully.

Knyaj, *n.m.* A hue and cry, a noise. -páná, *v.i. re.* To make a noise.

Kochí, *n.f.* The name of a dialect spoken in Basháhr. As: *Iñu kiñu chapro?* "How do you say so?"

[N.S.]

- 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'ł, *n.m. pl.* A kind of pulse, or bean. (*Dolichos catjang.*)
- Koļan, *n.f.* A low-caste woman, or the wife of a Kolí.
- Kolí, *n.m.* A low-caste man. *cf.* Dági of Basháhr.
- Kółh, *n.m. pl.* A kind of hill pulse. (*Dolichos biflorus.*)
- Kołhání, *n.m.* (Fr. *kolth* and *pání.*) A kind of soup made of *kolth* by boiling, useful for a cold and cough.
- Kołtú, *n.m.* The son of a Kolí; -ti, *n.f.* The daughter of a Kolí.
- Koņ or kún, *n.m. pl.* Weevils. -lágne, *v.i. re.* To be eaten by weevils.
- Koņá, *n.m.* (H. *kona.*) A corner.
- Kóñđ, *kauñđ 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. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To be angry.
- Kór, *n.f.* A bribe. *Muweñ kí koř kháia?* "Have I accepted a bribe?" -deñi, *v.i. re.* To give a bribe. -khání or -laní, *v.i. re.* and *ir.* To accept a bribe. -á. *n. m.* One who accepts a bribe. (Syn. *basháñg.*)
- Korá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Plain, unused.
- Kórh, *n.f.* (S. Kushtha.) Leprosy. -lágñi, *v.i. re.* To suffer from leprosy.
- Kořhí, *n.m.* and *f.* A leper, one who suffers from leprosy.
- Korí-paríti, *n.f.* One-sided love, unrequited affection.
- Kót, *n.m.* (1) A fortress. (2) A coat.
- Kothá, *n.m.* A granary. (Basháhr.)
- Kołtí, *n.f.* (1) A bungalow. (2) A granary into which revenue in kind was paid. (Kullú, Suket, Kumhársain and Mañdí.) (3) A group of hamlets, called *bhoj* in Sirmúr and Bharauli.
- Kołhiálá, *n.m.* (H. *kołhíwálá.*) (1) A treasurer, called Bhdári in the Simlá hills. (2) A storekeeper. (Mañdí, Suket, and Basháhr.)
- Kołtu, *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. *kařáh.*) A large iron vessel for cooking.
- Krajl, *n.m.* A kind of tree, the flowers of which are used as a vegetable. A species of ebony, (*Bauhinia variegata.*) Kóvidára in Sanskrit and Kachnár in Hindí.
- Kráñdá, *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.
- Krárá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. é.* Hard or strict.
- Krá't, *n.m.* A kind of bird with a long tail like a jay.
- Krátá, *n.m.* (Fr. *kukří.* maize, and *átá,* flour.) Maize-flour.

Kráuk, *n.m.* See *kámdár*.

Kreñyiñ, *n.f.* A kind of bird like the *mainá*.

Krhoṇu, *v.t. re.* To boil (of milk, curry, etc.).

Krígá, *n.m.* (H. *kárigar*.) A workman, an artist.

Krígri, *n.f.* (H. *kárigarí*.) Workmanship, skill, artistic work.

Króch, *n.m.* A sharp stone fit to pierce. -lágná, *v.i. re.* To be pierced with a sharp stone.

Kródh, *n.m.* (S. *Krodha*, anger.) Anger, indignation. -upjñá *v.i. re.* To be enraged, to be indignant or angry. -karñá *v.i. ir.* To be angry.

Krukhá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. é.* Rough.

Kruñdá, *n.m. pl. -é.* A kind of shrub bearing black berries.

Kruñdu, *n.m.* See *Kruñdá*.

Ksái, *n.m.* (H. *kasai*.) A butcher.

Kshátú, *n.m.* See *Kashátú*.

Ksháw, *n.m.* Tightness. -ṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to tie.

Kshokrá, *n.m.* The payment of one rupee on agreeing to undertake the oath called *dib*. -páná, *v.i. re.* To pay the sum of one rupee on agreement to take an oath.

Ktán, *ad. pro.* See *Katán*.

Kthár, *kathár* or *kuthár, n.m.* A grain box.

Kthirí, *n.f.* (Fr. H. *káth-kí kírí*.) A kind of long worm, green in colour, with many eyes on its back, found in green plants.

Kthisht, *ad.* Polluted, unclean. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be polluted.

Ktirá, *n.m. pl. -é.* Scissors; *f. -i.* A small kind of scissors. (Also *ktirtu* or *-ti*.)

Ktnoshítú, *n.m.* A stand for the spindle (*táklú*).

Ktráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cut (with scissors).

Kú, *n.m.* (S. *Kúpa*, a well.) A well, a pit. Proverb:—

*Mákhe kharí kú,  
Tiñdá pái tú.*

“ A well was dug for me,  
But you are cast into it.”

(Used when a complainant is found guilty.)

Kuá, *n.m.* (S. *kuá*.) A well (of water). (Also *khuá*.)

Kúb, *n.m.* A hump, crookedness.

Kubrá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Humpbacked.

Kudál, *n.m.* A large hoe. -i, *n.f.* A hoe.

Kuftu, *n.m.* A small pond.

Kújó, *n.f.* A kind of white wild rose.

Kúkr, *n.m.* (S. *Kukkura*.) A dog. -i, *n.f.* A bitch.

Kukrá, *n.m.* A cock pheasant. -i, *n.f.* A hen pheasant.

Kukri, *n.f.* Maize. Indian corn. (Also *chhálli*.)

Kúl, *n.f.* (S. *Kulyá*.) A stream, a canal or channel.

Kuma, *kumli, n.m.* and *f. pl.* Sprouts. (S. *Kudmala*, a new bud.) [*kumr.*]

Kumbr, A kind of grass bearing some pin-like thorns. (Also



- Kumli, *n.f.* See Kumal.  
Kumr, *n.m.* See Kumbr.  
Kún, *n.m. pl.* See Kón.  
Kun? *pro.* Who? Kunie? By whom?  
Kuñd, *n.m.* (S. Kuñḍa.) A pool, a deep hole in a stream.  
Kuñḍalí, *n.f.* (S.) A horoscope.  
Kunie? *pro.* See Kun.  
Kuñ-iñ, kuñ-yiñ, *n.m. pl.* Tribes. Tháro-, a term for the Koṭí State. 'The 18 tribes.'  
Kunká, *n.m.* A grain or seed.  
Kunká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Single, one-sided.  
Kunú, *n.m.* A heap of rice at harvest. -láṇá, *v.i. re.* To heap up the rice harvest.  
Kuñ-yiñ, *n.m.* See Kuñ-iñ.  
Kurí, *n.f.* A girl, a daughter. (Biláspúr, Káṅgrá, Kunihá and Bághal.)  
Kur-ṛ, *n.m.* A timber log placed over the joint of the roof of a village deity's temple. -chaṛṇná or -láṅná or -láṇá, *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.  
Kuṭṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. kútná.) To pound; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
Kwáí? kwé? *adv.* Why?  
Kwáli, *n.f.* Up-hill, an ascent.  
Kwáshṇu, *v.t. re.* To excite, to move; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
Kwé? *adv.* See Kwáí?  
Kyañ, *pro.* See Keñ-yiñ.  
Kyári, *n.f.* See Kairi.  
Kzai, *ad.* Quarrelsome.

L

- Lá, an affix added to a verb in the future tense, as: *Se delá,*  
"He will go."  
Ládku, *n.m.* A ball of woollen thread for making woollen cloth.  
Láeká, *n.m.* (P. *iláqah.*) Territory.  
Lág, *n.f.* (1) Competition. (2) Enmity. -láṅni, *v.i. re.* To prevail (of a disease).  
Lagan-ferá, *n.m.* A wedding ceremony.  
Lagáwṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *lagáná.*) To apply, to rub; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
Láḡi-paṇṇu, *v.t. re.* To begin, to take in hand, to commence.  
Láḡni-bán-ṇi, *n.f.* A kind of oath, taken not to proceed one against another.  
Láḡnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To begin. (2) To bother.  
Láḡú, *n.m.* An enemy. -hoṇú, *v.i. ir.* To be hostile to or against.  
Láírá, *n.m.* The produce of the first year's cultivation. *Cf. Modá,* used in Mahlóg State.

- Lá'j, *n.f.* (S. Lajjá.) Shame. -áwni, *v.i. re.* To be ashamed.  
-lágni or -karni, *v.i. ir.* To be ashamed.
- Lajá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Loose.
- Lakhnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To mark, to observe. (2) To cross, to ford (a river).
- Laklauli, *n.f.* See Luktli.
- Lákrá, *n.m.* A log, timber. -i, *n.f.* Fuel. -e, *pl.* Logs.
- Lakrángná, *n.m.* (Fr. *laker*, wood, *ugháwnu*, to collect). A tax levied on the death of a chief at the rate of 8 annas per house. (Basháhr State.)
- Lámbá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Long, having length. (2) *n.m.* A láma. (3) A snake.
- Lámbar, *n.m.* Cooked food for cattle. -dená, *v.t. ir.* To give cooked grain as food to cattle.
- Lambknu, *v.i. re.* To approach near; *f. -í, 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").
- Láňká, *n.f.* (S. Laňká.) Ceylon or Rávan's abode.
- Lánkurá-bír, *n.m.* A deity residing with Bhímá-káli of Saráhan, in the Basháhr State. He is equivalent to Bhairab.
- Láñti-rá-kámo, *n.m.* A disgraceful act.
- Lañu, *v.t. ir.* To take. *p.t.* Lowá, luwá.
- Lánu, *v.t. re.* To put on, to wear; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Láňwáň, *ad. m.*; -wiň, *f. -wéň, pl.* Helpless, poor.
- Lapét, *n.m.* A circle. -ñu, *v.i. re.* To fold up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Lapóghar, *ad.* A fool, unwise.
- Lará, *n.m.* A bridegroom.
- Laráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to fight; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Lári, *n.f.* A bride. Also used for a Rájput's wife.
- Larñu, *v.t. re.* To fight, to quarrel; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Larđá, *pre. par.* Fighting. Laría or Laríro, *c.p.* Having fought. Lará, *pas. ten.* Fought. Laru-huñdu, *pas. par.* Fought, quarrelled.
- Latká, *n.m.* Fashion, mode.
- Lau, *n.f.* A creeper, a creeping plant in general.
- Láumeň, *v. pl.* We will fix or attach.
- Lebú, *n.m.* One who takes. (Syn. Leú.)
- Ledar, *n.f.* A festival observed on the 1st of Ásharh month.
- Lé'j, *n.f.* (H.) (S. Rajju.) A rope.
- Lekhá, *n.m.* (H.) An account. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To count. -ní-rauná, *v.i. ir.* To be innumerable or countless.
- Lé'n, *n.m.* (H.) Credit. -dén, *n.m.* A transaction.
- Lép, *n.m.* (H.) External application of a medicine.
- Lé'r, *n.f.* A cry. -páni or -dení, *v.i. re.* and *ir.* To cry, to weep.
- Lét, *n.f.* (H.) Lying down. -láni or -ñu, *v.i. re.* To lie down.
- Leú, *n.m.* and *f.* A taker, one who takes.

[N.S.]

Lhawnu, *v.t. re.* To shake. *Máñ ná lháwqi*: "Don't shake me."

Lhéf, *n.f.* (H. *liháf.*) 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 dewlí*, "She will go."

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

Likhawat, *n.m.* (H.) The act of writing.

Likhí-kamáíé, *adv.* By accident. Proverb:—

*Eikhí-kamáíé lágú dhól,*  
*Jetné uṭhá ubhá tetṇé lágú hór.*

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

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

Likhó, *n.f. pl.* The louse's eggs. *-pañni, v.i. re.* To suffer from louse's eggs.

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

Liñgurí, *n.f.* An edible fern.

Lipái, *n.f.* The act of plastering.

Lipnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *lipná.*) To plaster, to clean; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

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

Líú-karo-kaliú, *v.* Are dazzling.

Lmári, *n.f.* (E. *almira.*) 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.

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

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

Loṛ, *n.f.* The male pudenda.

Loṭá, *n.m.* (H.) A water jug. *-lún, 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.

Lothá-lothí, *n.f.* The act of pulling each other. *-hoñí, v.i. ir.* To be dragged one by another.

Loṭrí, *n.f.* A small water-jug.

Lowá, *v.p.t.* See Luwá.

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 áwu kuktú lujbudé kán,  
Máñ ná khqi kuktuwá áñ 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.’)

Lukáwñu, *v.t. re.* (H. *lukáná.*) To conceal, to hide; *f. -í, pl. é.*

Lukñu, *v.i. re.* To hide, to be concealed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Luku-luku, *adv.* Secretly.

Luktí, *n.f.* Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -lágñi, *v.i. re.* To be inconstant. (Syn. *laklaurí.*)

Lún, *n.m.* (S. *Lavana.*) Salt.

Luñd, *n.m.* A wicked man. -ñu, *v.i. ir.* To be against.

Lüñg, *n.f.* Sprouts; *pl. -ó.*

Luñkr, *n.m.* See Lor.

Lunku or -á, *ad.m.; f. í, pl. -é.* Salty.

Lun-ñu, *v.t. re.* To cut, to lop; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Luwá, *v.p.t.* Took. (Also *lowá.*)

Lwád, *n.f.* (H. *aulád.*) Offspring. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.* To be blessed with offspring. (Syn. *ágat.*)

Lwajné, *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.” *Hámeñ karu-mé.* “We will do.” *Hámi karu-mi.* We (women) will do.]

Mábáo, mábáw, *n.m.* Parents.

Máchh, *n.m.* A man, a person. (Also *Michh.*)

Machán, *n.m.* A small hut erected on a tree to watch crops. (Kángra and Hill States of Simla)

Máchchh, *ad. f.* A woman or any female animal whose offspring never lives long. (From Sanskrit *Mritavatsá.*)

Máchhli, *n.f.* A fish. -gháni, *v.i. re.* To fish.

Máchñi, *v.i. re. f.* To sound or resound.

Madákri, *n.f.* The head of a sheep or goat.

Máfi, *n.f.* A free grant of land.

Magh, *n.m. pl.* The long pepper.

Maghéñyiñ, *n.f.* See Mugoh. (Kullu.)

Maghéra or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, 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.  
 Maháráj, mahárájeá, *n.m.* (S.) O great king. A term of address to a Hill Chief.  
 Mahr, *n.m.* A collector of revenue. (Bilâspur.)  
 Mahrai, *n.f.* A headman's circle. (Mahlog.)  
 Majrá, *n.m.* (1) Love. (2) Eagerness.  
 Majá, *n.m.* Pleasure, comfort. -áwná, *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.  
 Majire, *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.*  
 Májnu, *v.t. re.* To cleanse, to clean; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Majnú, *n.m.* A willow tree. Syn. *besó.*  
 Mákhan, *n.m.* See Chopar.  
 Makhau, *n.m.* Jest. -karná, *v.i. re.* To make a jest.  
 Mákhi (S. Makshiká.) *n.f. pl.* Flies. (H. Makkhí.)  
 Makhír, mkhír, *n.m.* Honey.  
 Mákhtá, *n.m.* See Má'ñ.  
 Malái, *n.f.* Origin or foundation  
 Málak, *n.m.* (H.) Husband, owner master, possessor.  
 Málé, *n.m.* Fighting. -áwnu, *v.t. re.* To fight.  
 Málék, málékan, *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 Koṭi.  
 Málpurá, *n.m.* A kind of sweet bread; *pl. -é.*  
 Málwá, *n.m.*; *pl. -é.* The wild pigeon.  
 Mám, mámá, *n.m.* Maternal uncle. (The former form is used in Basháhr); *f. -í.* Maternal aunt.  
 Mámlá, *n.m.* Revenue, ground-rent, tax.  
 Man, *n.m.* (S. Manas.) The mind.  
 Máñ, *pro.* Me or to me.  
 Má'ñ, *n.m.* Complaint. (Syn. Mákhtá.)  
 Manál, *n.m.* The wild pheasant.  
 Maná-manié-jhurṇu, *v.i. re.* To pine in love.  
 Maná-manié-raṇṇi, *v.t. ir.* To disappoint.  
 Manáwnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *manána.*) To conciliate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Mandal, *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.*  
 Mañgáli, *n.f.* A dish.  
 Mañgáwnu, *v.t. re.* To send for; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Máñgi, *n.f.* An earthen pot of middle size used to keep milk or clarified butter.

**Mañgní, n.f.** Betrothal.

**Máñgní, máñguní; n.f. pl.** Bugs.

**Máñgnu, v.t. re.** (H. *máñgná.*) To ask for, to beg; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Mañgheru, ad.** See Magheru.

**Mañi, n.f.** The mulberry fruit.

**Máñj, pre.** Between. -*parnu; v.i. re.* To go between.

**Máñjá, n.m.** (H.) A cot.

**Máñjawnu, v.t. re.** See *Májawnu.*

**Mañjié, phrase.** In the middle or centre.

**Máñjnu, v.t. re.** See *Májnu.*

**Máñjí, n.f.** A mat.

**Máñjtu, n.m.** A small mat.

**Máñu, n.m.** A man. (Káñgrá.) Proverb. *Máñu máñu áñtrá, Koi hírá, koi káñkrá.* "Men are of different kinds, some are stones and some diamonds."

**Manru, n.m.** The mind.

**Máolá, máwlá, n.m.** The mother's parents' home.

**Mapásh, n.f.** (H. *napáí.*) Survey. -*láñi, v.i. ir.* To survey.

**Mapáwnu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to measure; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Mápnu or mepnu, v.t. re.** To measure, to survey; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Mará-huñdá, pre. par.** Dead; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Marák, n.m.** One who beats, a beater.

**Maráwí-jáñu, v.i. ir.** To be beaten; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Maráwnu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to beat; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Marg, n.m.** The death ceremony. -*láñá, v.i. re.* To perform the last duties.

**Marj, n.m.** (P. *marz.*) Illness, sickness, disease.

**Marlá, a phrase.** 'O you who are to die,' term of abuse or endearment; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Marm, n.m.** (S. *Marma.*) Secret.

**Marmelí, n.f.** A plant bearing leaves like those of spinach.

**Marn, n.m.** (H. *maran.*) Death. -*hoñá, v.i. ir.* To die. -*láñá, v.i. re.* To perform the last offices.

**Mární, v.t. re.** To cohabit.

**Márnu, v.t. re.** (H. *márná.*) To beat, to hit.

**Marnu, v.i. re.** To die; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Marořnu, v.t. re.** To twist, to writhe, to contort; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Máru or -á, ad. m; f.-í, pl.-é.** Feeble, weak, having no strength.

**Marú, ad.** Dying.

**Más, n.m.** (S. *Máñsa.*) Flesh.

**Maser-bain, n.f.** The daughter of one's mother's sister.

**Maser-bháí, n.m.** The son of one's mother's sister.

**Mashárá, n.m.** A small broom used to plaster the floor with. (Also *Mashártá.*)

**Mási, n.f.** A step-mother.

**Masknu, v.t. re.** To crush; *f.-í, pl.-é.*

**Mast, ad.** (1) Abundant. (*Basháhr.*) (2) (H.) Mad (as an elephant.)

- Masúr, *n.m. pl.* (S. Masúriká.) A sort of pulse or lentil. (*Ervum hirsutum*, and *Cicer lens*.)
- Mateí, *n.f.* A step-mother.
- Matél, *n.f.* A council convened to change a *mautá*. -lágni, *v.i. re.* To be against a *mautá*.
- Máthá, *n.m.* The forehead. -tekṇá, *v.i. re.* To bow down, to salute.
- Mathéi, *n.f.* (H. *mīthái*.) Sweetmeat.
- Máthrá, *v. ad. m. -f. -í, pl. -é.* Younger, smaller.
- Máthu or -á, *ad.m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Small, little.
- Máti, *n.f.* (H. *maṭṭí*.) Earth, clay.
- Matolri, *n.f.* A swallow. *pl. -í.*
- Matyáni, *n.f.* The wife of a *mautá*.
- Mau, *n.m.* A free grant, a *jágir*.
- 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.
- Mauṅsá, *n.m.* The husband of one's mother's sister.
- Mauṅsí, *n.f.* Mother's sister. Proverb: *Sákho ri mauṅsi, Saude ri karerí.* "Mother's sister by relationship, but very keen at a bargain."
- Mauná, *n.m.* Wrist.
- Mautá, *n.m.* see; *Kāmdār*.
- Mauto, *n.f.* (H. *maut*.) Death.
- Máwí, *n.m.* A term for the original inhabitants, whose descendants 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.) -márṇi, *v.i. re.* To object.
- Mél, *n.m.* (H.) Junction, union. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To be on friendly terms. -karṇá, *v.i. ir.* To get on good terms with.
- Melá, *n.m.* (H.) A fair. Syn. *Ját*.
- Meló, *n.f. pl.* Meetings. *Khokhri-rí-meḷo.* Fighting with swords.
- Meñhṇá, *n.m.* An ironical speech. -deṇá, *v.i. ir.* To speak ironically. -suṇ-ná, *v.i. re.* To hear taunting words.
- Meñhṇerí, *n.f.* A taunting speech.
- Mép, *n.m.* Measurement.
- Mepáwṇu, *v.t. re.* See *Mapáwṇu*.
- Mepṇu, *v.t. re.* See *Mápṇu*.
- Mé'ṛ, *n.m.* The roofing of a house. -deṇá, *v.i. ir.* To roof.
- Meru or -á, *pro. m. f.--í, pl. é.* My, mine, of me.
- Meṭáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to spoil.
- Meṭṇu, *v.t. re.* To spoil, to make useless; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mewá, *n.m. pl.* (H.) Fruits.

- Mhajiñsh, *n.f.* (S. Mahishi.) A she-buffalo. *á. n.m.* A male buffalo. (Syn. jhotá).
- Mhájan, *n.m.* (S. Mahájana.) A shop-keeper.
- Mhañgu, *ad.* See Mahañgu.
- Mháru or -á. *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.*)
- Mhín, *ad.* (H. *mahin.*) Thin.
- Mhíná, *n.m.* (H. *mahiná.*) A month, the twelfth part of a year.
- Mhiñtu, miñtu, *v.t. re.* To meet; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Mhlori, *n.f.* (S. Amla-loñiká.) Wood sorrel (*oxalis corniculata*).
- Mhóru or mahru, *n.m.* The holly tree.
- Mhroi, *n.f.* A kind of dove.
- Mhúrt, *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.
- Miáñ, miyáñ, *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.
- Miláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to join; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Milni, *n.f.* A ceremony observed at a wedding.
- Milnu, *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.*
- Miñgni, *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.*
- Miñ-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 chitáks in weight.
- Miñtu, *n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é.* A lamb. [chitaks
- Miñuwáñ-sér, *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.
- Mirnu, *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.
- Misnu, *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.
- Mitnu, *v.t. re.* See Mhitnu.
- Mláí, *c.p. f.* Asking the price of; *m. -yá. pl. -é.*
- Mnichhá, *n.f.* (from *man*, mind and *ichchá*, desire.) Desire, wish.
- Moál, *n.f.* A curse on, or abuse of, one's mother. (Also *mudál.*)
- Modá, *n.m.* The produce of the cultivation of the first year. (Mahlog.)



- Mói, *n.f.* A kind of plough to smooth land after sowing.  
 -deṇi, *v.i. ir.* To smooth the land with a plough.
- Mokháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suffer; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mokhṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To suffer. (2) To undergo, to bear;  
*f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mokhni-parṇi, *v.i. re.* To suffer, to undergo, to bear; *m. -a.*  
*pl. -é.*
- Mól, *n.m.* (H. *mol.*) Price. -e-laṇu, *v.t. ir.* To purchase.  
 -e-deṇu, *v.t. ir.* To give at a price, to sell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Moláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To ask a price; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mór, *n.m.* (S. Mayúra.) A peacock.
- Moṛ, *n.m.* The way in which a thing should be folded, -ṇu, *v.t.*  
 To fold up.
- Morchá, *n.m.* (1) Intrenchment. An advance guard. (2) A  
 band.
- Mórmuthá, *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 insigne of princely rank.
- Mosháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to wipe; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Moshṇu, *v.t. re.* To wipe; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mrák, *n.m.* See Marák.
- Mrári, *n.f.* A wild hawk. (Also *mrreri.*)
- Mṛekáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to twist; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mṛekṇu, *v.t. re.* To twist; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mrig, *n.m.* (S. *Mriga*, a deer.) A wild animal such as a leopard,  
 bear, barking deer, etc.
- Mrig-satái, *n.f.* A term for the fortnight, from 22nd of Jéth 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.
- Mṛin, *n.f.* A bad smell, such as arises from cremating a dead  
 body.
- Mthlajñi, *n.f.* A cremation ground. (Every village has its own  
 cremating ground.)
- Múch, *n.m.* (S. *Mútra*, urine.) Urine.
- Mucháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to make water; *f. í,*  
*pl. -é.*
- Muchí, *n.f.* The act of making water. -láṅṇi, *v.i. re.* To want  
 to make water. Syn. Chhoṭí.
- Much-ṇu, *v.i. re.* To make water.
- Muchhó, *n.m. pl.* See Guñjo.
- Mudá, *n.m.* A term for the right to a woman.
- Muḍokhar, *n.m.* (1) The head. (2) The skull. (Also *muṇḍo-*  
*khar.*)
- Muhálá, *n.m.* Bombardment. -chháṛṇá, *v.i. re.* To bombard.
- Muí, *ad. f.* Dead.
- Mujrá, *n.m.* An audience. -karṇá, *v.i. ir.* To obtain an audi-  
 ence.

- Mukáñ, *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 *kaurí-roṭí*.
- Mukáwnu, *v.t. re.* To finish; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mukháli, *n.f.* The act of washing the mouth, hands and feet. -*karni, v.i. ir.* To wash the mouth, hands and feet.
- Mukhiyá, mukhiá, *n.m.* The headman of a village. (Basháhr.)
- Mukñu, *v.t. re.* To be no more, to finish, to be ended; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Muktú, *ad.* Abundant, too much, sufficient.
- Múl, *n.m.* (S. Múla, origin.) (1) Origin. (2) Also the name of a *nachhattar* or constellation.
- Múle, *pre.* Under.
- Múlere, *ad.* Original.
- Mulí, *n.f.* (H.) A radish.
- Muluk, *n.m.* (H. *mulk.*) A country. -*kiyá, n.m.* A country-man.
- Múm, *n.m.* (H. *mom.*) Wax. -*jámá, n.m.* Wax-cloth.
- Muñd, *n.m.* (S. Muñḍa, head.) The head. -*nháñu, v.i. re.* To bathe after menses.
- Muñdá, *ad.m. f. -í, pl. -é.* Upset, reversed, contrary. -*karná, v.i. ir.* To upset, to turn back.
- Muñdar, *n.m. pl.* The act of prohibiting any impious act at a fair called Blá'j (Bali-ráj). -*bándhne, v.i. re.* (1) To order not to do a sinful act at the Blá'j fair. (2) To offer protection. -*kholne, v.i. re.* To set free.
- Mundé-nagáre-dewnu, *v.i. re.* To be totally defeated.
- Muñdí, muñdrí, *n.f.* A ring (of a finger).
- Muñdokhar, *n.m.* See Muḍokhar.
- Muñdri, *n.f.* Ring (of a finger).
- Mundro-bán-né, *v.i. re.* See Mundar.
- Múñg, muñgí, *n.m. and f.* A sort of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus mungo*). A kind of green pulse generally given to the sick.
- Muñgí, *n.f.* See Múñg.
- Munní, *n.f.* A girl or daughter. (Biláspúr and Kángrá.)
- Munnú, *n.m.* A boy. (Biláspúr and Kángrá.)
- Murará, *n.m.* Half-burnt fuel.
- Murí, *n.f.* Roasted grain for chewing. -*chañ-ñi, v.i. re.* To prepare roasted grain, to roast grain.
- Murkh, *n.m. and f.* (S. Múrkha, illiterate.) An illiterate man, a fool.
- Murkú, *n.m.* A kind of small earring. -*i. n.f.* A small nosering.
- Murli, *n.f.* (S. Muralí.) A flute, a pipe (of music).
- Murt, *n.f.* (S. Múrtí, an image.) (1) An image, an idol. (2) A picture.
- Mushá, *n.m.* (S. Múshaka.) A mouse or rat; *f. -í.*
- Mushl, *n.m.* (S. Mushala.) A pestle, a club, a mace.
- Mushl-dhár-barkhá, *n.f.* Heavy rain. Raining cats and dogs.

[N.S.]

Mushlí, *n.f.* A small pestle or club.Mushtańdá, *ad. m.* Young, of sound health; *ad. f. -í.* Young (woman).Mushtu, *n.m.* The male young of a mouse; *f. -tí.*Muthá or -u, *n.m.* A handful.Mwál, *n.f.* See Moál.Mwehřá or -u, *n.m.* The image of a village deity. (Also Mhwe-  
rá.)

## N

Ná, *adv.* (1) No. -háń. *adv.* Yes or no. (2) Neither. (3) Nor.  
As: *Tinie háń ná kycń ní ditti.* "He did not say yes or no."  
*Ná se thí tińđi, ná se thá.* "Neither she nor he was there."Nabár, nbár. (S. Nívára.) *n.m.* Corn that grows without cultivation.Nachhatři, *ad.* Fortunate, born at a lucky time.Náďá -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. é.* Difficult. -lágńá. *v.i. re.* To be unhappy.Nadí, *n.f.* (S.) A river.Nadr, *n.f.* (P. *nazr*, sight.) Sight. -parńu; *v.t. re.* To see, to appear; *v.i. re.* To be seen.Náđu-lágnu, *v.i. re.* To pine in love, to be unhappy.Náđu-mánańu, *v.i. re.* To be displeased.Nag, *n.m.* (H.) A jewel fit to be fixed in a ring.Nág, *n.m.* (S. Nága, a cobra.) (1) A serpent. (2) The name of a village deity.Nagál, *n.m.*; Nagáli, *n.f.* A kind of thin bamboo used in making baskets, etc.Nagáli, *n.f.* (1) A kind of thin bamboo. (2) A basket-maker.Nágań, *n.f.* (1) A female snake. (2) The name of a deity.Nagandé, *n.m. pl.* The sewings which make a quilt, -depé; *v.i. ir.* To quilt.Nagára, *n.m.* A kettledrum. *pl. -é.* Kettledrums. (P. *naq-gárah.*)Nagárchí, *n.m.* One who beats a kettledrum.Nagárkhána, *n.m.* A place where a band plays.Nagańri, *n.f.* A kind of poisonous drug.Naháńu, nháńu; *v.i. re.* To bathe. (H. *nahána.*)Nahóra, *n.m.* (H. *nihora.*) A humble request.Nahwáńu, nhwáńu; *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to bathe.Nái, náwí, *n.m.* A barber.Nái, nau, *n.f.* A river.Naičhá, *n.m.* (P.) A part of the hubble bubble.Naiťá, *n.m.* A rivulet.Naiťé, *adv.* By way of the river.Naiťi, *n.f.* (1) A rivulet. (2) *adv.* By way of the rivulet.

- Naj, *nauj*, *n.m.* (H. *anāj*.) Food or grain.  
 Naján, *ad.* Ignorant, unwise. (Also *nján*).  
 Najr, *n.f.* (*nazr*) A present. -*deñi*, *v.i. ir.* To offer a present.  
 Ná'k, *n.m.* (S. *Násiká*.) The nose.  
 Nakal, *n.f.* (P. *naqal*.) (1) Copy. (2) A pastime.  
 Nakammá, *ad.* Good for nothing.  
 Nakhár, *n.m.* Soap.  
 Nakhrá, *n.m.* (P.) Artifice, waggery.  
 Naktá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. One having no nose.  
 Nakthró, *n.f.* Bleeding from the nostrils. -*chhutní*, *v.i. re.* To bleed from the nostrils.  
 Nál, *n.m.* (1) A pipe. (2) A small river.  
 Nal, *n.m.* The joint of the waist.  
 Nálá, *n.m.* A waterfall.  
 Naláek, *ad.* (P. *náláiq*.) Ignorant, unwise.  
 Nal-bái, *n.f.* A kind of disease. (Fr. *nal*, sinews, and *bái*, wind.)  
 Nali, *n.f.* The bone of the leg.  
 Náli, *n.f.* A small rivulet.  
 Nálishí, *n.f.* (P. *nálísh*.) Complaint. -*yé*, phrase, by way of complaint.  
 Nálú, *n.m.* A spring. -*we-láná*, *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.  
 Nalú-músá, *n.m.* A mungoose.  
 Namálá, *n.m.* A request to a village deity. -*karna*; *v.t. ir.* To ask a deity about one's troubles, etc. -*deñá*; *v.i. ir.* To decide verbally, by a village deity. (Also *nmálá*.)  
 Namawlá or *nmáwlá*, *ad.* Motherless.  
 Nán, *náná*, *n.m.* Maternal grandfather. (The former form is used in *Bashábr*.)  
 Nanad, *n.f.* The husband's sister. (S. *Nanándá*.)  
 Nañcháwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to dance; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.  
 Nañchnu, *v.i. re.* To dance; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.  
 Nandoí, *n.m.* The husband of a husband's sister.  
 Nángu, -*á*, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Naked.  
 Náñh, *adv.* Negatively. -*deñi*, *v.t. ir.* To deny, to refuse.  
 Nání, *n.f.* Maternal grandmother.  
 Nánká, *n.m.* The mother's home.  
 Nansál, *n.m.* See *Nánká*.  
 Náñw, *n.m.* (H. *nám*.) A name.  
 Náñwkawñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to name.  
 Náñwkñu, *v.t. re.* To name, to enlist.  
 Náp, *n.f.* Measurement.  
 Napáwñu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause or allow to measure. (2) To cause or allow to bend.  
 Napñu, *v.i. re.* To bend, to be humble; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.  
 Nápnu, *v.t. re.* To measure; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.  
 Nar, *ad. m.* (1) Male. (2) Brave.  
 Nárá, *n.m.* Trouser string.

[N.S.]

**Naraj̄n**, *n.m.* (S. *Náráyana*.) The god Vishnu.

**Narát**, *n.rát*, *n.m.* Mistletoe, holly.

**Narátte**, *n.m. pl.* (S. *Navarátri*, nine nights.) A term used for the nine days of Chét and Asój, in which the grand worship of Devi (goddess) is performed.

**Nard**, *n.f.* A ball used in *chaupar* (dicing.)

**Naréltu**, *n.m.* A small pipe for smoking: dim: of *narel*.

**Nargas**, *n.m.* A kind of water lily.

**Narí**, *n.f.* (S.) The wrist or pulse. *Narí dá rau*. "Be conscious." *Tesrí narí chhutígoi*, "He has no pulse," i.e., he is dead.

**Narí**, *n.f.* A kind of red leather made of goat's skin.

**Narí**, *n.f.* A Pipe for smoking.

**Narjá**, *n.m.* A kind of scales peculiar to the hill people.

**Nark**, *n.m.* (S. *Naraka*, hell.) (1) Hell. (2) Ordure.

**Narméñ**, *n.f.* Cotton.

**Nárné**, *n.m.* By God.

**Naról**, *n.ról*, *n.m.* Veil, the *pardá* system.

**Naróliyá**, *n.róliyá*, *ad.* One who wears a veil, one who lives in *pardá*.

**Nar-rá**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Hard.

**Narh**, *n.m.* (S. *Anartha*, nonsensical.) Violence, oppression. *-honá*; *v.i. ir.* To be unusual.

**Nás**, *naswár*, *n.f.* and *m.* Snuff. *-laní*, *v.i. ir.* To take snuff.

**Ná's**, *n.m.* A beam of timber.

**Nasáf**, *nsáf*, *n.m.* (P. *insáf*, justice.) Justice.

**Nash**, *naush*, *n.m. pl.* (S. *Nakha*.) The nails.

**Násh**, *n.m.* (S. *Násha*.) Destruction, ruin.

**Nasháwñu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

**Nashñu**, *v.i. re.* To go away. (*Basháhr*.)

**Násh-pañu**, *v.t. re.* To ruin, to destroy.

**Nasht**, *n.m.* (S. *Nashta*.) Destruction.

**Nasúr**, *nsúr*, *n.m.* (H. *násúr*.) A fistula, ulcer or sore.

**Nátá**, *n.m.* Relation.

**Nátáchári**, *n.f.* (H. *nátáchári*.) Relationship.

**Náth**, *n.f.* (H. *nath*.) Nose ring. Syn. *Bálu*.

**Natháwñu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

**Nathñu**, *v.i. re.* To run away, to escape. Generally used when a ruler's subject goes to another territory.

**Naú**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. New.

**Nau**, *ad.* (1) Nine. (2) a River.

**Nauhtá**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. Of nine hands, in measure.

**Nauj**, *n.m.* See *Naj*.

**Naumí**, *n.f.* The ninth day of Chét and Asój on which general worship of Devi (goddess) is performed. It is considered a feast day.

**Naun**, *n.m.* A place for water.

**Nauni**, *n.f.* See *Chopar*.

**Naur**, *n.f.* (H. *nahar*.) A canal or channel.

**Naush**, *n.m. pl.* See Nash.

**Nautór**, *n.m.* Newly cultivated land.

**Nawá**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* New. (Also *nawu.*)

**Nawí**, *ad. f.* See Nawá.

**Náwi**, *n.m.* See Náí.

**Náyan**, *n.f.* A barber's wife. (Also *nain.*)

**Nbár**, *n.m.* (S. Nívára.) Rice or other grain growing wild or uncultivated.

**Nberá**, *n.m.* Destruction. *-honá, v.i. ir.* To be ruined.

**Nchháná**, *-u. ad.m. -f. -í, pl. -é.* Unsifted.

**Nchháníñ**, *adv.* Without sifting.

**Nefá**, *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 *kothi* in Kullu and Mañdí. An officer in charge of a jail in the Simla Hills. In Kanáwar, a gentleman or well-to-do man.

**Nehá**, *n.m.* The spring harvest.

**Néhchá**, *n.m.* See Nihchá.

**Nehtu**, *n.m.* (S. Neha.) Love.

**Nejá**, *n.m.* A spear.

**Neorá**, *n.m.* Cooked flesh.

**Neřé**, *ad.* Near. (Also *niuré.*)

**Nernu**, *nhernu, n.m.* A small implement used to cut the nails.

**Neshne-láná**, *v.t. re.* To ask, to inquire.

**Neshnu**, *v.t. re.* To ask.

**Newul**, *n.m.* A hot place. (Also Néol.)

**Nhánu**, *v.i. re.* See Nahánu.

**Nhernu**, *n.m.* See Nernu.

**Nhoknu**, *v.t. re.* To hit, to strike; *f. -í, pl. é.*

**Nhránu**, *v.i. re.* To humble.

**Nhráwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to humble.

**Nhwair**, *n.f.* A healthy complexion. *-girní, v.i. re.* To be convalescent.

**Nhwári**, *n.f.* Breakfast.

**Nhyairkh**, *n.m.* (S. Andha-paksha.) A dark fortnight.

**Nhyálnu**, *v.t. re.* To wait for; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Ni**, *adv.* Not. As: *Máñ ní chañyiñ.* 'I don't want.'

**Ni-ánthi**, *phrase.* Isn't.

**Ni-balnu**, *v.* Cannot.

**Nich**, *n.m.* (S. Nicha.) A low-caste man.

**Ni-chañyiñ**, *phrase.* I don't want.

**Nichhá** or *-u, ad. m.*; *f. í, pl. -é.* Clean, fine.

**Nichhu** or *-á, ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Neat, unpolluted. **Háchhá** *ad. m.* Pure, clean, purified physically or morally.

**Nigrí-jánu**, *v.i. ir.* To perish; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Nigrnu**, *v.i. re.* To die, to perish; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Nihán**, *n.m.* A carpenter's tool.

**Nihálnu**, *v.t. re.* See Nhyálnu.

[N.S.]

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.*) -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To be at leisure.

Nij, *n.f.* (S. Nidrá.) Sleep. -áwni, *v.i. re.* To be asleep.

Niḷ, *n.m.* The inner part of the blue or other pine.

Nim, *n.m.* An oath, an ordeal. -karná or -ṭhwáná, *v.i. ir.* and *re.* To take an oath. -deṇá, *v.t. ir.* To offer an oath.

Nim or nimb, *n.m.* (S. Nimba.) A kind of tree. (*Melia azadiracta*).

Nimbú, *n.m.* (S. Nimba.) The citron fruit or tree.

Nimḷu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (S. Nirmala.) Clear. Proverb. *Gáhlḷu gáhlḷu bahi já, nimḷu nimḷu rahi 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.

Niṇḍṇu, *v.t. re.* To weed.

Ninrá, *n.m.* The tree-frog.

Nir, *n.m.* (S. Nira, water.) Tears.

Nirná, *n.m.* Breakfast. (Keoñthal.) *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Not having taken food. *Nirne peté khirá ní kháṇá.* "Don't eat cucumber when fasting."

Nisrṇu, *v.i. re.* To come into ear, of grain.

Nithé, *adv.* Down. -pándi, *ad.* Cohabiting. -khe. For bedding.

Nitrṇu, *v.i. re.* To dry by letting water run or drip off.

Niuré, *ad.* Near, nigh.

Nmáná, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Anxious, full of care.

Nmáné-shetṇu, *v.t. re.* To cast into anxiety; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Nofá, *n.m.* (P. *nafá.*) Interest, gain. -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To have an interest in.

Nók, *n.f.* A tip. -é. With a tip.

Nokhu or -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Extraordinary, wonderful.

Nragul, *n.f.* (Fr. *rál*, a ravine, and *bágur*, the air.) The air that blows from a ravine.

Nráj, *ad.* (P. *naráz.*) Displeased, angry. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be displeased or angry.

Nrájí, *n.f.* Displeasure, anger. -hoṇi or -karni. To proceed against.

Nrát, *n.m.* See *Narát.* Syn. *bándá* or *bánde.*

Nrogá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Convalescent. (Fr. S. *Niroga.*)

Nryórṇu, *v.t. re.* To overtake; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Nryórṇu, *v.i. re.* To be overtaken; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Nwál, *n.f.* The thread used in making a *palang.*

Nwálá, *n.m.* A morsel. -laná, *v.i. ir.* To take a morsel.

Nwāṇ, *n.m.* Measurement. -laná, *v.i. ir.* To take a measurement.

Nyáw, *n.m.* (S. *Nyaya.*) Justice.

Nváw-nasáf, *n.m.* Redress for a crime.

Nyó, *n.m.* See Nyáw.

Nyoñdá, *n.m.* (S. Nimantraṇa). Invitation. -deṇá. *v.i. ir.*  
To invita.

## 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. -káṛḥṇá, *v.i. re.* To carry out manure from the cattle-shed.

Obrí, *n.f.* A small cattle-shed.

Obrtu, *n.m.* A smaller cattle-shed.

Ód, *n.f.* Moisture, dampness.

Odá, -u, *ad.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Damp, wet, moist.

Odá, *n.m.* (1) A basket. (2) A boundary stone in a field.

Odá, *n.m.* The tooth between the front teeth and the grinders.

Odá-báñdá, *n.m.* Partition. -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To be separated off with one's own share in one's father's property.

Odkaṇ, *n.m.* The frame of wood on which a carpenter works.

Oduwá, *n.m.* The lower corner of a field.

Oduwé, *adv.* At the corner.

Ó'g, *n.m.* The wedge of a plough.

Oglá, *n.m.* A kind of grain grown in the hills; called *koṭú* in the plains.

Oh, ohú; *int.* Ah, alas!

Ó'j, *n.m.* Excuse, pretence. -láṇá, *v.i. re.* To pretend.

Ójr, *n.m.* The stomach.

Ojrú, *n.m. pl.* Curls.

Okhaḷ, ukhaḷ, *n.m.* A mortar.

Ó'l, *n.m.* Land-slip. -paṛná, *v.i. re.* To slip.

Olá, *n.m. pl. -é.* Hail.

Olaṇ, *n.m.* Soup or cooked pulse or other vegetables with which to take bread or rice.

Olé, *n.m. pl.* (H.) Hail. -paṛné, *v.i. re.* To have a shower of hail. Syn. *sharú.*

Ólé, *adv.* On the other side.

Oliyá, *n.m.* A piece of twine used to hold up a pot, etc. with. -láṇá, *v.i. re.* To tie twine to a pot, etc., -bañáṇá, *v.i. re.* To make twine for an earthen pot, etc.

Oprá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Unacquainted, unknown, a foreigner.

Opré-rá láj, *n.m.* The treatment or cure of magical attacks.

Ór, *n.m.* A carpenter. (Basháhr.) In the Simla Hills he is called Bádhi.

Orá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Here, at this place, hither.

Ó're, *adv.* For pleasure.

Ó-re-lá, phrase. O you!

Orháṇṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to wear (as a quilt).



[N.S.]

Orñní, *n.f.* A woman's scarf.Orñnu, *v.t. re.* To wear, to put on; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Orká, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* To this side.Orní, *n.f.* The wife of a carpenter. Syn. *báḍhan.*Or-rá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Near, nigh, this side.Ó's, *n.f.* Dew. -paṛni, *v.i. re.* To fall, of dew.

## P

Páchl, *n.m.* (S. Patra.) A leaf. -ṇu, *v.t. re.* To shave with an adz.Páchar, *n.m.; n.f.* Backbiting, injuring one's interests.Pachar, *n.f.* (H. *pachchar.*) A wedge.Pacháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to digest; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Pacherṇu, *v.t. re.* To smash against; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Páchl, *n.m.* A cut in a limb or body. -deṇá, *v.i. ir.* To inflict a cut on a limb.Páchlhé or -á, *adv.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Backwards.Páchlhé-fa, *adv.* Afterwards.Pachhét, -i, *n.m. and f.* Late in ripening, of the harvest.Páchlí, *adv.* By the back way.Páchlhá, *adv.* Behind, backwards; *u.m., f. -í, pl. -é.*Páchlhlá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Former, previous, of late.Páchlhu-fíri-ro, *c.p.* Having turned back.Pachí, *ad.* Twenty-five.Pachí-ro-raṇu, *v.i. ir.* To try with utmost care.Pachká, *n.m.* A hold, a grasp. -páná, *v.i. re.* To have a hold of. -deṇá, *v.t. ir.* To lay hands on.Pachṇu, *v.t. re.* To be digested; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Pachṇu, *v.i. re.* To be engaged attentively.Páchlṇu, *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 Bráhmaṇ who discharges religious duties. -ṇi, *n.f.* The wife of a Pádhá.Páeláge, *n.m.* A term used for saluting a Bráhmaṇ by the three castes, *viz.*, Rájpút, Baniyá and Kanet. And among Kanets the saluting term is *páopõñde* or *paíri-pé.* *Lit.:* 'I bow down to your feet.'Páetá, *n.m.* (S. Prasthána.) Preparations for a journey.Páetlá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Polluted, unclean, left off.Pág, *n.f.* A turban. (H. *pagrí.*)Págié, págiyé, *n.m. pl.* Those who wear turbans.Pagiya, *n.m.* Verandah.Pagra, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Perceptible, present. -é-hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be present or perceptible. -karná, *v.t. ir.*

To make present or perceptible. -é-bolṇu, *v.t. re.* To declare, to admit of no other evidence than actual presence. (Fr. S. Pratyaksha, presence.) -é-japṇu, *v.t. re.* To speak openly.

Pagrí, *n.f.* A turban. -band, *n.m.* A chief's official.

Pahi, *n.f.* Spleen

Paiṇdá, *n.m. pl. -é.* A road or way.

Paiṇde-de-láṇu, *v.t. re.* To lead on the right path; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Paiṇhat, *ad. 65.* -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* Sixty-fifth.

Paiṇ-né, *n.m. pl.* Steps.

Paiṇtáli, *ad. 45.* -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* Forty-fifth.

Paiṇti, *ad. 35.* -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* Thirty-fifth.

Paiṇ, *n.m. pl.* Feet.

Paiṇu, -á, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Sharp.

Pairi-pé, *n.m.* See Páeláge.

Paitan, *n.m.* A term for a tax at one rupee per year. (Kullú).

Pájá, *n.m.* A kind of hill cherry.

Pajáh, *ad. 50.* -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* Fiftieth.

Pajalṇu, *v.i. re.* To burn, to kindle; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pajámá, *n.m.* (H. *pájámá.*) Trousers. (Also *páijamá.*)

Pajattar, *ad. 75.* -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* Seventy-fifth.

Pajṇu, *v.i. re.* To grow; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pakajish, *n.f.* Firmness, durability. -karṇí, *v.i. ir.* To strengthen.

Pakáwṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *pakáná.*) 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.

Pakhérú, *n.m. pl.* Birds in general.

Pákhí, *n.f.* A kind of large white woollen blanket.

Pákhlá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* A stranger, a foreigner.

Pákkh, *n.m.* (S. Pankha.) A feather, a wing. (Also *páñkkh.*)

Pákṇu, *v.i. re.* To be cooked, to ripen; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pakráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to arrest or hold; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pákrṇu, *v.t. re.* (H. *pakṛṇá.*) To hold or arrest; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pakyén, *n.m. pl.* (H. *pakwán.*) Rich cakes, etc.

Pálá, *n.m.* (H. *palla.*) Corner of a scarf.

Pálá, *n.m.* Frost. -paṇá, *v.i. re.* To be frosty.

Palá, *n.m. pl. -é.* A measure of clarified butter equal to about 2 or 2½ *chittáks.*

Pálá, *n.m.* See Añchal.

Paláh, *n.m.* Waved leaf of the fig-tree (*Ficus infectoria.*) The sacred fig.

Palái, *n.f.* Wages for keeping cattle.

Paláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cherish; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pálhá, *n.m.* A grain measure equal to one *ser* and 3 *chitaks*, Indian measure.

Páli, *n.f.* A turn. (H. *bári.*)

Palí, *n.f.* A small vessel of iron for pouring out oil.

- Páľnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *páľná.*) To cherish, to support; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Páľsar, *páľsará, n.m.* An official in charge of a granary or fortress. (Suket, Kullu and Kumársajin.)  
 Páľtru, *n.m.* One whose turn it is to work or guard.  
 Páľú, *n.m. pl.* A kind of hill apple.  
 Paľu, *n.m. pl.* The grey hairs of old age. -lágné, *v.i. re.* To become old.  
 Pá'ň, *n.f.* Sharpening. -deňi, *v.i. ir.* To sharpen.  
 Páňch, *n.m. pl.* Arbitrators.  
 Páňchí, *n.f.* Arbitration. -karňi, *v.i. ir.* To arbitrate.  
 Páňchhí, *n.m. pl.* Birds in general. (Also *pakhérú.*)  
 Páňchmí, *n.f.* (S. Panchamí.) The fifth day of the bright or dark half of a month.  
 Páňďá, *n.m.* A Bráhmán who receives a donation at an eclipse.  
 Páňďá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Across.  
 Páňďá, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Upon, up. Proverb:—*Ju nháňde muchau, muňhoň páňďé japau ĵuth, tesru ká pákri?* "How can he, who makes water in his bath, or tells a lie, face to face, be caught." Meaning, how can he be punished?  
 Páňďé, *prep.* Above, upon.  
 Páňďká or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Across there.  
 Páňďlá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Of above, upper.  
 Páňďlá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Of across, trans-river or ridge.  
 Pandrá-hazár, *n.m.* A term for the Keoňthal State, as its net revenue at one time was only Rs. 15,000.  
 Pandró, *ad. 15.* -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* weň, *pl.* Fifteenth.  
 Pandrú, *n.m.* A festival observed on the 15th of the month of *Poh.* (Jubbál, Kotgarh and Kotkhai).  
 Pá'ng, *n.f.* Mud of the foul water kept in a field for sowing rice during the rainy season.  
 Páňgá, *n.m.* (H. *paňga.*) A branch, a bough.  
 Paňhajr, *n.m.* The water-place of a village.  
 Paňhyairí, *n.f.* A rainbow. -paňni, *v.i. re.* To appear, of the rainbow.  
 Panhyairú, *n.m.* See Panhyair.  
 Páľi, *n.f.* A shoe or shoes.  
 Panihár, *n.m.* See Panhyair.  
 Páľj, *ad.* (H. *páľch.*) 5. -wáň, *f.* -wiň, *m.* weň, *pl.* The fifth.  
 Páňĵag, *n.m. pl.* (S. Panchaka.) The *nakshatras* called Dhanishthá, Shatblikhá, Púrvábhádrapadá, Uttarábhádrapadá and Revatí.  
 Panjá-jins, *n.m.* The right of the State to buy up grain at harvest at fixed rates. (*Kuthár.*)  
 Panĵaulí, *n.m.* One who collected supplies, milk, curds, wood, etc., for the royal kitchen. (*Kullu.*)  
 Paňĵiri, *n.f.* A medicinal cake given to a woman who has been delivered of a child.

**Páñkh**, *n.m. pl.* See **Pákkh**.

**Pañkhrí**, *n.f.* An army, especially infantry.

**Páñkhru**, *n.m.* See **Páñchhí**.

**Pañmésur**, *n.m.* (S. Paramésvara.) God. (Also *pañmésur*.)

**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.

**Páñu**, *v.t. re.* To throw in.

**Páñw**, *n.m.* Foot.

[úrṇa).

**Páñwná**, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* A guest. Also *páñuñá*. (S. Prágh-

**Panyáñi**, *n.f.* See **Pañhyairí**.

**Páp**, *n.m.* (S. Pápa, sin.) (1) Sin. (2) A deceased ancestor, who is supposed to cause injury if not worshipped. *-pújná, v.i. re.* To worship the deceased with cakes, etc.

**Pápi**, *ad.* (S. Pápin.) Sinful.

**Pár**, *adv.* Across.

**Paráñá**, *n.m.* (S. Parinayana.) A form of marriage observed among Kanets. (See **Ruti-manái**.)

**Paráñtú**, *n.m.* A nuptial ceremony observed on a smaller scale than a *paráñá*.

**Parál**, *n.m.* (S. Palála.) Rice-straw. (Also *prá'l*.)

**Paráñi-lané**, *v.t. ir. pl.* To beseech, to implore. *Tineñ deo paráñé lác.*' They began to beseech the village deities; *f. -í, -á. sing.*

**Paráñu**, *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.)

**Paṛewi**, *n.f.* (S. Pratipadá.) The first day of the bright or dark half of a month.

**Pári**, *adv.* Beyond.

**Pari-go-á-lá**, *v.* Would have fallen.

**Paríti**, *n.f.* (S. Pṛíti, love.) (1) Friendship, love. (2) The state of being in good terms.

**Parj**, *n.f.* The name of a tune or *rágní*.

**Parj**, *n.f.* A bow string. *-chutñi, v.i. re.* To break the string of a bow. *-láñi, 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 **Pañmésur**.

**Paró**, *n.m.* Grain lent on interest.

**Partishtá**, *n.f.* (S. Pratishtá, consecration.) A ceremony observed on entering a new house or temple.

**Partishtñu**, *v.t. re.* To consecrate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Páru**, *n.m.* An earthen pot.

**Páshá**, *n.m.* A die.

**Pashañu**, *v. i. re.* To speak in a dream.

**Pashé**, *adv.* Aside. *-láññi, v.i. re.* (1) To be unsuccessful. (2) To miss.

- Páshí, n.f.** (1) Hanging. (2) In any calculation if two remain as the balance it is considered unlucky, and this balance is called *Páshí*.
- Pashkri, n.f.** The sides of the human body.
- Pashnu, v.t. re.** (H. *parosná*.) To serve a meal, to place food before guests.
- Pashú, n.m. pl.** (S. *Pashu*, an animal.) Cattle.
- Pásli, n.f.** (H. *paslí*.) Ribs.
- Pasm, n.f.** Tibetan goat's wool : of two kinds, white, and *khudrang* or natural colour.
- Pasminá, n.m.** A shawl, white or of natural colour.
- Pá't, n.m.** (S. *Páta*.) Silk.
- Patána or ptána, ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.** Barefoot.
- Patánda, ptánda, 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.
- Patáwnu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to root up ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Patenu, v.t. re.** To conciliate.
- Patewnu, v.i. re.** To be conciliated ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Páthá, n.m.** A grain measure varying from 2 to 3 *sers*.
- Pathiáru, n.f.** A receiver, equivalent to *tahwíldár*. (Fr. *Páthá*.)
- Páti, páchi, n.f.** (H. *patti*.) A leaf.
- Pátí, n.f.** A small board, to write on.
- Patiánu, v.i, re.** To be conciliated ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Patiáwnu, v.i. re.** To cause or allow to conciliate ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Patiynu, v.i. re.** To be assured ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Patiknu, p̄tiknu, v.i. re.** To jump, to crack.
- Paṭir, n.m. pl.** A kind of food made of the leaves of an esculent root.
- Pátle-firnu, v.i. re.** To be thin or weak ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Patnu, v.t. re.** To root up ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Pátthá, ad. m.** Young (man).
- Pátthí, ad. f.** Young (woman).
- Páṭu, n.m.** A white blanket. -*buṇ-ná, v.i. re.* To weave a blanket.
- Pátú, n.m.** A messenger, one who carries a letter.
- Pátuwá, n.m.** A messenger.
- Patyánu, v.i. re.** See *Patiánu*.
- Patyári, n.f.** A small basket to put ornaments in. (Also called *suhág patyári*.)
- Patyáwnu, v.t. re.** See *Patiáwnu*.
- Pau, n.m.** (S. *Prapá*.) A place where water is distributed. -*láná, v.i. re.* To establish a water supply.
- Pauhar, póhar, n.m. pl.** (S. *Prahara*.) Time, career, period, *adv. -e.* In the time.
- Paul, paulí, n.f.** A ruler's gateway.
- Paun, n.f.** (S. *Pavana*, the air.) Wind storm. -*lágni, v.i. re.* To blow, of wind. Or to be affected by a wind.

- Pau'r**, *n.f.* Likeness. *ad.*, Like. *Mere tau tesri pau'r a'*. "My case is like his."
- Páw**, *n.m.* (H.) One fourth.
- Pohánwé**, *ad.* 95. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Ninety-fifth.
- Pchási**, *ad.* 85. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Eighty-fifth.
- Pcháwñu**, *v.t. re.* See Pacháwñu.
- Pchhetá**, -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Late-sown.
- Pchhuñdká**, -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. The last.
- Pchrúwañu**, *v.i. re.* To be torn with nails.
- Pchrúwñu**, *v.t. re.* To tear with claws (of a beast.) *Bráguí tesru múñh pchrúwi páu thu.* "The leopard had torn his own face with his nails."
- Pchuñjá**, *ad.* 55. -wáñ, *m.* -win, *f.* weñ, *pl.* Fifty-fifth.
- Pecháwñu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to ruin.
- Pechhí**, *n.f.*, A large kind of basket to keep grain in.
- Pechhñu**, *n.m.* A small basket for keeping grain.
- Pechñu**, *v.t. re.* To ruin, destroy; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Péoká**, *pyóká*, *n.m.* A wife's paternal home.
- Pé'ṛ**, *n.m.* A tree in general.
- Pe't**, *n.m.* (H.) Stomach, belly.
- Petkú**, *n.m.* Any esculent root, such as the potato.
- Phim**, *n.m.* See Fim.
- Phiní**, *n.f.* Ankle.
- Phiñphri**, *n.f.* Butterfly.
- Pích**, *n.m.* Juice of rice, water of boiled rice.
- Píchh**, *n.m.* See Pích.
- Pighláwñu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to melt; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Pighñu**, *v.i. re.* To melt; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Piláwñu**, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to squeeze; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Pilñu**, *v.t. re.* To squeeze, to wring, to exact; *f.* -í.
- Piné**, *n.f.* A kind of wild plant, bearing yellow flowers.
- Píng**, *n.f.* Swinging.
- Pingáwñu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to swing; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Pingñu**, *v.i. re.* To swing.
- Píñhñu**, *v.t. re.* To grind, to make into flour; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Pini**, *n.f.* An egg; *pl.* -í.
- Pinjrá**, *n.m.* A cage for a bird.
- Piñjrá**, -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Yellow, pale.
- Pinlí**, *n.f.* A fragrant drug used as a medicine.
- Piñtá**, *n.m.* A stone for grinding anything. (Baṭṭá in Hiudí.)
- Pipli**, *n.f.* Chilli.
- Piplu**, *n.m.* A kind of grass, resembling the chilli. whence its name.
- Piroñdá**, *n.m.* A silk cord used to bind a woman's hair. (Also *prándá*.)
- Pír**, *n.m.* Pain, an ache. *pl.*-o.
- Pirprú**, -á, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Bitter to the taste.
- Pirthí**, *n.f.* (S. Prithiví.) The earth, the world, creation.
- Pisháí**, *n.f.* Wages for grinding.

[N.S.]

- Pisháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to grind ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Pisi-gháľnu, *v.t. re.* To grind down ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Pishné-deńu, *v.t. ir.* To allow to grind ; *f. -í, 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, píthí, *n.f.* (S. Prishṭha.) The back.
- Píthá, -u, *n.m.* Flour.
- Píthi-dé, *adv.* On the back.
- Pitl, *n.m.* (S. Pittala.) Brass.
- Píuňľu, .a, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Broad, wide. (Also *pyúňľu.*)
- Pjá, *ad.* See Pajáh.
- Pjhattar, *ad.* 75. -wáň, *m.* -wiň. *f.* -weň, *pl.* Seventy-fifth.
- Pjhúriyá, *n.m.* The nightingale, of two colours—black and yellow.
- Pjłáwnu, *v.t. re.* To burn or to cause or allow to burn ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Pkaišh, *n.f.* See Pakaišh.
- Pláh, *n.m.* The sacred fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*). (S. Plaksha.)  
Also *paláh.*
- Pláśsh, *n.m.* A kind of pheasant.
- Plewńu, *v.t. re.* To sharpen ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Póhar, *n.m.* See Pauhar.
- Pokáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to eat ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Poknu, *v.t. re.* To eat ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Polá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Hollow.
- Pó'r, *adv.* Last year.
- Porá, *adv.* Away.
- Poré-bháľnu, *v.i. re.* To cease, to stop ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Poré-múweň-tusé, *phrase.* Be off you, get out.
- Pori, *adv.* By that way.
- Póriyá, *adv.* At that place, there.
- Pórká, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Of last year ; *adv.* To that side.
- Porłá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* The other one.
- Por-rá, u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, 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.
- Pothńu, *v.i. re.* To spoil ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Prádhí, *ad.* (S. Aparádhin.) Cruel, criminal.
- Praich, *n.m.* Grain offered to a deity. -deńá, *v.i. ir.* To give grain to a village deity. By custom the grain of each harvest is first offered to a deity.
- Prainá, *n.m.* See Parainá.
- Prańtu, *n.m.* See Paraintu.

Prá'í, *n.m.* See Parál.

Prá'ñ, *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.

Prána, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Old, second-hand. (H. *purána.*)

Prándá, *n.m.* A coloured thread to bind the braided hair of a maid. Also *piroñdá.*

Práoná, *n.m.* See Práwná.

Práoni, práwni, *n.f.* Hurry, haste. -láñi, *v. i. re.* To make haste.

Práonñhá, *n.m.* Bread cooked with butter or *ghí.*

Prá'r, *adv.* The year before last.

Prát, *n.f.* See Parát.

Práthi, *adv.* From the beginning.

Práthñi, *n.f.* A line of men engaged in weeding a field.

Prau, *n.m.* See Pau.

Praul, paul, *n.m.* The gateway of a ruler or chief.

Prauli, pauli, *n.f.* See Praul.

Práwná, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (S. Prághúrña.) A guest.

Práwni, *n.f.* Haste, hurry. -láñi, *v.t. re.* To hasten. -láñni, *v.i. re.* To be hurried.

Práyá, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (H. *paráyá.*) Others.

Prét, *n.m.* (S. Preta.) A ghost, a goblin.

Prithi, *n.f.* See Pirthi.

Pri-úñ-ñi, *n.f.* A sieve. Proverb: *Priúññi du páñi ní rauñdu.*  
"Water cannot be held in a sieve."

Próht, *n.m.* (S. Purohita.) A priest.

Pronu, *v.t. re.* To thread, to string; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Psái, *n.f.* See Pishái.

Pshák, *n.f.* (H. *Poshák.*) Clothes.

Psháurí, *n.m.* A loose shirt like that worn by the Pesháwar people.

Ptá'í, *ad.* See Patá'í.

Ptána, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Bare-footed.

Ptáñdá, *n.m.* See Patáñdá.

Ptaráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to abuse; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ptári-lañu, *v.t. ir.* To get abused; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ptárnu, *v.t. re.* To abuse, to disgrace; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Púchh, *n.f.* Asking.

Puchháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to ask; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pucch-de-láñnu, *v.t. re.* To begin to ask; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Puchhí-dénu, *v.t. ir.* To allow to ask; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Puchhné-déñá, *v.t. ir.* To (let) him ask; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Puchhné-lána, *v.t. re.* To inquire; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Púchh-páchh, *n.f.* Investigation, an enquiry.

Pugáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suffice; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Pugnu, *v.i. re.* To suffice, to be sufficient; *f. -í, pl. -é.*



[*N.S.*]

- Pujáwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause or allow to arrive, to escort.  
(2) To cause or allow to worship; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Pujhúriyá, *n.m.* See Pjhúriyá.
- Pujnu, *v.t. and i. re.* (1) To arrive. (2) To worship; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Púl, *n.m.* (H. *pul.*) A bridge.
- Pulá, *n.m.* A bundle of grass. (Also *pultu* or *-tá.*)
- Pulé, *n.m. pl.* A kind of jute shoes made in Kullú and Suket.
- Púli, *n.f.* A small bundle of grass, or fuel. (Also *pultí.*)
- Pultá, see *pula.*
- Pulti, *n.f.* See Púli.
- Pultú, *n.m.* See Púli.
- Pun, *n.m.* (S. *Punya.*) Goodness, charity, a donation. *deṇá,*  
*v.t. ir.* To give alms. *-karṇá, v.t. ir.* To perform a charitable duty.
- Puni, *n.f.* Rolls of cotton prepared for spinning.
- Puñjar, puñjarí, *n.m. and f.* (S. *Puchcha.*) A tail.
- Puñjáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to wipe; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Puñjnu, *v.t. re.* To wipe; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Puñjtá, puñjtí, *n.m. and f.* A small tail.
- Punyá, *n.f.* (S. *Púrnamási.*) The full moon. (Also *púnó.*)
- Púr, púrá, *ad.* Complete; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Puráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to complete; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Purbáñg, *n.m.* (S. *Púrvánga.*) The preliminary ritual at a wedding or the sacred thread ceremony.
- Púrbo-khe, *adv.* To the eastward.
- Púré, *n.m. pl.* Puddings.
- Púre, *ad. m. pl.* Complete.
- Púrí, *n.f.* (H.) A kind of bread cooked in clarified butter.
- Purnu, *v.t. re.* To make up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Puthá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Reversed, turned back.
- Puth-káñdá, *n.m.* A plant (*Achyranthes aspera.*)
- Pwájá, *n.m.* The outturn of a harvest.
- Pwáo, pwáw, *n.m.* (S. *Upáyá.*) Treatment, remedy. *-karṇá,*  
*v.t. ir.* To remedy. [recover.]
- Pwáre-déwnu, *v.i. re.* To be senseless for a day and then
- Pyahajr, *n.m.* Green grass for cattle.
- Pyajj, *n.m.* (H. *pyáj.*) Onion.
- Pyár, *n.m.* (H.) Love.
- Pyáss, *n.f.* (H. *piás.*) Thirst.
- Pyáwí, *n.f.* A nurse.
- Pyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suck; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Pyóká, *n.m.* See Peoká.
- Pyúñlá, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Yellow, pale.
- Pyúñtrú, *n.m.* A small bird, of yellow colour.

## R

Rá, -u *poss*: affix; *f. -í, pl. -ré.* Of. As: *Terá, Your. Tes-rú.* His. *Teso-rí, Her. Tinó-re, Of them.*

Ráčhchh, *n.m.* A handloom.

Rachchhyá, *n.f.* (S. Rakshá, protection.) Protection. -karní, *v.t. ir.* To protect. -rauni, *v.i. ir.* To be protected.

Ráesi, rársi, *n.f.* The state.

Ragará, rgára, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Sunny. *Yára yé a bari rgári jágá.* "Friend, this is a very sunny place."

Rahi-goi-a-hádo-máso-ri mútho, phrase: You have become very weak.

Raj, *n.m.* The fir tree. (Also *rau.*)

Rái, *n.f.* Mustard. -ri-dalí, *n.f.* The mustard plant. -rá-dána, *n.m.* Mustard seed.

Ra-í-jánu, *v.t. ir.* To remain. *Sé ra-í-guwá tethiyá.* He remained there.

Rain, *n.f.* A term for a wife who has been brought in marriage.

Rajáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to content; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rajnu, *v.i. re.* To content, to be satisfied; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rajyównu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to content or satisfy; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rákus, *n.m.* (S. Rákshasa.) A demon, a goblin. -añ, *n.f.* A female demon.

Rakhaurí, *n.f.* (H. rákhrí.) 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. -í, pl. -é.*

Rákhnu, *v.t. re.* To put, to place, to keep; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Raláwnu, rláwnu, *v.t. re.* (H. *raláná.*) To mix together; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ralé-rizkai, *adv.* By chance.

Ráli, *ad.* Red, crimson.

Ráli-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be mixed together; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ralnu, *v.i. re.* To be mixed together; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rálnu, *v.t. re.* To mix together; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Raluwá, *ad.* Mixed.

Rámchañgí, *n.f.* A term for a kind of long Indian gun.

Rámramai, *n.f.* Salutation, greeting.

Rá'n, *n.f.* The thigh.

Ranáik, *n.m. pl.* The officials of a Rána (chief.) [widow.]

Ráñd, *n.f. pl. -o.* A widow. -hoñí, *v.i. ir.* To become a

Ráñgan, rwáñgan, *n.m. pl.* A kind of pulse.

Rann, *ad. m.* Barren, uncultivated. *Tesrá khéch rann raígu-wá.* "His field remained uncultivated." (Also *ran.*)

Ráolá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Belonging to a chief.

Ráot, *n.m.* A term for a Rájpút.

Rapatt, *adv.* Entirely. (Also *rpatt.*)

Rá'r, *n.m.* Roasting anything in clarified butter. -nu or -de-nu, *v.t. re.* To roast in butter.

Rár, *n.f.* Struggle, strife. -hoñí, *v.i. ir.* To struggle. -karní, *v.i. ir.* To strive, to struggle.

[N.S.]

Rařáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to roast in butter; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rářnu, *v.t. re.* To roast in butter; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rařnu, *v.i. re.* To be displeased, to be angry. *Sé guwá máň-řa rari.* "He is displeased with me."

Rársí, *n.f.* A state. (Also ráesi.)

Ras, *n.m.* (S. Rasa.) Juice.

Rasáwnu, *v.t. re.* To praise, to speak in favour of; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rasáwnu, *v.i. re.* To be praised, to boast; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rasó, rsó, *n.f.* (H. *rasoi.*) Cook-room, victuals, food. *baná-wńi; v.i. re.* To cook. *-honi. v.i. ir.* To be cooking. *-laní, v.i. ir.* To take food.

Rasti, *n.f.* Twine.

Rát, rách, *n.f.* (S. Rátri.) Night.

Rátá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Red, crimson. (S. Rakta.)

Rath, *n.m.* (S. Ratha, a chariot.) A peculiar kind of *đoli* in which a village deity is made to dance.

Ráthí, *n.m.* A term for a lower class Rájpút (Káňgrá and Simla Hills).

Ráthlu, *n.m.* The name of a sept of Kanets.

Rathyóli, *n.m.* A tune used when the village deity dances in a *rath.*

Ráti, *n.f.* A piece of iron.

Rátrá, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Reddish. (2) A species of rice.

Rau, *con.* And. Proverb: *Chhewri rau máu sukhai ní rauñde,* "Women and bees never live in a good place."

Rau, *n.m.* See Raj.

Raub, *n.m.* An agricultural implement. (Basháhr.)

Rauñ, *n.m.* A courtyard before a palace.

Rauñu, *v.i. ir.* To live, to remain; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rbáľnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To look after; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To beguile.

Rbáľwnu, *v.i. re.* To be looked after; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rbláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to look after; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ré, *poss.* affix, *pl.* See Rá.

Réb, *n.f.* A kind of cut, of trousers.

Rebí-pjámá, *n.m.* A kind of trousers.

Réhar, *n.m.* Sweeper.

Reká, -u, *pro.; f. -í, pl. -é.* The other.

Rékh, *n.f.* (S. Rekhá.) A line. *-dení.* To draw a line.

Rektai, *adv.* At another place.

Relá, *n.m.* A log of timber.

Reláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to push on; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Reli or relti, *n.f.* A small piece of a log.

Reľnu, *v.t. re.* To push on; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rél-pél-máchńi, *v.i. re.* To be crowded.

Ré't, *n.m.* A saw in general.

Retá, *n.m.* Sand.

- Retáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to saw ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Retí, *n.f.* A small saw.  
 Retlá or -u, *ad. m. ; f. -i, pl. -é.* Sandy.  
 Retnu, *v.t. re.* To saw ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Reúñs, ryúñs, *n.m.* A kind of tree the wood of which is used to make sticks, etc.  
 Rgánu, *v.t. re.* (H. *raṅgáná.*) To dye, to colour ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rgárá, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* See Ragárá.  
 Rgáwnu, *v.i. re.* To be coloured ; *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 Rháchñu, *v.t. re.* To lose or to be lost ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rhámí, *ad.* (H. *harámí.*) Unlawful.  
 Rháwnu, *v.i. re.* To be agreed, to consent ; *f. -í pl. -é.*  
 Rháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to work ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rchháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to lose ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rhyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to be agreed ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rhyáwnu, *v.i. re.* To be agreed, to arrive at ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rhyáli, *n.f.* A fair at which the people practise archery, held in the monsoon. (Madhán., Theog, Balsan and Jubbal.)  
 Rí, *poss :* affix. See Rá.  
 Richh or rikh, *n.m.* (S. Riksha.) A bear. (The latter form is used in Basháhr.)  
 Rigrú, *n.m.* An attendant, a servant, a peon.  
 Ríjh, *n.f.* A pleasant thing. -karní, *v.t. ir.* To be pleased with.  
 Ríjháwnu, *v.t. re.* To please ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ríjhnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To be satisfied, to be pleased ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 (2) *v.t. re.* To be cooked.  
 Ríjhyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cook ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ríjkó, *n.m.* (P. *rizq.*) Livelihood.  
 Ríkh, *n.m.* See Richh.  
 Ríkhí, *n.m.* (S. Rishi.) A sage, a saint.  
 Rín, *n.m.* (S. Rina.) A debt, a loan. -deñú, *v.t. ir.* To give a loan. -gráhñu, *v.i. re.* To realize a debt.  
 Ríráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to slip ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rírkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to roam ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rírknu, *v.i. re.* To roam to and fro. ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rírkú, *ad.* Rolling.  
 Rírñu, *v.i. re.* To stumble, to slip ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Rít, *n.f.* (S. Ritu.) Season.  
 Rít, *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. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.* To pay off the marriage expenses of one's wife. -bartñi, *v.i. re.* To act according to custom.  
 Ríjhyowñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cook or boil.  
 Ríjyowñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to satisfy ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Ríkhrunyá, *n.f.* (Fr. Rakhri, a thread, and punyá, full moon.) A festival held on the full moon in Sáwan at which the twice-born castes don a new sacred thread after consecra-

[N.S.]

ting it by Vedic hymns, and a thread (called *rakshá*, *rákhi* or *rákhrí*) is tied by a Bráhmañ round every one's wrist to protect him for a year. Gifts are made to Bráhmañs and rich food is cooked and eaten with friends and relatives.

Róg, *n.m.* (S. Roga.) Disease. -áwñu, *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.* Livelihood.

Rók, *n.f.* (1) Prevention. (2) Cash.

Rokáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rokí-deñu, *v.t. ir.* To bar, to prevent, to stand in the way; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rokñu, *v.t. re.* To bar, to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Roñde-lágnu, *v.i. re.* To begin to weep; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Roñu, ruñu, *v.i. re.* To weep, to bewail; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ropá, *n.m.* Planting (of rice). -í, *n.f.* The act of planting.

Ropáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to plant (of rice).

Ropñu, *v.t. re.* To plant (rice).

Rór, *n.m.* (1) A small stone. (2) A stirring about.

Rorá-deñá, *v.i. ir.* To stir about; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Roráwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to stir; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rorñu, *v.t. re.* To stir; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rósh, *n.m.* (S. Roshā.) Anger, indignation. -áwñu, *v.i. re.*

To be angry. -e-hoñu, *v.i. ir.* To be displeased.

Rosháwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to displease; *f. -í, -é.*

Roshuñu, *v.i. re.* To be angry, to be displeased; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rót, *n.m.* A cake for a deity. -praich, *n.m.* A present of cooked and uncooked food to a village deity.

Rowú, *ad.* One who weeps.

Rpatt, *adv.* Entirely. (Also *rapatt.*)

Rśáwñu, *v.i. re.* See Rasáwñu.

Rśó, *n.f.* See Rasó.

Rśótar, *n.m.* A chief's cook.

Rú, *poss.*: affix *m.* See Rá.

Rúbákárá, *n.f.* Pleading. -karñi, *v.i. ir.* To plead. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.* To be pleaded.

Rudñu, *v.t. re.* (S. Ruddha.) To detain; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ruí, *n.f.* See Rúñ.

Ruk, *n.m.* Side. -deklñá, *v.i. re.* To betray one's intention. -paltñá, *v.i. re.* To be against.

Rukáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rúkh, *n.m.* A tree. (S. Bhúruha.)

Rukhá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Rough, unproductive. (Also *lukhá.*)

Rukháni, *n.f.* A kind of chisel.

Rukhrá, *n.m.* A small tree.

[*pl. -é.*]

Rukñu, *v.i. re.* (H. *rukna.*) To stop, to be detained; *f. -í,*

Ruláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to roam; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rulí-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be roaming; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ruḷṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To roam to and fro. (2) To be left without a guardian.

Rúm, *n.m.* (1) The act of planting. (2) Hair on the body.

Rumáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to plant; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rumṇu, *v.t. re.* To plant; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rupoiyá, *n.m.* (H. *rupayá.*) A rupee.

Rúñ, *n.f.* Cotton.

Ruñdá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Weeping, bewailing.

Ruñ-de-láṅṇu, *v.i. re.* To weep, to bewail; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ruṇu, *v.i. re.* See Ronu.

Rúpmanjani, *n.f.* A kind of tree which bears bright red flowers in the monsoon.

Rusháwṇu, *v.t. re.* See Rosháwṇu.

Rushí-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be displeased or angry.

Rushṇu, *v.i. re.* To be angry or displeased; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ruthṇu, *v.i. re.* See Rushṇu; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ruti-manái, *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. (Káñgrá.) *Rit* in the Simlá Hills. (Syn. *Prainá.*)

Ruwání, *ad. f.* (1) Pleasant. (2) *n.f.* Summer.

## S

Sabalá or -u, *ad. m. , f. -í, pl. -é.* In favour. -girṇu or -firṇu, *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.

Sadká, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Original, constant.

Sáér, sáer sáji, *n.f.* The first day of the month of Asoj.

Sahattar, *ad.* 70. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Seventieth.

Saí, *ad.* Right. -láni, *v.t. re.* To trace one's whereabouts.

Saiñṭṇu, *v.t. re.* To make fit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Sájan, *n.m.* (S. *Sajjana.*) A term for a husband. (Also *sájn.*)

Sáji, *n.f.* The actual passage of the sun from one sign of the zodiac into another.

Sáṅṇu, *v.t. re.* To skin a sacrificed goat or sheep.

Sájrá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Fresh. As: *Sájrá dúd:* Fresh milk. *Sájrú chopar.* Fresh butter. *Sájrí chíś.* Fresh water.

Sakérá, *n.m.* Readiness. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To be ready.

Sákh, *n.m.* Relation. (Also *shákh.*)

Sálag-misrí, *n.f.* A kind of herb used as a medicine.

[N.S.]

- 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. *-lañi, v.i. ir.*  
To take care.
- Sambhálñu, *v.t. re.* To put in a safe place; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sambhalñu, *v.i. re.* To be careful; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sambhláwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to put in a safe place.
- Sámhñu, *v.t. re.* To receive or accept; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sambhwáñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to receive; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sametá, *n.m.* An agricultural implement.
- Same'áwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to gather or collect; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sametñu, *v.t. re.* To gather, to collect; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Samonñu, *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.
- Samuñd, *n.m.* (S. Samudra.) The sea, ocean.
- Sá'n, *n.f.* Symbol, sign. *Proverb: Chatré ditti sá'n, Murkhé chakí já'n.* "A wise man made a sign, and a foolish man took a stone."
- Sán, *n.m.* Obligation. *-mán-ñá, v.i. re.* To be obliged.
- Sanái, *n.f.* A damp place.
- Sañái, *n.f.* A musical pipe. *-bájñi, v.i. re.* To sound the pipe.
- Sañdrí, *n.f.* Evening, sunset.
- Sané, *pre.* With. *Sané joré 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.
- Sanewñu, *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.
- Sañg, *n.m.* Companionship.
- Sañgí, sañgú, *n.m.* A companion, a comrade.
- Sañgú, *n.m.* See Sañgi. (Basháhr.)
- Sañhasar, *ad.* (S. Sahasra.) 1000. (Also sañsar.)
- Sáñj, *n.f.* (S. Sáyankála.) Evening. *-hoñi, v.i. ir.* To become evening.
- Sánjñu, *v.t. re.* To collect, to amass; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sañjowá, *n.m.* Armour. *-láñá, v.i. re.* To put on armour.
- Sank, *n.f.* A sign. *-deni, v.i. ir.* To give a sign (by eye or hand).
- Sañsar, *ad.* See Sahañsar.
- Sañsári, *n.f.* (S. Sañsára, H. sañsár.) The world.
- Sáñthá, *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. -í, pl. -é.* Enough, abundant.
- Sardhá, *n.f.* (S. Shradhá, 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; -rí. *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.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Sixty-seventh.
- Satánwé, stánwé, *ad.* 97.
- Sáthi, *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 sáteñ.)
- Satró, *ad.* 17. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Seventeenth.
- Sátt, *ad.* (S. Sapta.) 7. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Seventh.
- Sátú, *n.m.* Roasted flour.
- Sau, *ad.* (S. Shata.) 100.
- Sauj, *n.m.* (S. Ashwina.) The sixth Hindú month corresponding to September.
- Sa-uñ wáñ, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Level.
- Saurá, *n.m.* Father-in-law. (Also Shaurá.)
- Sawáñ karná, *v.t. ir.* (1) To make level. (2) To remit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- <sup>1</sup> Schéray, *n.m.* The act of purification, purity.
- Scheráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to purify; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Schernu, *v.t. re.* To purify, to make pure; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sdhúli, *n.f.* A kind of wild plant used for making mats. (Also *shdhúli.*)
- Sé, *pró. m. and f.* He or she or they. *Sé kindá dewá?* "Where is he gone?" *Se kí karó?* "What is she doing?" *Se kun thié?* "Who were they?"
- Sefo, *n.f.* Foam.
- Seí, *ad.* The same.
- Sejá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* That one.
- Sejlá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Of that or of this. (Also *sejá.*)
- Sé'k, *n.m.* Heat (of fire.) -lágñá, *v.i. re.* To feel heat (of fire).
- Sekáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to heat; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sek-dé-lágnu, *v.i. re.* To begin to bask; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sék-láná, *v.i. re.* To bask in the sun or before a fire; *f. -í, -é.*

<sup>1</sup> 'Sch' is not equal to sh, but sch=श्च.



[N.S.]

Sekí-laṇu, *v.i. ir.* To put before fire or the sun; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Sekṇu, *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 *begâr*. (Kuilú.)  
(Also *séwak*, fr. S. Sevaka, a servant)Sér, *n.m.* A measure of grain equal to 6 *chiṭṭáks* of a *pakká sér*.Sétkháná, *n.m.* A chief's latrine.Sewá, *n.f. (S.)* Service.Séwak, *n.m.* See Séok.Sgái, *n.f. (H. sagái.)* Betrothal. -hoṇi. *v.i. ir.* To betroth.Sghetáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to put together; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Sghetṇu, *v.t. re.* To put together, to amass, to heap; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Sghétuwnu, *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 bashdê cháñgé hó.* "It is good to have rain during the Sgóh."Sgotrí, *n.f.* Brinjals. (Bashahr.) (Also *sgotrí*, *m.*)Sháa', *n.m.* Strength. *Ebé sháa ní ruwá.* "I have no strength now." (Syn. *sháh.*)Sháchṇu, *v.t. re.* To seize; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shadáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to call, or invite; *f. -í, -é.*Shádí-dēnu, *v.t. ir.* To allow to call; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shádí-ró-ánnu, *v.t. re.* To be invited; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shádṇu, *v.t. re.* To call, to invite, to send for; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Sháera, *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-raṇná, *v.i. ir.* To become old.Sháhí, shái, *n.m.* A porcupine.Sháhtu, *n.m.* Breathing or the breath.Sháhtu-laná, *v.i. ir.* To kill, to take life.Shaí, *ad.* Right.Shaié, *adv.* Certainly, no doubt.Shail, *n.f.* A wooden bolt (*chiṭkhaní* in Hindí).Shailu, *n.m. pl.* A kind of plant which produces black thorns, but no fruit.Shair, *n.f.* A precipice, a rocky place.Sháíí, *n.f.* Strength, force.Shájié, *adv.* Loudly, aloud.Shaká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Own, related, uterine.Shákh, *n.m.* (1) Relation, alliance. (2) A branch. -o, *pl.* crops.Shákrá, *n.m.* Bark (of a tree).

Shálá, *n.m.* Brother-in-law.

Shalá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Cold, chilly.

Shaláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To make cool; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Shaléwṇu, *v.t. re.* See Shaláwṇu.

Sháli, *n.f.* Sister-in-law.

Shalk, *n.f.* A heavy shower (of rain). Proverb:—

*Bádli páki bhalkó,*  
*Páni ri lági shalkó.*

“When the clouds are red at morn,  
Then there will be a heavy shower of rain.”

Shalni, *n.f. pl.* Pain, aches. -paṇi, *v.i. re.* To feel pain.

Shalnu, *v.i. re.* To become cold.

Shaló, *n.m. pl.* Locusts.

Shaluwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be cool or cold.

Shamáṇu, samáṇu, *v.i. re.* To die.

Shaná, *n.m.* A kind of grass that grows in fields in the rains.

(Also *sháni.*)

Shaná, *n.m.* (S. Snána.) Bathing, a bath.

Shanchar, *n.m.* (S. Shanishchara.) Saturn or Saturday.

Sháni, *ad.* Barren of a (cow or buffalo).

Shándṇu, *v.i. re.* To fatigue.

Sháñḍṇu, *v.i. re.* To attach, a ploughshare.

Sháñgal, *n.f.* The chain of a door. (S. Shriñkhalá.)

Sháñgi, *n.f.* The throat.

Shanni, *n.f.* A small room in a house to keep sheep in.

Shánt, *n.f.* (S. Shánti, peace.) A religious observance in honour of a deity.

Shápṛ, *n.m.* A rock.

Sharain, *n.f.* (H. *sharm.*) Shame. -áwṇi, *v.i. re.* To be ashamed.

Shardá, *n.m.* A kind of tax.

Sháṛh, Hár, *n.m.* (S. Asháṛha.) The third Hindú month, corresponding to June.

Sháṛhí, *n.f.* The autumnal harvest.

Sharin, shṛinn, *n.f.* The smell of anything rotting.

Shaiú, *n.m. pl.* Hail. -paṇé, *v.i. re.* To fall, of hail.

Shá's, *n.f.* See Sá's.

Shashá, *n.m.* A hare. (Syn. *far-rú.*)

Shasháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to rub oil or butter on the body.

Shashṇu, *v.t. re.* To rub oil or butter on the body.

Shashuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be rubbed.

Shá'tá, *n.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* bark (of a tree).

Sha'é, *n.m. pl.* The straw of the crop called *kodá*, or *kauñní*, 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, *pl.* Shingles.

Shakáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

[N.S.]

Shatṅṅu, *v. i. re.* To escape, to run away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shatt, *adv.* Soon, instantly, immediately. -cháré. *adv.* At once.Sháú, *n. m.* A porcupine. (Also shái.)Shau, *n.* (*H. saugand.*) A swearing. -deṇi, *v. t. ir.* To put on oath. *Tere shau, áñ ní dewñdá.* "I swear on you, I am not going.Shauk, shauká, *n. f.* A rival.Shaukan, *n. f.* A rival wife.Shau!, *n. m.* A term for land that may be under direct cultivation by a chief. Syn. *báshá.*Shauláwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to shear wool (of sheep.)Shaulṅṅu, *v. t. re.* To shear wool (of sheep); *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shaurá, *n. m.* See Saurá.Shdhú i, *n. f.* See Sdhúli.Shehrá, *n. m.* (*H.*) A garland to be worn at a wedding.Shekhi, *n. f.* (*H.*) Boasting. -máṅṅi, *v. i. re.* To boast of.Shékr, shekrá, *n. m.* Bark or shell.Shekrá, *n. m.* See Shékr.Shél, *n. m.* Fibre used to make ropes. It is produced from the bark of a tree called *byóhḷ* which is also used to feed cattle.Shéli, shéli. The root of an esculent plant called *kachálú.*Shér, sheri, *n. t.* A long field, generally of rice.Sheró, *n. f.* (*S. Sharshapa.*) A kind of mustard, (*Sinapis dichotoma.*)Shershó, *n. m. pl.* See Sheró.Shetáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to throw away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shetṅṅu, *v. t. re.* To cast away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*She'úwnu, *v. i. re.* To be cast away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shiál, shiyál, *n. m.* (*S. Shrigála.*) A jackal.Shighrá, -u, *adv. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (*S. Shighra.*) Soon, immediately.Shikh-deṇi, *v. t. ir.* To give good advice, to instruct, to bring up.Shikrá, *n. m.* A small bird of prey.Shil, *n. f.* A stone to grind on.Shíl, *n. f.* A large stone.Shilá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Not sunny. A place where the sun shines but for a short time.Shím, *n. m.* Mucus.Shimáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to give off mucus; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shimṅṅu, *v. i. re.* To excrete mucus.Shiṅṅ, *n. m.* (*S. Shriṅga.*) A horn. -o. *pl.* Horns.Shiñ háwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to smell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shiñghṅu, *v. t. re.* To smell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shir, *n. m.* (*S.*) Head. -námá, *n. m.* Heading.Shirí, *n. f.* (1) The head of a sacrificed goat or sheep. (2) A

queen. *Sáre paháro ri shiri.* "The queen of all the hills."

*Shísh, n.m.* (H.) See Shir.

*Shkón, n.m.* The act of drying in the sun.

*Shkoṇu, 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.

*Shlákhra, n.m.* A kind of green wood-pecker.

*Shlaṇṇ, n.m.* A kind of intestinal worm for which sweet medicine is the best remedy.

*Shlél, n.f.* Peace of mind. *-paṇṇi, 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.

*Shnáwṇu, v.t. re.* To cause to hear, or listen; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

*Shobal, n.m.* A sharp point (of anything).

*Shob'tá, shobh'á or -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Handsome, pretty.

*Shobhta, shob'ta, ad. m.; f. -í, 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.

*Shojá, n.m.* (S. *Shoṭha.*) Swelling. *-áwná or -hoṇá, v.i. re.* and *ir.* To swell.

*Shoñrú, n.m.* The wild carrot.

*Shosháwṇu, v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suck; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

*Shóshl, n.f.* A hole. Syn. *o'l.*

*Shoshṇu, v.i. re.* To suck; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

*Shoshuwnu, v.i. re.* To be sucked; *f. -í, 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.

*Shotáwṇu, v.t. re.* To cause or allow to smoke; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

*Shotṇu, v.t. re.* To smoke. (*Basháhr.*)

*Shotuwnu, v.i. re.* To be smoked.

*Shrá or shráh, n.f.* Headache. *-lágnṇi, 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.

*Shřikṇu, v.i. re.* To open the mouth. *Porá shřik.* "Get out."

*Shuchá or -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Pure, unpolluted, clean.

*Shudhí, n.f.* (S. *Shuddhi, purity.*) Purity, cleanliness, purification.

*Shujáwṇu, v.t. re.* To show, to cause to witness; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

*Shujṇu, shujhṇu, v.t. re.* (1) To see, to witness. (2) To swell.

[N.S.]

Shukr, *n.m.* (S. Shukra.) Friday.Shúl, *n.f.* An ache or pain in the stomach or ribs.Shuñdhá, *n.m.* Assafetida. -hoi-jáná, *v.i. ir.* To get rid of mourning.Shuñgr, *n.m.* (S. Shúkara.) A hog, a boar.Shuñháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to sweep; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shuñhṇ, *n.f.* A broom. -deni, *v.i. ir.* To sweep.Shuñhṇu, *v.t. re.* To sweep; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shuñhwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be swept; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shuñhṭa, *n.m.* A broom.Shuṇṇu, *v.t. re.* To hear, to listen; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shuñ'á, *n.m.* A pig; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shuñ'h, *n.f.* (S. Shuñ'hí.) Dried ginger.Shuñ'wṇu, *v.i. re.* To be swept; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shuṇwṇu, *v.t. re.* To be heard; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shurmá, *ad.* (H.) Valiant, brave.Shwálá, *n.m.* A great cry. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To cry out loud.Shwár, *n.m.* (H. sawár.) A rider, a horseman.Shwári, *n.f.* (H. sawári.) Conveyance.Shwári, *n.f.* A small plot of land in front of a house, used for cultivating vegetables, etc.Shwárṇu, *v.t. re.* To ride; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shwárwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be ridden; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Shyáil, *n.m.* (S. Shrigála.) A jackal.<sup>1</sup> S-hyáru, *n.m.* A kind of tree.<sup>1</sup> S-hyáilí, *n.f.* A contemporary (of equal age).<sup>1</sup> S-hyáilí-rá, *ad. m.*; -ri, *f. -re, pl.* Of equal age.Siáṇu-de-bakhté, *adv.* In old age.Síd, *n.f.* A kind of bread; -o. *pl.*Sidhi-bináyak, *n.m.* (S. Siddhivináyaka.) The deity Gaṇesh.Simirṇu, *v.t. re.* To bear in mind; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Simrṇu, *v.t. re.* (S. Smarāṇa.) To remember, to keep in mind.Siñch, *n.f.* Sprinkling.Siñcháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to irrigate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Siñchṇu, *v.t. re.* To irrigate, to sprinkle; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Siñchuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be irrigated or sprinkled; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Síñj, *n.f.* The joint of a metal vessel.Siñjávṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to repair or irrigate.Siñjṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To repair. (2) To irrigate or sprinkle.Siñjuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be repaired or irrigated; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Síñṇu, *n.f.* See Síñwṇ.Siñwáṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to sew; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Síñwṇ, síñwñí, *n.f.* A needle.Síñwñí, *n.f.* See Síñwṇ.Síñwṇu, *v.t. re.* To sew; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Síñwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be sewn; *f. -í, pl. -é.*<sup>1</sup> S-h : both these letters are separately pronounced, hence the dash.

**Sioň, n.f.** A boundary. -láni, *v.i. re.* To divide by setting up boundary stones.

**Sít, n.f.** The upper part of a field.

**Siúňd, n.f.** A line made by combing the hair on the head.

**Siuňí, n.f.** See *Síňwŋ* or *Síňwŋí*.

**Sjérŋu, v.t. re.** To make wet, to moisten; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Skór, 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. -hoŋi, *v.i. ir.* To become impure for ten days on the birth of a child (Also *sútak*.)

**Skernú, v.t. re.** To repair, to mend; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Skothá, n.m.** See *Shkothá*.

**Sóch, n.m.** (S. *Shocha*) Thinking or a thought. -paŋná, *v.i. re.* To be thoughtful.

**Socháwŋu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to think; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Sochnu, v.t. re.** To think, to consider; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Sochúwŋu, v.i. re.** To be thought or considered; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Sóená, n.m.** (H. *soná*, S. *Suvarṇa*.) Gold. -é -rá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Golden.

**Sohá, n.m.** A kind of plant, used as a vegetable.

**Sojí, n.f.** Remembrance. -raŋŋi, *v.t. re.* To remember, to recollect.

**Solá, n.m.** (1) A ceremony performed 16 days after a death.

(2) A small grain measure = 5 *chitaks*.

**Soló, ad.** 16. -wáň, *m.* -wíň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* The sixteenth.

**Soňf, n.f.** (H.) Anise seed.

**Soňwár, swáňr or swár, n.m.** (H. *sombár*, S. *Somavára*) Monday.

**Sothá, 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.

**Sná'r, n.m.** (S. *Swarnakára* and H. *sunár*.) A goldsmith.

**Spáňjlí, n.f.** The slough or skin of a snake.

**Spá'í, n.f.** (H. *supá'í*.) Nut.

**Sráfawŋu, v.t.** To cause or allow to scrutinise; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Sráfŋu, v.t. re.** To scrutinise or examine, to inspect, to try.

**Sráfúwŋu, v.i. re.** To be examined or scrutinised; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Sráhŋu, v.t. re.** To praise; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Sráhwŋu, v.i. re.** To be praised; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

**Sražlé, n.m. pl.** A kind of wild edible root.

**Sról, n.m.** A term for a chief's servants, who are authorised to enter the female apartments. [ments.]

**Sroliyá, n.m.** One who is authorised to enter the female apart-

**Stáj, n.m.** See *Astáj*.

**Súá, u, ad. m.**; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Red, crimson.

**Suğr, ad.** Wise, handsome, good.

**Suhét, n.f.** The sight of one who is disliked. Proverb:—*Dukhné chó't, kanaudúe suhét.* "A painful limb is often hurt again and he who is disliked is often seen.

- Súí, *n.m.* A tailor. (Bashábr.) [calf.  
 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.  
 Sujháwṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To foretell. (2) To show; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sujhṇu, *v.t. re.* To see, to witness, to notice; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sujhuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be seen; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sujṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To swell; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To be successful in  
 an ordeal.  
 Sukhná *n.f.* A desire,  
 Sukhṇu, *v. t. re.* To like, to appreciate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sukhpál, *n.m.* A palanquin, of a chief.  
 Sukoṇu, *v.t. re.* See Shkoṇu.  
 Súl, *n.m. pl.* (1) Wisdom. (2) An ache in the belly or ribs.  
 -ó-rá, -ru. *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Of good quality.  
 Sulé, *adv.* Slowly. *Sulé kw̄ni ní japdá?* "Why don't you  
 speak slowly?"  
 Suṇu, súwṇu, *v.i. re.* To bring forth; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Supná, *n.m.* (S. Swapna, H. *supná.*) A dream. -dekhṇá, *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.  
 Sutáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To send to sleep; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Suthañ, *n.f.* Trousers.  
 Sutṇu, *v.i. re.* To sleep; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sutuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be asleep.  
 Súwṇu, *v.i. re.* See Suṇu.  
 Swád, *ad.* (S. Swádu.) Tasteful, sweet. -hoṇu, *v.t. ir.* To be  
 tasteful. -cháṇ-ṇu, *v.i. re.* To cook tastefully.  
 Swáhi, *n.f.* Ashes.  
 Swár, *n.m.* See Soñwár.  
 Swárṇu, *v.t. re.* To shave.  
 Swáruwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be shaved.

T

- Taa, *adv.* Then, at that time.  
 Tabákhu, *n.m.* (H. *tamákhu.*) Tobacco. -piṇá, *v.i. re.* To  
 smoke.  
 Tabé, *adv.* Then.  
 Tadí, *adv.* At that time.  
 Tadká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* The then, of that time.  
 Tádṇu, *v.i. re.* To stretch, to spread; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Proverb:  
*Jetṇu khátan hó, tetṇi táḷni,* "one ought to stretch one's  
 feet out in proportion to one's quilt (one ought to spend  
 according to one's means).

**Tágá**, *n.m.* (1) Thread. (Fr. H. Dhágá.) (2) The sacred thread.

**Tágat**, *n.f.* (P. *táqat*.) Strength, might, power. -ní-raṇi, *v.i. ir.* To become weak.

**Taggar**, *n.m.* (S. Tagaru.) A plant the root of which is used as a medicine (*Tabernaemontana coronaria*).

**Tahair**, *tehair* or *tyahair*, *n.m.* (H. *tyohár*.) A feast day.

**Tai**, *adv.* Then. (Basháhr.)

**Tai**, *n.f.* A large iron vessel for cooking *málpúrás*. -láni, *v.i. re.* To cook a rich cake or *málpúra*.

**Tajlá**, -u, *ad.m*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Sunny. (Syn. *ragará*.)

**Tajm'ai**, *n.f.* A kind of fig tree with a large fruit.

**Tajńso**, *adv.* On that day. (From S. Taddivasa.)

**Tajthá**, *tajthu*, *n.m.* A kind of flat spoon used to turn bread, etc.

**Taká**, *takká*, *n.m. pl. -é.* (1) An obsolete term for a rupee. (2) One anna. (3) Six pies.

**Takána**, *n.m.* (H. *thikána*.) A limit. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To make room. -ní-raṇná, *v.i. ir.* To be beyond a limit.

**Takáwul**, *n.f.* A term for the money presented to a village deity.

**Ták'u**, *n.m.* A small wooden spindle used for spinning wool.

**Ták'tu**, *n.m.* A small wooden spindle used for spinning *psm*.

**Táknu**, *v.i. re.* (1) To wait for; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To see.

**Tákú**, *n.m.* A kind of wild tree.

**Tál**, *n.m.* (H.) A pond, a lake or tank. -o. *pl.*

**Táá**, *n.m.* (H.) An evasion, putting aside. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To put aside.

**Talab**, *n.f.* (1) Food for a chief. (2) Salary.

**Taláwṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to roast in clarified butter.

**Taláwṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to put aside or evade.

**Táli**, *n.f.* (H. *talli*.) A bit of cloth. -láni, *v.i. re.* To repair.

**Talnu**, *v.t. re.* To roast in clarified butter; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Tánu**, *v.t. re.* To clean grain, etc.; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Tánu**, *v.i. re.* To be put aside, to evade; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Talri**, *tar-ri*, *n.f.* A kind of esculent root, called *ratálu* in the plains.

**Tamáchá**, *n.m.* A slap. -báhpa, *v.i. re.* To slap or to strike with the open hand.

**Tamak**, *n.f.* A large kettledrum, such as is seen at the Sípi Fair.

**Támat**, *n.m.* A grain measure. (Also *támat*.)

**Támsú**, *n.m.* A vessel. (Basháhr.)

**Táñ**, *pro.* Thee. *Añ táñ ghá'demá*: I'll give thee the grass.

**Tána**, *n.m.* A loom.

**Tána**, *n.m.* An ironical speech.

**Tanáw**, *n.m.* The act of entangling. -dé-fashṇu, *v.i. re.* To fall into a difficulty.

**Tanáwṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to stretch; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Tánáwṇu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to entangle; *f. í, pl. -é.*



Táñ-khe, *pro.* To you or to thee.

Tañ-ṇu, *v.t. re.* To spread, to stretch; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tañ-ṇu, *v.i. re.* To get entangled; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tañó-manó-rá, *ad. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Welcome, agreeable, desirable.

Táñ-uñ, *adv.* So long, or until. See Jáñ-uñ.

Taňyiň, *ad.* More. *Táñ taňyiň bi chaňyiň?* Do you want more?

Taňyiňyéň, *con.* Again.

Táo, táw, (1) *n.m.* Burning. (2) A sheet.

Táo!á, táw!á or -u, *ad. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Of hot temper.

Táp, *n.m.* (S. Tápa.) (1) Heat. (2) Fever. -áwná or chařná, *v.i. re. and ir.* To suffer from fever.

Tap, *n.m.* (S. Tapas, penance.) Majestic influence, *pl. -o.*

Tapat, *n.f.* (S. Tapta.) Heat.

Tapáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tapí-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be angry; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tápṇu, *v.t. re.* To overcome, to surmount, to conquer; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tápṇu, *v.i. re.* To bask; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Taponu, *v.t. re.* To make warm, to heat in the fire; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tapówṇu, *v.i. re.* To be heated; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Taprí, *n.f.* A hut, a small dwelling.

Tápuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be surmounted; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tápuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be burnt; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tar, *taur, n.m.* A place where a river is crossed in a boat.

Tarají, *n.f.* A poll-tax on *chamárs.* (Kuthár.)

Taráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cross (a river).

Tarṇu, *v.i. re.* To be crossed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tárṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause or allow to cross. (2) To do one's best.

Tarpagár, *n.* A constable. (Once used in Kullú.)

Tar-ri, *n.f.* See Ta'ri.

Tashkáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to move; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tashkṇu, *v.i. re.* To be off, to go away, to move; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tátá or -u, *ad. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Dumb, mute.

Tátá, -u, *ad. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Hot, heated.

Táti-láṅṇi, *v.i. re.* To be in trouble.

Tauñdi, *n.f.* Summer, the hot weather.

Taur, *n.m.* See Tar.

Taur, *n.f.* A plant, whose leaves are used for making leaf dishes.  
Its bark is used to make ropes.

Táw, *n.m.* See Táó.

Táw á, *ad.* See Táó!á.

Tayíň, *n.f.* Bough of a tree.

Tayíň, (1) *con.* Again. (2) *prep.* For, for the sake of.

Tegá, *n.m.* A kind of sword.

Tehair, *n.m.* See Tahair.

Téi, *ad.* 23. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -wéň, *pl.* The twenty-third.

Ṭé'k, *n.f.* Firmness. -raṇi, *v.i. ir.* To be firm.

Ṭeká, *n.m.* A prop, a support, a stay. -deṇá, *v.i. ir.* To support.

Ṭekáṇṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to prop or support; *f. -í. pl. -é.*

Ṭekṇu, *v.i. re.* To support, to prop; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ṭél, *n.m.* (H.) Oil. -árú, *n.m.* An oil pot.

Ṭó'l, *n.f.* Sweat. -parṇi, *v.i. re.* To perspire.

Ṭelárú, *n.m.* See Tél.

Telo-ru-lotkú, *n.m.* An oil pot.

Ṭeṭr, *n.m.* A young one (of a bird). *pl. Ṭeṭrú.*

Ṭeṭrú, *n.m. pl.* See Ṭeṭr.

Ṭém, *n.m.* (E.) Time.

Ṭeṇu, *adv.* See Tishu. (Basháhr.)

Ṭéñshi, *adv.* On that day.

Ṭerá, *adv.* See Tishu. (Bághal, Nálágarh, Biláspúr and Kunihár.)

Ṭerá, -u, *pro. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Thy, thine.

Ṭérash, *n.f.* (S. Trayodashí.) The thirteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Ṭeró, *ad.* 13. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -wen, pl.* The thirteenth.

Ṭé'ru, *ad.* See Tishu. (Balsan and Madhán.)

Ṭes, *pro.* Him, to him.

Ṭesé, *pro. f. agentive.* By her.

Ṭesó, *pro. f.* Her, to her.

Ṭesorá, -u, *pro. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Her, of her.

Ṭesru, -á, *pro. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* His, of him.

Ṭétáli, *ad.* 43. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* The forty-third.

Ṭeté, *adv.* There. -ḍewá, *phrase.* Let him go.

Ṭéthi, *adv.* There.

Ṭethiyá, *adv.* At the very spot.

Ṭetí, *ad.* 33. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* The thirty-third.

Ṭeti, *adv.* See Tethi. (Bhajjí.)

Ṭetṇu, -á, *adv. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* So much.

Ṭgádá, *n.m.* (P. taqázá.) (1) Dunning. (2) A term used for the clothes given to a tailor to sew. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To dun.

Ṭhá'á, *n.m. pl. -é.* (1) A kind of grasshopper. (2) A boundary pillar.

Ṭhagrá, -u, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é.* Wise, clever. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be wise.

Ṭháhat, *ad.* 68. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* Sixty-eighth.

Ṭhahattar, *ad.* 78. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* The seventy-eighth.

Ṭháhri-jáṇu, *v.i. ir.* To cease raining.

Ṭháhrṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To cease, to stop raining. (2) To be ill.

Ṭháí, *ad.* 28. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* The twenty-eighth.

<sup>1</sup> **T-hajr**, *n.m.* See **Tahajr**.

<sup>1</sup> **T-hajral**, *n.f.* A customary cash payment made on certain feast days to a daughter, or sister.

<sup>1</sup> **T-hajrthá**, *n.m.* A customary gift, given to menials such as the *nái*, *chamár*, *dhobí*, etc., on feast days.

**Tháká-huňdá**, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Ill, indisposed, sick.

**Thakái**, *n.f.* Fatigue.

**Thakáwnu**, *v.t. re.* To tire; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Thákar**, *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.*

**Thakrái**, *n.f.* A term for the petty Hill States, governed by **Thákars**.

**Thákr-dwára**, *n.m.* A deity temple, especially Vishnu.

**Thákri**, *n.f.* A grain measure equal to one *sér pakká*.

**Thákur**, *n.m.* (H.) The deities in general. -*dhwái, n.f.* An oath on a god. *Thákur-dhwái, aň jái áyá letai.* "I say on oath that I have been there.

**Thá'**, *n.m.* A large dish, especially of a chief or his wife.

**Thál**, *n.f.* An oath of prohibition. -*deni, v.i. ir.* To prohibit by an oath.

**Thálá**, *n.m.* (H. *thallá*.) Bottom. Proverb: *Chiso dá páthar páyá taa thále khe dewau.* "If a stone is cast into the water it goes down to the bottom."

**Thaláwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to prohibit by an oath.

**Thálnu**, *v.t. re.* To prohibit by an oath; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Tháluwnu**, *v.i. re.* To be prohibited by an oath; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Thámhbhá**, *n.m.* (H. *khambhá*.) A beam of timber.

**Thambháó**, **thambháw**, *n.m.* Ceasing, the act of being quiet.

**Thambháwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to hold; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Thámbhnu**, *v.t. re.* To hold, to catch; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Thámbhuwnu**, *v.t. re.* To be held; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Thámo**, *n.m. pl.* Beams of timber.

**Thána**, *n.m.* (H. *thána*.) Police post.

**Tháňd**, *n.f.* Cold. -*honi, v.i. ir.* To become cold.

**Tháň'á**, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Cold.

**Thanak**, *n.f.* A tap, a shooting. Proverb—*Snáro ri thanak thanak, Lhwáro ri ekkai.* "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.

**Tháňwé**, *ad.* 98. -*wáň, m. -wíň, f. -weň, pl.* The ninety-eighth.

**Tháňwlá**, *n.m.* A basin for water round the root of a tree.

**Thapér**, *n.m.* A slap. -*dená, v.t. ir.* To slap.

**T-hará**, *u, pro. m.*; *f. í, pl. -é.* Your or yours.

<sup>1</sup> T-h: both letters are distinctly pronounced.

Thari, *n.f.* A handle of wood, of a sickle, etc.

Thárṇu, *v.t. re.* To bury; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tháro, *ad.* 18. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The eighteenth.

Thatáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to settle; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thátṇu, *v.t. re.* To settle, to set right, to amend; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thá'uwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be settled; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thaurṇu, *v.i. re.* To become ill; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thechá-thechi, *n.f.* Beating down. -hoṇi, *v.i. ir.* To be beaten.

Thecháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to beat or strike.

Thechṇu, *v.t. re.* To beat, to strike, to hit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thechuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be beaten; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thé'k, *n.f.* Prohibition, restriction. -paṇṇi, *v.i. re.* To be prohibited.

Thekáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to prohibit; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thekṇu, *v.t. re.* To prohibit, to restrict; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thék-paṇṇi, *v.i. re.* See Thé'k.

Thekuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be prohibited or restricted; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Théfr, *ad.* Foolish.

Thewá, *n.m.* See Nag.

Thiñd, *n.m.* A youth.

Thiñdá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Greasy, oily. -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.*  
To be greasy or oily.

Thiñḍu, *v.i. re.* To play a trick; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thiñgá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* One who pretends.

Thiñḡu, *v.i. re.* To be pretended; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

This, *n.f.* A boast. -máṇṇi, *v.i. re.* To be boasted of. -ṇu, *v.*  
To boast.

Thiú, *v.* Was. Also thiá, *m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thnirá, *n.m.* See Thanirá.

Thó'ch, *n.f.* A mistake, an error, a blunder. -jáṇi, *v.i. ir.* To  
commit a mistake. -paṇṇi, *v.i. re.* To make a mistake.

Thófr, *ad.* See Théfr.

Thokáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to threaten or throw in;  
*f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thokṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To threaten or to throw in; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2)  
*v.t. re.* To cohabit. (Basháhr.)

Thokr, *n.f.* (H.) A stumble. -kháni, *v.i. re.* To stumble.

Thoku, *n.m.* Sexual connection. (Basháhr.) -láṇá, *v.i. re.* To  
have sexual connection.

Thokuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be threatened or thrown in; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thor-rá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) A little. (2) Less.

Thor rá-bhalrá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* More or less.

Thosá, *n.m.* The male organ.

Thosáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to root up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thosṇu, *v.t. re.* To throw in, to thrust in; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thosṇu, *v.t. re.* To root up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thosuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be rooted up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to bury; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Thráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to maintain; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

[N.S.]

- Thú, *v.* Was, *pl.* Thié.
- Thúhar, *n.m.* (S. Shúraṇa.) 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 footstep.
- Thwará, *n.m.* A corvée of 8 days free work in a State. (Simla Hill States.)
- Thwárú, *n.m.* A man who has to work on corvée for 8 days.
- Tíj, *n.f.* (S. Tritiyá.) The third day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Tíká, *n.m.* The heir apparent of a chief.
- Tíká-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. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tíknu, *v.i. re.* (1) To stay. (2) *n.m.* A mark on the forehead of a beast.
- Tíl, *n.m. pl.* Sesamum seeds.
- Tiláru, tláru, *n.m.* An earthen pot to keep oil in.
- Tilówé, *n.m. pl.* A kind of sweetmeat made of sesamum.
- Timbraj, timraj, *n.f.* A thorny shrub, called *téjbal* in Hindí.
- Tiň-dá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* In it or in that.
- Tiňdá, *n.m.* The fruit of the opium plant. (Also *tiňđku.*)
- Tiné, *pro. m. and f.* They or by them. (Agentive.)
- Tiniěň, *pro.* He or by him. (Agentive.) *Tiniěň bolu.* "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.
- Tinu, *ad.* See Tishu. (Basháhr.)
- Típ, *n.f.* A small horoscope. (Also *tiprá, n.m.*)
- Tipá, *n.m.* A drop. -láná, *v.i. re.* To leak.
- Tipe-tárné, *v.i. re. pl.* To repair a roof, to prevent leaking.
- Tiprá, *n.m.* See Típ.
- Tír, *n.f.* (1) A peak of a hill. (2) A rim.
- Tír, *n.f.* (1) A crack. -áwpi, *v.i. re.* To crack. (2) *n.f.* The Indian fruit called *phút.*
- Tiri, *adv.* By way of the hill.
- Tíri, *n.f.* A narrow window.
- Tirnu, *v.i. re.* To swim.
- Tirth, *n.m.* (S. Tírtha.) A sacred place, a holy shrine.
- Tishá, tisá, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Such, so.
- Tishká, -u, *adv. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* To that side.
- Tishkan, *n.f.* The act of slipping or tumbling.
- Īishkáwpu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to slip or tumble; *f. -í.*
- Tishkpu, *v.i. re.* To tumble, to slip; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tishu, tisu, *ad.* So, such.
- Tít, *n.m. pl. -o.* (S. Atithi, a guest.) A mendicant, a devotee.
- Tittr, *n.m.* (H. *títar.*) A partridge.

Tittr-bittr, -hoṇu, *v.i. ir.* To be dispersed.

Tiurí, *n.f.* A stern look. -badalṇi, *v.i. re.* To be angry or displeased.

Tláru, *n.m.* See Taláru.

Tláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weigh; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Tmáchá, *n.m.* See Tamáchá.

Tmáru or -á. *pro. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Your or yours.

Tmáshá, *n.m.* A pastime.

Tmhára, -u, *pro. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Your or yours. Syn. *thára.*

Todí, *n.f.* (1) A small corner of a field. (2) Name of a tune.

Tó'k, *n.f.* A pain (in the belly or waist). -láṅni, *v.i. re.* To suffer from pain. (Also -áwṇi.)

Toká, *n.m.* A taunt. -deṇá, *v.i. ir.* To speak ironically.

Tokni, *n.f.* A brass pot for water or cooking purposes.

Tokṇu, *v.t. re.* (1) To look at with an evil eye, to accost, to hinder, to stop. (2) A small brass vessel.

Tokrá, *n.m.* A basket.

Tokru, *n.m.* A grain receiver in a store-house. (Kullú.)

Tokuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be hindered or stopped.

Tól, *pre.* Down, under. -iyá, *adv.* Downwards.

Tól, *n.m.* (H.) The act of weighing.

Tolá, *n.m.* (H) Twelve *másás* make one *tolá. v. p.t.* weighed. From *Tolnu*, to weigh.)

Toláwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weigh; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tól-mól-karná, *v.t. ir.* To settle the price after weighing.

Tolṇu, *v.t. re.* To weigh in the scales; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Toluwṇu, *v.i. re.* (1) To be weighed; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To become uppermost.

Tómat, *n.f.* (P. *tuhmat.*) False accusation, calumny.

Tomat-lani, *v.t. re.* To accuse falsely.

Tomrá, *n.m.* See Tumrá.

Toṇu, *v.t. re.* To seek by hand or touch; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tóñwṇá, -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Deaf. -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To be deaf.

Tóp, *n.m.* A hat.

Topí, *n.f.* (1) A cap. (2) A gun-cap.

Torí, *n.f.* A long kind of pumpkin.

Totlá, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Lispings.

Traha tar, *ad.* 73. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* The seventy-third.

Tráj, *n.m.* (P. *ih'aráz.*) Objection. -hoṇá, *v.i. ir.* To be objected. -karná, *v.i. re.* To object.

Trájú, *n.m.* Scales.

Trá'k, *n.m.* A swimmer. (H. *tairák.*)

Trákṇi, tákṇi, *n.f.* A weighing machine.

Trál, trár, *n.f.* (H. *talucár.*) A sword.

Tráṇwé, *ad.* 93. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. weñ, pl.* The ninety-third.

Trár, *n.f.* See Trál, *pl.* Tráří.

Tráss, *n.m.* (S. *Trása.*) Fear, terror. -hoṇé, *v.i. ir.* To be

[N.S.]

1) afraid. -lágne, *v.i. re.* To pine in trouble. -karṇé, *v.i. ir.*  
To be in trouble.

Tráwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to ford; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tréhat, *ad.* 63. -wáñ, *m. -weñ, pl. -wiñ, f.* The sixty-third.

Treñsí, *n.f.* Three *kansís* make one *treñsí.* (Kullú.)

Trúñjá, *ad.* 53. -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl.* The fifty-third.

Tú, *pro.* Thou.

Túi, *pro.* Thou, thyself.

Tujó, *pro.* Thee or to thee. (Kánggrá.) (Also *tujhó.*)

Tukná, *v.t. re.* (1) To bite. (2) To cut. (Kánggrá.)

Tukrá, *n.m.* (H.) A bit, a piece.

Tulá-dán, *n.m.* (S.) A gift of gold, valuables, grain, etc., of the donor's weight.

Tuḷṇu, *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.

Tuñdá, -u, *ad.m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* One who has no hands.

Túri, *n.m. pl.* Musicians. Syn. *báigi, mañglámukhí.*

Turká, *n.m.* The act of seasoning cooked pulse.

Turkṇu, *v.t. re.* To season or give relish to cooked pulse;  
*f. -í, pl. -é.*

Turní, *n.f. pl.* Wives of musicians.

Turt-furt, *adv.* Instantly.

Tusé-tushé, *pro.* See Tuméñ.

Tút, *n.f.* The act of falling short. -paṇi, *v.i. re.* To fall short.

Tútá-huñdá, -u, *p. par. m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Broken. (Also *chúṭá huñdá.*)

Tuṭṇu, *v.t. re.* See Chutṇu.

Tuweñ, *pro.* Thou or by thee. (Agentive.)

Tuwṇu, *v.i. re.* To be ready; *f. -í, pl. -é.* *Sé ká mardá tuwá?*  
"Is he ready to die?"

Twáná, -u, *ad.m.;* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Supine. Sleeping on the back.  
(S. Uttána.)

Twár, *n.m.* (1) Sunday. (H. *aiñtwár.*) (2) Incarnation. -laṇá,  
*v.i. ir.* To be incarnated.

Tyahgír, *n.m.* See Tahgír.

Tyálá, *n.m. pl. -é.* A stove or oven made of stones. -láṇá, *v.i. re.*  
To make an oven of stones.

Tyár, *ad.* (H. *tayyár.*) Ready. -hoṇá, *v. i. ir.* To be ready.

Tyári, *n. f.* (H. *tayyári.*) Readiness. -hoṇi, *v.i. ir.* To be ready.  
-karṇi, *v.t. ir.* To make ready.

## U

- U., *v.* Am and are, first person singular and plural of the irregular verb Hoṇu, to be. Ai, (art) is its second person singular.
- Ubhá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Up. -é-hoṇu, *v. i. ir.* To be up.
- Uch, *ad.* Of high caste.
- Uchá, *ad.* (H. *úñchá.*) Lofty, high; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Uchhab, *n. m.* (S. Utsava.) A festival, a jubilee.
- Uchhké, *adv.* Of pleasure, in jest.
- Uchh'á, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Higher, loftier.
- Udáwṇu, *v. t. re.* (H. *uđáná.*) To cause or allow to fly; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Udṇu, *v. i. re.* (H. *urná.*) To fly; *ad.* Flying.
- Ughṛṇu, *v. i. re.* To be opened; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Uj, *n. m.* (H. *úd.*) A beaver.
- Ujárṇu, *v. t. re.* To ruin, to destroy; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ujkáwṇu, *v. t. re.* To startle; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ujkṇu, *v. i. re.* To be startled; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ujr, *n. m.* Objection. -karná, *v. i. ir.* To object.
- Ujṛ, *ad.* Uncultivated, unsown.
- Ujṛáṇu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to ruin; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ujṛṇu, *v. i. re.* To be ruined; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ukhal, *n. m.* See Okhal.
- Ukháṛṇu, *v. t. re.* (H. *ukhárna.*) To root up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ukhṛi-jánu, *v. i. ir.* To get rooted up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ukhṛṇu, *v. i. re.* To be rooted up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Ulú, *n. m.* (H. *ullú*) An owl.
- Umi, *n. f.* Wheat, roasted as a food. -bhujni, *v. i. re.* To roast wheat.
- Umr, *n. f.* (umar.) Age. -bitni, *v. i. re.* To pass, a period.
- Umró-khé, *adv.* For life.
- Un, *n. f.* Wool. -kátni, *v. i. re.* To spin wool.
- Undá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Down.
- Undká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Downwards.
- Undlá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, 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-ṇi, *v. t. re.* To create.
- Upáw, *n. m.* See Upái.
- Upr, *ad.* Up. -ból-karná, *v. i. ir.* To make one prosperous.
- Urṇ, *ad. m.* (S. Anṛiní.) Free from obligation. -hoṇu, *v. i. ir.* To be free from obligation.
- Urṇ-karná, *v. i. ir.* To set free from one's obligation.
- Ut, *n. m.* (H. *úñt.*) A camel.
- Ut, *ad.* Ignorant, foolish.
- Utarṇu, *v. i. re.* To descend, to come down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- U'té, *adv.* Down. (Balsan, Jubbal, Púnar, and Ráñwiñ.)
- Uté. -bilé. *adv.* Downwards. (Balsan, Jubbal, Púnar Ráñwiñ.)



[N.S.]

Utká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Upset, reverse.Utrái, *n.f.* (H. *utaráí.*) Down-hill, a descent. Syn. *dhwáí.*Utl̥u, -á, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Not very deep.Proverb :—*Halai utl̥u, Móíé gáđu.*

“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

Wáñdá, or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Hither, this side.Wáñdká, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* To this side.Wáñdla, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Of this side.Wáñg, *n.f.* A plant (*Achyranthes aspera*). Its ashes are used in washing linen.Wáñjnu, *v.t. re.* To mutter charms and wave a plant over a patient to cure him.Wáñs, wáñsi, *n.f.* (S. *Amávásyá.*) The day of conjunction or new moon.Wáñsi, *n.f.* (S. *Amávásyá.*) See the preceding.Wár, *adv.* This side. -pár, *adv.* To this and that side.Wár, *n.m.* A fence. -deñá, *v.i. re.* To fence, to enclose.Wárdá, *n.m.* or wár-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.Wárnu, *v.t. re.* To enclose, to fence; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Wárshi, *n.f.* Hereditary estate.Wáruwnu, *v.i. re.* To be fenced or enclosed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*Wásá, *n.m.* A sleeping room. -é-khé-đewnu, *v.i. re.* To go to sleep.Wásni, *n.f.* (1) The ceremony observed on a bride's entering her husband's house. (S. *Vadhúpravésha.*) (2) The consecration of a house. (S. *Grihapratisthá.*)Wáz, *n.f.* (H. *áwáz.*) Sound. -honí, *v.i. ir.* To sound.Wazír, *n.m.* (P.) A minister, a prime-minister. -añ, *n.f.* The wife of a minister.Wazírí, *n.m.* A *wazír* or collector of revenue subordinate to the *shrí wazír* or *chautará wazír* or chief minister. (Kullú and *n.f.* *Basháhr*). Ministry.

## Y

Yád, *n.f.* Memory. -áwñi, *v.t. re.* To remember. -karni, *v.t. ir.* To remember, to recollect.Yár, *n.m.* A friend. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To be friendly. Syn. A'r.

Z

**Zaiñd**, *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. *Ziñdagí*).

## APPENDIX.

### (1) FOLK-LORE.

The fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Bhádo and the next day of conjunction are called “*Dagyáli kí rát.*” It is a general belief in the hills that on these two days *dágs*, or witches, who know magic, wander by night and devour any beautiful thing that comes before their sight. To avert this danger, the *Díňwaň* or a *Bráhman* gives the people either some rice or some mustard seed, pronouncing the following chant or *maňtar* :—

Rakkh Rám, rakkh déb, rakkh shísh, rakkh Mhész, rakkh paun, rakkh páni, rakkh dayá, rakkh chhabháy, rakkh rakkh banáshtete, rakkh dewá, *Klajnuwaň*, teri rkhauri, dewá Sípá, dewá Shráliya, dewá Korganá, dewá Dháňdiyá, debié, jáň-uň ná súké sát samuňd, táň-uň ná chúkai meri rkhauri, Brahmáni muňdró, háre dwáre, rachhá karai, jimi bhúmi rachhá karai, kheché khajiné rachhá karai, pashú basetri, rachhá karai, máu dhiné rachhá karai, bále bholé ri rachhá karai, thaur thái di rachhá karai, sarb rachhá karai, dági bhúto khe lohé rá bár bánai, wáňsi chaudashí lohé rá bár bánai, dági bhúto sátwe ptalai gálai, rakkh dewá Sípá *Klajnuwaň*, Shráliya, Dháňdiyá, Korganá, debié, sarb rachhá karai.

#### *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 *Klajnu*, you are the protector, O Síp deity, O Shráli 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 Bhádo, 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 Shráli deity, O *Klajnu* deity, O Síp deity, O Dháňdí 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 jí 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 bashdī,  
Horánú sikh dashdī.*

“ 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, biyá lará,  
Ārá, jáú ná kindé.*

“ Friend, you fought very well ! ”

“ O friend, I couldn’t escape ! ”

The story goes that once a musician (*túri*) 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 any thing by force.)

- (3) *Dhanu raí já tau parj tañyíñ bí lágo.*

“ If the bow is all right, the string can be strung again.”

(Used when one’s offspring or wife is dead.)

- (4) *Tañ ná chetni áñdhá,  
Jáñ shir ná lagai káñdhá.*

“ A blind man will not know,  
Till his head hits against the wall.”

(A Káñgrá proverb.)

[N.S.]

(5) *Sháré sukí, ná Sáwné harí.*

“Neither dry in June nor green in July.”

(Used when a thing is in the same manner as before.)

(6) *Jú nashé khuló tíñdé dáñd ná láné.*

“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.)

(7) *O’j práune rá,  
Bhój peré rá.*

“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.)

(8) *Háchhu khánu, buru bolnu,  
Kadí ní bhuldú.*

“Tasteful food and a bad speech  
Are never out of the memory.”

(9) *Háchhá káprá háti dá báhar ní níklá.*

“Fine cloth never goes out of the shop (for sale).”

(A well-to-do man is liked and visited by everybody.)

(10) *Ká jáno Paháři bhunđu,  
Je kishé khái krundu,  
Ká jáno Deshí jpor,  
Je kishé khái khór.*

“What do the Paháři 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).

(11) *Kháilu tau kháilu par ghútilu ká?*

“In eating they will eat, but how will they swallow?”

(Said when one is unable to swallow anything on account of a sore throat.)

(12) *Je meru-jyó-shundá,  
Tau pálu-jyo ná pundá.*

“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) *Bilkhī ru ghyū a bai,*  
*Māñ bhái sukiéi.*

“ ’Tis Bilkhī’s butter,  
I like the bread without it.”

- (15) *Je ág ná jánai thi,*  
*Tau tauwá bí ná jánai thi?*

“ If you did not know how to kindle the fire,  
Then did you also not know how to bring the pan ?”

- (16) *Aj nipúti kál nipúti,*  
*Késar fulá sadá nipúti.*

“ 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) *Táte khe karchhí,*  
*Shale khe háth.*

“ A spoon for the hot,  
And the hand for the cold.”

- (18) *Je déo-gyá huñdá,*  
*Tau mano ri bujhdá.*

“ If I were like a deity,  
I would know everyone’s mind.”

- (19) *Jasrá báo sí hó,*  
*Sé báj dalkie kwai khá?*

“ He, whose father is a lion, why  
Will he eat without flesh ?”

(One who has good supporters will always be successful).

- (20) *Ju meri maiwó nilá,*  
*Sé máñ bí dhácholá.*

“ 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 tañyĩñ Gángá,*  
*Tethia porki jimpr.*

“ 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 dekhá ní,*  
*Tau kadurti ja tau pachhyánu a.*

“ Even if no one has seen God,  
He can still be recognized by His nature.”

[N.S.]

- (23) *Sambie dwár, basharmo ru múñh,*  
*kuchh ní huñdu.*

“A lower door and the face of a shameless man  
are good for nothing.”

- (24) *Kargánú<sup>1</sup> báñdí Ráje rá,*  
*Káti-ró maró máwí.*

“The Rájá’s village of Kargánú was divided,  
And the Máwís died after fighting for it.”

(Used when any one interferes in another’s case.)

- (25) *Biná japne ja hásne,*  
*E bi fjíterái kám a.*

“To laugh without speaking  
Is a disgraceful act.”

- (26) *Es hásne ja ronuí bhalú.*

“Better weeping than such a laughter.”

- (27) *Dúd kháu kwaiñ ní jándá,*  
*Brañ gháu janau sabai.*

“No one knows that the milk was eaten.  
But every one knows that the cat has been  
killed.”

- (28) *Je máñ lági a táti tau kyaiñ ní karuwa,*  
*Lunđ marí ishái.*

“If I am in trouble, nothing can be done,  
But wicked people are so punished (as I).”

- (29) *Chhewrí ru sáth, bhedó ri basát,*  
*Kuchh ní huñdí*”

“The company of a woman and a flock of sheep  
Are good for nothing.”

- (30) *Biná lúno ru ólan, biná chhewrí ru ghaur bi,*  
*Kuchh ní huñdu.*

“Cooked pulse or vegetables without salt, and a house  
without a woman, are good for nothing.”

- (31) *Sháñđ muñđau garau,*  
*Dúhne báhne riṛau.*

“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.)

<sup>1</sup> A village in Sirmūr state on the banks of the Giri river.

- (32) *Je mwéhru japau,*  
*Tau diñwáñ kwai púchhi*

“ If the idol were to speak,  
Then why should the *diñwáñ* be asked ? ”

- (33) *Túri ri dai hor bhedó ri bhai,*  
*Kadi ní jáñdi.*

“ The begging of musicians, and the bleating of a sheep,  
Never cease.”

- (34) *Sháñd mhaiñs napaṛ bháti bi,*  
*Kuchh ní huñdá.*

“ A barren buffalo and an uneducated *bráhma*n  
Are both good for nothing.”

- (35) *Mere tau túri rá banái guwá,*  
*Je deñdá ní kyaiñ tau orá tau chháṛ.*

“ 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  
cost.)

- (36) *Mere tau Páwlú ri karhái hoi,*  
*Ju láiro bí múki tau kháiro 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 paṛau kál kabariyá,*  
*Taa Pajau Aiṇu rau Sariyá.*

“ When there is a famine year,  
Then there are good crops in *Aiṇu* and *Sariyá*.”  
(Villages of *Koṭi* State.)

- (38) *Shyáli pái mundro,*  
*Máñdré baná siddh.*

“ He became a mendicant at *Shyáli* village,  
And then became a miracle-monger at *Máñdr*.”  
(Villages in *Bhajjí* State.)

(Used to ridicule a mendicant.)

- (39) *Títai ru shu-ni tau,*  
*Tumṛéi tumṛé bíjí.*

“ 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 men-  
dicants.)



(40) *Liñdé balđau,*  
*Tháro byádhí.*

“To an ox without a tail  
 There are 18 diseases.”

(Used when one is constantly in trouble.)

(41) *Dháno re gáoñ,*  
*Prálo ja jánu a.*

“The villages in which rice grows  
 Are known by its straw.”

(42) *Dóe re múñdo di pajlau,*  
*Tau áge ápni bdhaiwni.*

“If fire burns on the head of both,  
 Then one ought first to extinguish one’s own.”

(To denote one’s bad luck.)

(43) *Dalkí je sharí,*  
*Tau shágo fa ní pari.*

“If flesh is rot,  
 Then it is better than a vegetable.”

(44) *Fátu thá’l,*  
*Páthé bróbar.*

“A broken dish is equal to a páthá.”

(A great thing if worn out is superior to a small thing,  
 or great men even in misery have lofty thoughts).

(45) *Chau thiñdé derá,*  
*Eksai chhewrié baserá.*

“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) *Dháro páñde sátu kun púno?*

“Who will make roasted flour float on a ridge?”

(47) *Jaa paró kfér, taa ná páñi lé’r;*  
*Jaa á gé’r, taa ná láñi bé’r.*

“When there is any difficulty, one ought not to cry;  
 When there’s an opportunity, there should be no delay.”

(48) *Jaa din á bánge,*  
*Taa tuñdá máro dánge.*

“When days are unlucky,  
 Even a handless man will fight with a stick.”

(49) *Mañgal dewá mine,*  
*Sát patál guwé siné.*

“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 nawé neché,*  
*Bámno kháú thi shero re kheché ;*  
*Jaa howi budhé práné :*  
*Báman khá' máñ 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) *Huññ ghalo-lá bádlíe soená ghalo suhágé,*  
*Thiññ ghalo báñthyá, kánjri ráññí ágé.*

“ The snow will melt with clouds, and gold with borax,  
 And so will a handsome young man with a harlot.”

- (52) *Doñ bi lágá páni bi lágá,*  
*Sío brágo rá byáh bi lágá.*

“ The sun is shining and the rain a-falling,  
 The tiger and the leopard's wedding is being celebrat-  
 ed.” (Of an extraordinary thing.)

- (53) *Také ri, bi,*  
*Chája ri bi.*

“ Costing six pies,  
 And yet of good quality ! ”

(A thing bought for six pies cannot be of good quality.)

- (54) *Sákho ri mauñsi,*  
*Saudé ri karairi.*

“ The mother's sister in relation,  
 But very strict in a bargain.”

- (55) *Dukhñé chót,*  
*Kanaudé suhet.*

“ A hurtful limb is often hurt,  
 And he is often seen, who is disliked.”

- (56) *Shiñgó ja chhárné poré,*  
*Punjro de dené pacháké.*

“ It is unwise to let go the horns  
 And catch hold of the tail (of a bull).”

- (57) *Karjo ri jimí, tháññé páni rá nhán, jeth kethi fábo.*

“ Land on tax, and a bath of cold water, can be ob-  
 tained everywhere.”

[N.S.]

- (58) *Ráñd sáñd hor mhaiñsá arnú,*  
*Jaa bigró taa kishu karnú.*

“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) *Jethai gholi,*  
*Tethai pyūñli.*

“Wherever mixed with water,  
There’s the golden colour.”

(It means that a diligent man will gain everywhere.)

- (60) <sup>1</sup> *Réog bi chhwáná,*  
*Taa Táñdá bi náchá.*

“When the sun set from Réog peak,  
Then Táñdá began his dance.”<sup>1</sup>

(Of an unsuitable time in any business.)

- (61) *Budh báñiáñ Shukr káñá,*  
*Shañchar bolo añ pari nhána.*

“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 práwñe ágé denu.*

“She prepares a dish privately,  
Then puts it before a guest.”

- (63) *Kháni píñi Shilrúe,*  
*Bhukhe mari Káñdíe ;*  
*Cháw tamáshá Dhanoné :*  
*Gothí láyi Dhánié.*

“Shilrú is good for eating and drinking,  
There is hunger in Káñdí ;  
Dhanon contains pleasure and pastimes :  
Complaints are made in Dháni.”

(The lands in Shilrú and Dhanón are very fertile, and those of Káñdí and Dháni are good for nothing. These four villages are in Kotí State.)

- (64) *Dhaki múth lákhó ri,*  
*Khulí múth kakhó ri.*

“A closed fist may hold a million,  
And an open one, a straw.”

<sup>1</sup> Táñdá was a zamindár of Bhajji. and Reog is the name of a peak.

- (65) *Jaa ukhlo dí múñd chháṛṇu,*  
*Taa chóto khe ká ḍáṛṇu ?*

“When one puts one’s head in a mortar,  
What’s the fear of hurt ?”

- (66) *Bádli páki bháḷkó,*  
*Páni ri lági sháḷkó ;*  
*Bádli páki byáḷai.*  
*Páni ná nhyáḷai.*

“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 nháñdé muchau,*  
*Múñhoñ páñdé japau jhuth,*  
*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 kháṭan hó,*  
*Tetni tíḍni.*

“One ought to stretch (one’s legs),  
According to one’s means.”

- (71) *Jishá desh,*  
*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) *Látai ghá’ ní míchhli,*  
*Múñhéñ bhajṇu Rám.*

“He kills fish with his feet,  
And performs Divine Service with his mouth.”  
(Used when one differs in words and deeds.)

[N.S.]

- (73) *Āgle re lá't ká a ?*  
*Ju páchhlé ri finí.*

“The former's feet are not so ugly  
As the latter's ankles.”

(Used when both of two things are defective.)

- (74) *Sabí fá bhalí chup.*

“Silence is better than all (things).”

(The silent man keeps aloof from all squabbles.)

- (75) *Kodá bi khiñdá,*  
*Taa pádá bi joṛá.*

“He has not only scattered the grain,  
But has also hurt his buttocks.”

(Used when one commits two mistakes at a time.)

- (76) *Halai utlu,*  
*Mótié gádu.*

“Not very deep with a plough,  
But very deep with a smoothing-plough.”

(Used to express inconsistent things.)

- (77) *Sári ráti gáru bajáru,*  
*Bhyáni khe duñds járu.*

“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 dekhí ro tika láná.*

“The gift called *tika* should be according to one's dignity.”

- (79) *Chhote mañhcñ,*  
*Barc jabáb.*

“The mouth small,  
But the reply great.”

(One ought to speak according to one's ability.)

- (80) *Máñ khe khañi kú,*  
*Tiñdá pái 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 diñglí,*  
*Ekí rá bhára.*

“Sixty persons' sticks  
Make a man's load.”

(Trifling things, when gathered together, are of great use.)

- (82) *Jáñ-uñ áppi ní mari,*  
*Táñ-uñ surgé ní 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 apnéi khá.*

“Sin and a wicked son will injure one's own interests.”

- (84) *Jas rí Sáwané fátó,*  
*Tes ja' haruí dhíshó.*

“He, whose eyes go in July,  
Sees green everywhere.”

- (85) *Sháré múiñ sháshu,*  
*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' píá' astáj,*  
*Gunjó bhari japóro 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 rí thanak thanak,*  
*Lhwáro rí ekkai.*

“The goldsmith's many taps  
Are equal to an ironsmith's single stroke.”

(Many small things are equal to one large one.)

- (88) *Sxu múshé kháia, br úli Gáñgá-khé cháli.*

“Having devoured a hundred mice,  
The cat goes to the sacred place (Ganges).”

(Used when a sinful man does a virtuous act.)

- (89) *Meri shashuwó píth,*  
*Teré shashuwó háth.*

“My back may be oiled,  
As well as your hands.”

(Used when both parties are interested in a transaction.)

- (90) *Likhí kamáie lágu dhól,*  
*Jetné úhá ubhá 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.)

[N.S.]

- (91) *Ek sháñkh,*  
*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) *Líd khání tá háthi rí,*  
*Janié pét tau bharuwo.*  
 "If dung is to be eaten, then eat that of an elephant,  
 Wherewith the belly may be filled."
- (93) *Juthu khánu tau,*  
*Múhè re lobhái.*  
 "Refuse food is eaten  
 For the sake of its sweetness."
- (94) *Bethá náwí,*  
*Kukró shauló.*  
 "An idle barber  
 Shaves a dog."  
 (Something is better than nothing.)
- (95) *Swádó já' túweñ khou,*  
*Bádó ja' múweñ khou.*  
 "You've spoiled the taste,  
 I'll spoil the blame."  
 (Used when a thing is spoiled in two way)
- (96) *Thodé rá khé'l,*  
*Piplí rá masáld,*  
*Kuchh ní huñdá.*  
 "The practice of archery,  
 And the spice of red pepper,  
 Are no good at all."  
 (Used when a nuisance of any thing occurs.)
- (97) *Chámbe múlé,*  
*Bhekhłai jámí.*  
 "Under a fragrant tree  
 There grew a thorny plant."  
 (Used when a well-to-do man has an ignorant son.)
- (98) *Luñđó japedé,*  
*Kukró muchdé,*  
*Bé'r ní pardí.*  
 "A debauchee in speaking,  
 And a dog in making water.  
 Make no delay."

- (99) *Kāṅḍé re mūñh,*  
*Agei painé hó.*

“The point of a thorn  
Is itself sharp.”

- (100) *Ráni khe náṅgi kuṇ boló ?*

“Who can say that the queen has no robes ?”

- (101) *Jeti kukrá ni huñdá,*  
*Teti ká rát ni bhyáiwó.*

“Where there is no cock,  
Does not the day break there ?”

(Used when a thing can be done without one's help.)

- (102) *Fá't b̄urí rá bí saráhná.*

“A shrewd stroke of an enemy's is worthy of praise.”

- (103) *Chulí fa' nıklá,*  
*Bhátí dá pará.*

“Came out of a stove,  
Fell into a large oven”

(Out of the frying-pan, etc.)

- (104) *Parái p̄ihí de nagáre.*

“Kettledrums on another's back.”

(Used when one is suffering and another happy.)

- (105) *Ná ghatai 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 tati, chál bhátá ráti ;*  
*Khashc howá rám, bháto rá ní kyéñ kám.*

“When a Khash was in need, he said: ‘Go on, Brāh-  
man, 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 keti thiá ?*

*Bolo Dillí.*

*Bolo ká karai thiá ?*

*Bolo bhár jhokú thiá.*

“‘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 ja' panhair hó,*  
*Tetnúi panhair ja' 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) *Mauté re thén' re inré.,*

“The food at an officer's house is tasteful.”

(It shows superiority.)

- (110) *Jasrá báo sí,*  
*Sé kwai daró ?*

“He, whose father is a lion,  
Why should he fear ?”

(A lion's young one has no fear.)

- (111) *Sáppó-re kháé-khe, ñĩngulì-rá ðaur.*

“He who was bitten by a snake, fears even a stick.”

- (112) *Bólau keti thiá? Bolau surgé,*  
*Ká karai thiá? Tállì láu-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 lau shári,*  
*Meri ján dé ará chhári.*

“Take this basket and take these apricots,  
But be pleased, my friend, to spare my life.”

(One who is in great distress.)

- (114) *Mereá jhuñ cá, kaniéng jalá, áñ kadí bhik bi ná deú-thi ?*  
*Bolau, ráñdié, séi jal tau 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 tau lámbe shiñg a'*  
*Ráñd bí inién í kiñyiñ u.*

“Oh! your ox has long horns.”

‘Yes, but I was widowed by them.’”

(A good thing which causes injury.)

- (116) *Dáricé, háthi-re dáñd a' é,*  
*Dekhné-ré horó, chápné-ré 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 fátó tau thaguwé chañyiñ,*  
*Jaa fátó ápní 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) *Príunó-rá bhári kanau ná thanau,*  
*Ghato-rá bhári dewau lámí lérau.*  
 "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 múñhtá ápnái dashná hó.*  
 "One has to show one's own property and one's own  
 face."
- (120) *Dekh ráñdo-rá chálá,*  
*Shir náñgá múñh kálá.*  
 "See the widow's trick,  
 Bare head and black face."
- (121) *Háñd-dé karau chhwáyá,*  
*Bethi-ró ní chhwáyá chañyiñ.*  
 "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, paun-báñki ghoriyá,*  
*Marjád-báñká mard, dúd-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 ghín ná karai tau meré skañd karai.*  
 "If you do not love me, I give you an oath."  
 (Love requires no oath.)
- (124) *Láia-ri ghín rau láiari dári ní huñdi.*  
 "One-sided love and a ragged beard are good for nothing."  
 (Unrequited love is a disgrace.)
- (125) *Ká káku ká kákuru pét,*  
*Sári háñdi-áyá Máñdí 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) *Chiso-dá páthar páyá, taa thálé-khe dewau.*

“If a stone is thrown into the water it sinks to the bottom.”

(A weighty word attracts attention.)

(127) *Bashkál kitnáí bashau pláh-dé chauni 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 ákkh tĩndi bi dwáñj.*

“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 Mahtá and Tára Datt Paróhit of Kotí State.

#### PAHARI RIDDLES.

(1) *Chár chíri charmakan-lági,  
Dó khayi dó náñchan-lági.*

“Four birds began to sing,  
Two stand and two dance.”

*Reply:* a cow's udder.

(2) *U'pr bé'l bhúíñ tháñwlá,  
Má gorí put sáñwlá.*

“A creeper above and a basin below,  
The mother white and the son black.”

*Reply:* *Mugoh* (an edible root.)

(3) *Poró áwi ráñd,  
Táñ-khe lyái kolthó-ri fúñd.*

“There came a widow,  
And she brought you a bundle of pulse.”

*Reply:* a snail.

(4) *Lau jhíri lashkar chálau,  
Néol ghúmau, 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) *Dúñgi dābr dāniyar karau,  
Mánkú māmá báuwé tarau.*

“A deep pond resounds,  
And uncle Mánkú swims.”

*Reply:* a frog.

- (6) *Wár chhláká pár chhláká,  
Máñjh nál'é jamtu páká.*

“One wave hither and another thither,  
In the centre of a ravine a citron is ripe.”

*Reply:* the churning of curd.<sup>1</sup>

- (7) *Poró áwi rúi,  
Múñd goi pchrúi.*

“There came the cotton,  
And hurt the head with its nails.”

*Reply:* a comb.

- (8) *Nhyári náli sí garláná,  
Páñj jané dewé pákr-dé dúié áná.*

“In a dark ravine a lion roared,  
Five men went to catch him but two brought him out.”

*Reply:* mucus.

- (9) *Poro áwu kuktu lujbude kán,  
Máñ ná khai kuktuwá áñ terá jajmán.*

“There came a pup with quivering ears,  
Don't bite me, O pup, I am your customer.”

*Reply:* Forget-me-not.

- (10) *Bjhyaini láu bjhaiñi láu bujh bujhaiyá-birá,  
Eksai dálié chawn fal lágé, hiñg, jwain rau jírá.*

“O you, that understand a puzzle, I tell you a riddle,  
On one plant there are three fruits, viz., as assafoe-  
tida, carroway and cummin.”

*Reply:* a large kitchen spoon.

- (11) *Harr karau jharr karau chuñj karau chash,  
Chár sapái taa chálau jaa kamr karau kash.*

“They quiver and shake with a bird-like noise,  
The four peons will go on when they have girt up  
their loins.”

*Reply:* a palanquin or a spinning wheel (charkhá).

- (12) *Bhiti-dá taká, sabi-rá saká.*

“It sits on the wall,  
And is friend of all.”

*Reply:* a lamp.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

- (13) *Poró áwá chélu chámhá,*  
*Ápí hochhká dárkú lámhá.*

“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 Káshí Rám of Shilrú village of Koṭí Sta'e.

- (14) *Káterié kátu ná, ná dhobié dhóu,*  
*Ból merié pyárié, sári prithí khe choḷu hóu.*

“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.

THE SONG OF THE BLA'J FAIR SUNG IN BLA'J.

- Pahlá náñw Náráyo ná, juniéñ dharti puáni,*  
*Jaláthalí hoi pirthibí, debí Mansá rákhi jagáli.*  
*Mánu ná holé kweñ rikhi, ekai Náráyo ná rájá holá,*  
*Siddh gurú rí jhoḷi ja, dhái dáná sheró rá jhará.*
5. *Dhái dáná sheró rá, mháre shwárie bijau,*  
*Biji báji ró sheró, jámadé lágé,*  
*Jámi ró sheró, god-né láyé,*  
*Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,*  
*Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.*
10. *Gáhi máñdi ró, kyá howá pwájá ?*  
*Dhái dáná bijau rá, chhurú howá pwájá.*  
*Chhurú bhari sheró rá, mháre bijau shwáre,*  
*Biji ró sheró, jámadé lágé,*  
*Jámi ró sheró, godané láyé,*
15. *Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,*  
*Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.*  
*Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?*  
*Chhurú bhari bijau rá, páthá howá pwájá.*  
*Páthá bhari sheró rá, mháre bijau shwáre,*
20. *Biji ró sheró, jámadé lágé,*  
*Jámi ró sheró, godané láyé,*  
*Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,*  
*Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.*  
*Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?*
25. *Páthá bhari sheró rá, jún howá pwájá.*  
*Jún bhari sherórá, mháre bijau shwáre,*

- Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,  
 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,  
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,*
30. *Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.  
 Gáhi mañdí ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?  
 Jún bhari bijau rá, khár howá pwájá.  
 Khár bhari sheró rí, mháre bijau Balgé sheri,  
 Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lagé,*
35. *Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,  
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,  
 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.  
 Gáhi mañdí ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?  
 Khár bhari bijau rá hoí kharshó púrá.*
40. *Khárhé shérshe bháiyó, mháre muñdar bánó,  
 Siddh guruwé muñdar báná,  
 Byálo ke pahré áyá ludró, byálo ke pahré, áyá Ludró,  
 Jimí samánó, báné mudró,  
 Chand ró surjó, báné mudró,*
45. *Táre re mañdaló, báné mudró,  
 Bású re nágó, báné mudró,  
 Sáte samudré, báné mudró,  
 Chauró rau dhúró, báné mudró,  
 Ríshi rau múní, báné mudró,*
50. *Kotí rí paulí, báné mudró,  
 Ráná Raghbír Chandó, báné mudró,  
 Tiké dotháñyiñyeñ, báné mudró,  
 Beré rau báné, báné mudró,  
 Deó Kláinú, báné mudró,*
55. *Deó Sharáli, báné mudró,  
 Deó rau Sípó, báné mudró,  
 Deó rau Dháñdí, báné mudró,  
 Deó Korganó, báné mudró,  
 Deó rau debí, báné mudró,*
60. *Cháklú ri chhaurí, báné mudró,  
 Es Barlájó, báné mudró.  
 Manó di upjé debí Mansá,  
 Tú hí debié ruwé jagátí,  
 Sát kalash, Náráyané dítte, rákhané khé,*
65. *' Inó debié, rákhai bhárá,'  
 Báró barshó khé, suté Náráyan jaló-biché,  
 Tú debié, ruwé jagáli,  
 Nau mhíne kalashó rákhé bhárá,  
 Mhíne dasweñ forné láné,'*
70. *Ek kalah forá debié, Brahmá paidá howó ;  
 ' Táñ to bolú Brahmeyáñ, merá dená byáhrú kari.'  
 ' Charjó ná bolai, mátá debié,  
 Tú sát jugó ri, dharmó rí mátá.'  
 Kródh upjá debí dá, karó Brahme rá bhasmá táló.*
75. *Dújá kalash forá debié, Vishnú paidá kiñyá.*

- ‘ *Táñ bí bolú Vishṇuwá, merá dená byáhrú kari.*’  
 ‘ *Charj ná bolai*’ *mátá debié, sáto jugó ri dharmó ri mátá,*  
*Kródh jo ugmāñ debí dá, karau Vishnú rá bhasmá táló.*  
*Chiyá kalash forá debié, Mahádeb paidá howá,*
80. ‘ *Táñ hí tó bolú Mahádebá, merá dená byáhrú kari.*’  
 ‘ *Dharmó dé mátá debié, dó bhái jhañgé mátá debié,*  
*Tinó dé tú jyúñdé kari.*’  
*Amrit chhitú báya debié, Brahmá Vishnu khare kiñyé.*  
*Brahmeñ rau Vishnuweñ debí ágé arjó kiñyi ;*
85. ‘ *Byáhrú karumeñ hatí ró, mháre lané ádmí pwánní.*’  
*Tháro háthó rá kiñyá ádmí, tinó fa dharti ná cháli,*  
*Sawá háthó rá kiñyá ádmí, tinó fa dharti ná cháli.*  
*Dujé saté luwé ádmí pwánní.*
90. *Káñsé támbé rá kiñyá ádmí, náhi karó huñwaró káró,*  
*Kámdeb rá kiñyá ádmí, se bháro huñwaró káró,*  
*Huñkáró ré jámí putró, ágé howá Nirañkáró.*  
*Nirañkáró ré howá putró, ágé howá Harí Chand rájá.*  
*Harí Chand rájé ré bakh té, sukhai basó parjá sári.*
95. *Harí Chand rájé ré pohré, brág holá bákri rá jagálá.*  
*Harí Chand rájé ré pohré, billí holí dhinché ri jagáí.*  
*Harí Chand rájé ré pohré, músá holá naujó rá bhárá.*  
*Harí Chandó ré pohré, gothu holá paulí rá jagálá,*  
*Harí Chandó ré jámá putar, ágé howá Balí Chand Rája.*
100. *Balí Chand Ráje ré bakh té, bari holí dhágdí lági :*  
 ‘ *Parhé áñau pañdató, mahló rá muhúrat dekhó.*’  
*Báro odí ráje paulí, báro rákhe póhru jagále.*  
*Páthré chiné rájé mahló, lohé ré cheoló banáwé,*  
*Káñsé támbé re kiñyéñ falté, cháñdí re chható char-*  
*háwe.*
105. *Sócné ré kalshó kur-ró charháwé, khore áñau Nárdó<sup>1</sup>*  
*shádi ró.*  
*Chau dhúre nyoñdá dena, rikhi muní sabí buláwné,*  
*Buláwné deoté horo cháró dhámó,<sup>2</sup> ‘ hori khe dená Nárdá*  
*nyoñdá,*  
*Dekhai Náráyan Rájá sunó.’ Bámno rá bhekh kiñyá*  
*Náráyané,*  
*Ai-guwá Balí Chandó ré duwáre paulí ré jhoté baithá*  
*bámno.*
110. *Ná an kháñad ná páñi pindá. ‘ Kárjó sidháre merá*  
*bámno.*  
*Dán deúmá muñhó rá máñgá.’ Dáño ré luwe dharmo*  
*bámne.*  
*Lohé rí báli samidhá, páñi rá díwtá jálá,*  
*Kárjó sidhári ró báman, dánó máñgdá lágá.*

<sup>1</sup> Nárdó, the Divine sage Náradá.

<sup>2</sup> Jagannáth-purí, Setbandh Rámeshwar, Dwarká, and Badrináth are called the *Chár dháms*.

- ‘ *Māṅgi*<sup>1</sup> *ló Bámṇá ré dán, māṅgi ló Bámṇá ré dán,*  
 115. *Jó tú māṅgai sé parmāṇ, jó tú māṅgai sé parmāṇ.*’  
*Poriyá: ‘ká Rájeá teré tautá jyá?’*  
*‘Tautá bolai ná Bámṇá! é punyá rá chandó.’*  
*Poriyá: ‘ká Rájeá teré jyowtá jyá?’*  
*‘Jyowtá bolai ná Bámṇá, é Bāsú rá nágó.*  
 120. *Māṅgi ló bāmṇá ré dán, māṅgi bastó náhiṅkár.’*  
*Mahló dá: ‘ká Rájeá teré, sóené rá jyá chothré?’*  
*‘Chothré bolai ná Bámṇá, é a’ mahló rá chható.’*  
*‘Kárjó sidhára Rájeá terá, dáno khe badlúwí guwá.*  
*Dhái bikh máñ dharti dení. Bhúlí Bámāṇ, māṅgi ná jáná,*  
 125. *Cháñdi sóená Bámāṇ dán, ghorá bágá Bámāṇ dán,*  
*Khárshé deñdá táñ badáuwé, Balgó rí sér.’*  
*Ek bikh dewó ádhé sañsáre, dují bikh dewó sáre sañsáre,*  
*Ádhi bikhó khe theñyá ná thái, Bali Ráje kanri dáí.*  
*Gádá sátwé ptálé. Bali Rájá arjó karó: ‘náñwá ná merá gálé;*  
 130. *Dó dé Rájeá máñ wáñsi, dó dé paréwí,’*  
*‘Etná dán Rájeá mere, ditta ní jáñdá,*  
*Ek deumá táñ wáñsi, ék deumá paréwí.’*  
*‘Awéli Diyáli ré kabai?’ ‘Káti ri wáñsi ámi.’*  
*‘Kanié kanié ré lóbhé?’ ‘Chhewri chhotu ré lóbhé.’*  
 135. *‘Awéli Diyáli ré kabai?’ ‘Khoró múri ré lóbhé.*  
*Chajari chhewri ré lóbhé, chajaré gábrú ré lóbhé.’*

This ends the Blaj Fair Song.

After this song, they sing a brief account of the Rámáyan, the adventures of Rájá Rám (‘hand, in the Pahári language.

Then dramatic performances are displayed. First of all a gang of Bájragis (Vaishnavas) 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 Khé’l. There is a proverb—

*Dhanú ra khé’l, píplí ra masálá, kuchh ni huñdá.*

“The practice of archery, and spice of the chilli, are no good.”

*Translation of the Blá’j Song.*

The first is the name of the Almighty God, who has created the earth,

<sup>1</sup> Rág Shyámkalyán, tál chhukrá, sung with music and dance.



The whole earth was drowned in the water, Mansá Deví<sup>1</sup> was kept as a guard.

There were no men, no sages, only the Supreme God was king,

From Siddh-guru's<sup>2</sup> 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 ripen and cut, they were heaped at one place.

10. What was the produce after cleaning them in the farmyard? [*chhurú*.<sup>3</sup>

The seed was two and a half grains, the produce one 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 ripen 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 *páthá*.<sup>4</sup>

One *páthá* 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 *páthá*, and the produce one *jún*.<sup>5</sup>

Now one *jún* 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 *jún* of seed, the produce was one *khár*.<sup>6</sup>

One *khár* of seed we should sow in the large field of Balg,<sup>7</sup>

Being sown, it began to grow up,

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<sup>1</sup> Mansá Deví is the name of a goddess, who sprang from God's mind.

<sup>2</sup> Siddh *gurú* was a devotee.      <sup>3</sup> *Chhurú* is = 1½ tola.

<sup>4</sup> *Páthá* is a grain measure equal to three seers.

<sup>5</sup> *Jún*, a grain measure equal to forty-eight seers.

<sup>6</sup> *Khár*, equal to 20 *júns*.

<sup>7</sup> A village on the boundary of Balsan and Ghúñd 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 *khár*, the produce was one  
*khársh*.<sup>1</sup>
40. O brothers, with one *khársh* of mustard we must ask  
 protection.  
 The Siddh-*gurú* offered protection,  
 And by evening time, there appeared Shib (Ludar),  
 Who said : " The earth and the sky are hereby pro-  
 tected,  
 The sun and moon are hereby protected,
45. The region of constellations is hereby protected,  
 The *nág* Bāsuki is hereby protected,  
 The seven seas are hereby protected,  
 The courtyard and the four quarters are hereby pro-  
 tected,  
 The saints and sages are hereby protected,
50. The gate of the Kōṭī State is hereby protected,  
 The Ráná Raghubír Chand is hereby protected,  
 The Heir Apparent and his brother are hereby pro-  
 tected,  
 The palace and the boundary are hereby pro-  
 tected,  
 The village deity Kḷaiṇú is hereby protected,
55. The deity Shráḷī (Jungá) is hereby protected,  
 The deity Síp is hereby protected,  
 The deity Dháñdi is hereby protected,  
 The deity Kórgan is hereby protected,  
 Gods and goddesses are hereby protected,
60. The courtyard of *Cháklú*<sup>2</sup> is hereby protected,  
 And lastly this Blá'j Fair is hereby protected."  
 Mansá Deví 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  
 Brahmá :

<sup>1</sup> A *khársh* is equal to 20 *khárs*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cháklú* is a place about two miles from Kiár, where the Blá'j Fair takes place on the full moon of Kártik.

- “ 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.
75. The second pot was broken by the goddess, and there appeared Vishṇu:  
“ I tell thee, O Bishṇu, pray perform my wedding,” said the goddess.  
“ O goddess, say not such a strange thing, thou art my seven ages’ virtuous mother, answered Vishṇu,  
The goddess being very indignant, burnt Vishṇu to ashes.  
The third pot was broken by her, and there appeared Mahádeb (Shib):
80. “ 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 Vishṇu.  
Brahmá and Vishṇu besought the goddess:
85. “ 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.
90. 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 Húñkár,  
Húñkár got a son, who was termed Nirañkár.  
Nirañkár got a son, who was called Harí Chand.  
In the reign of Harí Chand all his subjects were very happy,
95. 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 Balí Chand, the earth was dazzling.  
Balí 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 Balí 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 Balí 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 Básukínág.
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 Balí Chand : “ You are misled, and do not know how to ask,

125. Gold, silver, horse and robes are gifts for a Bráhmaṇ.  
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  
Balí besought Vishṇu, saying: “Do not abolish  
my name.
130. 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 Vishṇu.  
Balí Chand exclaimed: “O Diwálí, when will you  
come?” She said, “in October.”  
“With what greedy desire?” “Of maidens and  
children.”
135. “O Diwálí, when will you come?” “with the desire  
of walnuts and roasted grain,<sup>1</sup>  
And with the desire of beautiful women and hand-  
some youths.”  
So much is the Blá’j Song.

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<sup>1</sup> Roasted grain and walnuts are divided among friends and rela-  
tions at the fair.