LINGUISTIC STUDIES

FROM THE

HIMALAYAS

BEING

STUDIES IN THE GRAMMAR OF FIFTEEN HIMALAYAN DIALECTS

BY

THE REV. T. GRAHAME BAILEY,

D.Litt., B.D., M.A., M.R.A.S., LATE FELLOW OF THE
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PREFACE

THIS work is a continuation and, so far as some districts are concerned, a completion of Vol. XII of the Society's Monographs, entitled *The Languages of the Northern Himalayas.* There will be found in these pages studies in about fifteen languages or dialects, making along with those in the other volume a total of forty-one.

The linguistic distribution is as follows :—

> Tibeto-Burman : two languages, Pūrik and Lower Kănaurī and the Chĭtkhŭlī dialect.
>
> Lăhndā : two dialects, Kāgānī and the Băhrămgăla dialect.
>
> Western Pāhāṛī : nine dialects in three groups, viz., five Kōcī dialects from Băshăhr, spoken in Rŏhṛū, Rāmpūr, Bāghī, Sŭrkhŭḷī Părgăna, and Ḍōḍra Kŭār ; two from Jŭbbăḷ, north and south ; two from Sŭkēt, Eastern Sŭkētī and Sŭkēt Sīrājī.
>
> Pănjābī : two dialects spoken in Bĭlāspŭr and Nāḷāgăṛh, divided into six sub-dialects.

There are also notes on the secret vocabularies of the Qălăndăr, who are conjurers and trainers of monkeys and bears, the Qăsāī or butchers, and of Panjabi gamblers. The vocabulary of the first-named is fairly complete. The others are very brief, but probably the total number of secret words is small.

All are Aryan, except the Tibeto-Burman languages.

As regards geographical position, we may say that Pūrik is spoken between Kashmir and Lădākh round about Kărgil, Lower Kănaurī in Băshăhr State immediately to the north-east of the five Kōcī dialects ; Kāgānī is spoken in the Hăzāra district of the North-West Frontier Province, Băhrămgăla in Jămmŭ State south of the Pīr Pănjāl Pass. The remainder are all found within easy

reach of Simla in the states of Jŭbbăḷ, Bĭlāspŭr, Nāḷāgărh, Sŭkēt, Măṇḍī and Băṣẖăhr; the name Kōcī is applied to the Aryan dialects in Băṣẖăhr.

The two volumes taken together give some account of all the Aryan dialects in the following regions: (1) the Simla States, (2) Măṇḍī and Sŭkēt, (3) Kāṅgrā (including Kŭḷū), (4) Cămba State; and of most of the dialects of (5) Jămmŭ State and (6) Murree, the Galis, and Hăzāra. To be added to these are the non-Aryan languages Pūrik, Standard Kănaurī (Monograph XIII), Lower Kănaurī, also Cămba Lāhŭḷī dialects, Chĭtkhŭḷī, and the Aryan Sāsī and Gŭjărī, which have no single geographical location.

A tabular statement shows how this volume supplements the other.

FORMER MONOGRAPH	PRESENT MONOGRAPH
Simla States.	
Kĭŭṭhălī, Băghāṭī and Kōṭ Gŭrŭī (Sadhōcī).	Dialects of Băṣẖăhr, Jŭbbăḷ Bĭlāspŭr and Nāḷāgărh.
Măṇḍī and Sŭkēt.	
Măṇḍī Dialects.	Sŭkēt Dialects (notes on one Măṇḍī dialect).
Dialects of Kāṅgrā (and Kŭḷū), Cămba State, Jămmŭ State.	
Kĭṣẖtăwăr, Pāḍăr, Bhăḷēs, Bhădrăwāh, Ḍōḍā Sīrāj, Rāmbăn, Pŏgŭl, Pŭnch.	Notes on one more dialect.
N.W. Frontier Province.	
Ḍhūṇḍī (extending to Murree), Tĭnăŭlī.	Kāgānī.
Extra.	
Sāsī and Gŭjărī.	Notes on Qălăndăr, Qăsāī and Gamblers.

The area covered by the two volumes will be seen to be the country stretching from Hăzāra in the N.W. Frontier

Province to the Simla States, and including Jămmŭ State.
Pūrik falls outside the area indicated. It may be asked
where within this area there are still dialects awaiting
investigation. I believe they may be found in two
districts: (1) between the Pĭr Pănjāl Pass and the
Bānĭhāl Pass south of the range there must be several
dialects hitherto untouched ; (2) in the region of
Kĭshtăwār there may be one or two sufficiently different
from any already studied to be worth working up. In
addition to these, which are all Aryan, there are Tibeto-
Burman dialects in Kŭḷū and Kănaur about which little
or nothing is known.

I cannot claim that this work will be found to be free
from mistakes. The reduction to writing of unstudied
languages is not an easy task. Many students and much
study will be necessary before complete accuracy can be
attained. The material contained in this volume was
gathered in the years 1906, 1910, 1911, and 1914.
During these years I personally visited all the districts
where these dialects are spoken and made the studies at
first hand. Believing as I do in the importance of
a correct record of sounds, I have devoted much attention
to the proper sounds of every language or dialect. They
are hardly less important than the grammar.

Here I would turn to those whose business or pleasure
takes them to places where unknown or little-known
languages are spoken, and appeal to them to make an
attempt to elicit from the people facts of grammar and
pronunciation, and to add to the sum of human knowledge
by giving these facts to the public.

Literature.—The Linguistic Survey of India has so far
not reached any of the dialects in this volume, except
Pūrik, which is in vol. iii, pt. i. Standard Kănaurī, but
not Lower Kănaurī, is in the same part of the same
volume.

Kănaurī : see Introduction to Lower Kănaurī.

Panjabi: for phonetics I may be permitted to refer to my *Panjabi Phonetic Reader* (London University Press) and for Northern Panjabi generally to a Panjabi Manual by Dr. Cummings and myself (American Mission Press, Gujranwala, India).

Transliteration.—Remarks on the transliteration will be found in the various introductions. It is sufficient to say here that so far as possible the system of the Society has been followed. New sounds, however, have had to be dealt with which have necessitated new signs. There must always be in languages reduced to writing for the first time some apparent inconsistency in the transliteration of words. The pronunciation of a word depends partly upon individual speakers, but to a much greater extent variety of utterance is due to varying degrees of speed and emphasis in the same speaker. How natural it is that this should be the case will be seen if we think of our own language. Most Englishmen would carefully dictate to a foreigner the words " to have " as " too " and " hav ", yet there are probably at least half a dozen ways of pronouncing the two words, not the least common, and much commoner than " too " and " hav ", being the one syllable " tuv ", as in the rapid utterance of a sentence like " he seems to have gone home ". So in recording the speech of an illiterate Indian it is difficult to know what to write for any given word. If one writes what he says when speaking with extreme deliberation one puts down what he never says in ordinary conversation. It will therefore be found in the following pages that occasional differences occur in the way words are written, more especially in the length of vowels.

PRONUNCIATION

It will be well to draw attention to some of the special features of the pronunciation of the languages dealt with in this volume.

Tones. — The existence of tones in many of the languages belonging to the Chinese system is widely known. What is not generally recognized is that many of the Aryan dialects of the Panjab have three or four tones. This applies especially to Panjabi and Lahnda, but also in some measure to dialects of Western Pǎhārī. In Panjabi and Lahnda there are four tones: (1) the high or rising-falling, (2) the level, (3) the deep or low-rising, (4) a combination of the first and third tones. The second of these is the ordinary unemotional tone with neither rise nor fall. It does not require special description. The first and third are described in the introduction to Kāgānī. The tone is always on the accented syllable. When a syllable has two tones (as in 4), the deep tone always precedes the high. It will thus be seen that the same combination of letters may appear in four forms. Thus, if we use a perpendicular stroke above the vowel for the high tone, and a similar stroke below the vowel for the deep tone, the syllable *pa* may appear as *pa*, *pa̩*, *pá̩*, *pá*. A few examples from Panjabi, the best known of the tone languages of North India, will be of interest—

laī, attached (fem.); *láī*, took off (fem.); *laī̩*, descent.

ṭoe, ditches; *ṭo̩e*, he may lift; *ṭóe*, he may feel.

ṭaī̩, two and a half; *ṭá̩ī*, knocked down (fem.).

kǎṛà, iron vessel; *kǎṛa̩*, have engraved (causal); *kǎṛa*, have boiled.

ca̩ṛ, dust (verb); *cáṛ*, cause to ascend.

In the above words *a* is to be read *ā* where not marked *ǎ*.

Examples might be multiplied indefinitely. It is unfortunate that in the customary transliteration of Panjabi and Lahnda these tones are disguised by the use of the letter *h*. This results in great confusion as regards pronunciation and in the concealment of phonetic laws. It conceals the fact, to take one case, that Northern Panjabi has no aspirated sonant consonants (see below).

To show how different is the appearance of words with
the usual spelling the examples given above are transcribed
first as above and then with the common spelling—

*lai, lāī; l̇ăī, lāhī; lạī, lhāī (or lăhāī); ṭoe, ṭōe; ṭọe,
ḍhōe; ṭọe, ṭōhe; ṭại, ḍhāī; ṭȧī, ḍhāhī; kắrȧ, kắrāh;
kằrạ, ghărā; kằrạ, kắrā; cại̇, jhār; cȧr, cārh.*

From the usual spelling one would never realize that
kăhāṇī, story, and *ghāṇī,* mud, have identically the same
pronunciation—*kạṇī.*

These tones are the same in Panjabi and Lahnda, but
are not found in all dialects. They are the normal
pronunciation of the North Panjab. In Western Pahari
the deep tone is practically unknown in most of the
southern dialects, such as those of the Simla States, and
is modified in the northern ones such as Cămĕālī. It is
interesting to note the form in which Hindi words appear
in different parts. The word for sister, *băhĭn,* often
called *bhain,* becomes *baiṇ, bė́ṇ* in the Simla States
(except Bĭlāspŭr and part of Nālāgăṛh), but *pại̇ṇ* in
Northern Panjabi ; *ghōrā,* horse, is *gȯṛo* in the former
and *kọrā* in the Northern Panjab; so also *bhāī,* brother,
becomes *bȧi* and *pại̇* ; *ghăr,* house, appears as *gaȧr* and
kăr. In no case is there an aspirated sonant. Sometimes
one hears a mixed pronunciation : thus in Cămĕālī *ghōrā,
bhāī,* and *ghăr* are pronounced *ghọ̄ra, bhāī, ghăr* (*h* being
here a sonant *h* followed by the deep tone); *băhĭn* or
bhain, sister, is, however, *bại̇ṇ.*

Lower Kanauri does not possess the deep tone, but has
in a few words the high tone, as *rȧṅ,* high ; but *raṅ,* horse
(*ă* short in both words).

My excuse for dwelling at some length on the subject
is that though Panjabi, Lahnda, and other languages in
the Panjab are tone languages, this fact is not generally
realized, and the matter is one of considerable intrinsic
importance.

Absence of Aspirated Sonants.—As has been mentioned above, Kāgānī and the dialects of the Simla States, except those of Bīlāspŭr and part of Nālāgăṛh, avoid aspirated sonant consonants. In the Simla States the consonants are left sonant and merely lose their aspiration, and the vowel receives the high tone. In Kāgānī, however, as in many other Lahnda dialects, and also in Northern Panjabi, an initial aspirated sonant preceding an accented vowel becomes a surd; one following an accented vowel loses its aspiration but remains sonant; the vowel in the former case, when the consonant becomes a surd, receives the deep tone, in the latter the high tone.

In most of the languages or dialects which dislike aspirated sonants pure aspiration is practically unknown except in the combinations *kh, ph, ch, th, ṭh*. A sonant *h* is, however, found standing alone (i.e. without any consonant) before an accented vowel, and in this case is always followed by the deep tone. Thus to take Northern Panjabi, there are in the normal pronunciation hardly half a dozen words in which a pure *h* occurs (except in *kh, ph*, etc.), and in the few words in which it does occur it is noticeable that many people pronounce it *kh*. In spite of this there may be observed in this very connexion one of the most extraordinary freaks of pronunciation that one can imagine. The average Panjabi appears quite unable to say a pure *h* (other than in *kh*, etc.), and will always substitute for it either the deep or the high tone, yet in daily conversation he frequently uses a pure *h* instead of *s* after a vowel. Thus, for the sentence *maĩ těnũ dăsnã dăs paise dĭtte sāsū*, I thee-to telling-am ten pice given were-by-him, i.e. I will tell you he gave ten pice, he will say *maĩ těnũ dăhnã dăh paihe dĭtte hāhŭ*, where all the aspirates are pure and non-sonant.

It should not be forgotten that Panjabi and Lahnda, while not aspirating a sonant, can and do pronounce

sonants with the deep tone. This happens chiefly in three cases: (1) When there is elision of a vowel between a sonant and the deep tone. (2) When the sonant and deep tone are in any syllable succeeding the first. This very often occurs in the derivative form of a word which, having a high tone in its simple form, throws the accent forward to another syllable in the derivative form. That syllable will then have a deep tone and a sonant will be preserved. (3) Always with *r*, *r̩*, *l*, *l̩*, *n*, *n̩*, *m*.

Examples: (1) Compare the Panjabi pronunciation of the following Urdu words:—

Ur. *băhāī*, Panj. *bāī̱* ; Ur. *bhāī*, Panj. *pāī̱*.
Ur. *jăhāz*, Panj. *jāẕ* ; Ur. *jhār̩*, Panj. *cāṟ*.

(Panjabis acquainted with Urdu will attempt to approximate their pronunciation to the Urdu.)

(2) *kăḍṇā*, eject ; *kăḍāṇā*, cause to be ejected.
wăḍḍṇā, cut ; *wăḍīṇā*, be cut.
părjāī̱, sister-in-law.

(Usual spelling of these words is *kăḍḍhṇā*, *kăḍhāṇā*, *wăḍḍhṇā*, *wăḍhīṇā*, *bhărjāī*.)

(3) *wăl̩ētṇā*, wrap up.
Rāṇō̱, often said for *Rāṇō* (girl's name).
nērṇī̱, giddiness.

(Usual spelling *wăl̩hētṇā*, *Rhāṇō*, *nhērṇī* or *hănērṇī*.)

The important fact of the non-aspiration of sonants in these dialects should be noted in connexion with the problem of Romany, but I will not enter upon this question here as I hope to deal with it in another work.

In the above paragraphs, and generally throughout the book, "Panjabi" is used to denote the language of the Northern Panjab, and especially that of Sīālkōṭ, Gujranwala (Kŭjrāāla), Gŭjrāt, and North Lahore.

Glottal Stop.—The glottal stop, known to students of Arabic as hamza, is a feature of three of the dialects under review. In Lower Kănaurī it is found at the end

of a few words, such as *dŏā'*, near, beside ; *ṣẖā'*, meat, etc.
(see Lower Kănaurī Introduction). It is much more
commonly found in the dialect of North Jŭbbăḷ and to
some extent in that of South Jŭbbăḷ. In North Jŭbbăḷ
it is used in place of *h*. Words which in Hindi or Urdu
begin with *h* + a sonant will be found in North Jŭbbăḷ
(if used at all) with the sonant unaspirated and the *h*
changed to a glottal stop and placed after the vowel.
Thus *ghōṛā* becomes *gō'ṛo*, horse ; *dhī*, daughter, becomes
dī'ī ; *bhāī*, brother, becomes *bā'ĕ*. This is a very
remarkable circumstance, worthy of special study. It
would be worth while knowing whether any of the dialects
in the United Provinces show the same peculiarity.

The glottal stop is common in German and in dialects
of English. Thus the phrase " what on earth is the
matter ", pronounced by most Englishmen " whatnearths
the matter ", is pronounced by many Americans " what
'on 'earth 'is the matter ". Not a few educated Scotchmen
change *t* to a glottal stop if *w* or *y* follows, as " wha' you
want is no' wha' we want ". By uneducated Scotchmen
any *t* which is not the first letter of a syllable or last
letter in a sentence is liable to be so treated, as " le'l bo'l "
for " little bottle ". *k* also gives way not infrequently to
this stop. The glottal stop is common in Cockney.

Other Special Sounds.—In Pūrik we find several sounds
worthy of attention. Further remarks will be found in
the Pūrik Introduction. They are (1) the unvoiced
Welsh *l*, generally written *ll*. (2) A *g*, corresponding in
place to *q*, i.e. simply a voiced *qāf*. (3) A *g*, pronounced
in the same place ; it is uttered with little friction, but
is an unmistakable *ghain*. (4) *ṅ*, pronounced further
back than Urdu or Hindi *ṅ*, but not so far back as *qāf*.
(5) Cerebral *c* and (6) cerebral *ṣẖ* (written *ṣ*). These two
letters are very common in the Ṣẖinā language (the *ṣẖ* in
the word Ṣẖinā is cerebral), but occur rarely in Pūrik ;
cf. *c̱ẖō*, very ; *ṣtā*, horse. (7) Cerebral *ṛ* occurring initially.

(8) *k'*, *t'*, *p'*, pronounced without any off-glide ; they have a jerked and incomplete sound. Very similar sounds are heard in German. In Lower Kănauri cerebral *c* (*chū*, why ; *chog*, what) and *k'* are found.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

It may not be out of place to draw attention here to the most interesting grammatical features in the languages dealt with.

Pūrik, which is a non-pronominalized Tibeto-Burman language, has a very simple verbal system showing practically no sign of change for gender, number or person. The pronoun for the 1st pers. plur. has an inclusive form, which includes the person spoken to, and an exclusive form excluding him, thus *natăṅ*, I or we along with you ; *ṅaca*, we but not you. There is no dual. The 2nd pers. pronoun has both polite and ordinary forms. There is a passive or stative participle made by adding -*khăn* to the past tense.

Lower Kănauri has in the 1st and 2nd pers. pronouns forms for the sing., dual, and plur., the 1st plur. having an inclusive form *kashū* and an exclusive *nisi*. All tenses have dual forms. This is a complex pronominalized language and the tenses are very elaborate.

An organic passive or stative participle corresponding in meaning to Urdu *mārā huā*, beaten, *baiṭhā huā*, seated, is found in all these dialects except Kāgānī. It is interesting to study the variety of forms under which it appears.

The dialects of the Simla States, except the Bĭlāspŭr dialects and Hăṇḍūrī, have the following features in common :—

1. In pronouns of the 3rd person they have a special feminine form for the oblique singular.

2. They have a special form for the negative of the pres. verb substantive. This is indeclinable in every

case except the Kōcī dialect of the Sŭrkhŭḷī Părgăna,
which declines for gender and number but not for person.

3. They all, except the dialect of Bākhḷī Khăḍ, have
different words for " to-morrow " and " the day after to-
morrow " on the one hand and " yesterday " and " the day
before yesterday " on the other.   Three dialects, all Kōcī
(those of Bāghī, Sŭrkhŭḷī Părgăna and Ḍōḍra Kŭār),
have different words for the fourth day forward and
back.   Pūrik and Lower Kănaurī also distinguish all
these days.

Kāgānī. — The most interesting points are (1) the
change of ending of the pres. part. (or past conditional)
according to whether the previous letter is sonant or
surd, thus *dĭkhtā*, looking ; *hăktā*, being able ; *jŭldā*,
going ; (2) the contraction of certain pairs of vowels, as
jăṇai, it is a man, for *jăṇā e.*

Bĭlāspŭrī.—Here the point most worthy of note is the
practical identity of the future with that of the criminal
tribe of the Sāsīs.   Both have the future (1) declinable
ending in *-ăṅgrā* and (2) indeclinable ending in *-ăṅg.*
The latter is found also in Sŭkēt and Mănḍī dialects.
For Sāsī see *Languages of the Northern Himalayas,* pt. iii,
85 ff. ; iv, 70 ff.

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T. GRAHAME BAILEY.

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ERRATA

PURIK

PŪRIK is a dialect of Tibetan belonging to the Tibeto-Himalayan branch of the Tibeto-Burman languages and allied to Lǎdākhī and Bǎltī. It is spoken in the country drained by the Sŭrū and Drās Rivers down to a little below the junction of the Sŭrū with the Indus. One might put the limit at Khǎrmǎṅ, below which the language is Bǎltī. From west to east it extends from Drās past Kǎrgil to the pass near Maulba Chamba on the way to Leh, a distance of 65 miles, while from north to south it extends from Khǎrmǎṅ past Kǎrgil and Sŭrū to the Pense La, a distance of about 125 miles. This country corresponds to the Tahsil of Kǎrgil, omitting Zǎskār on the south. It is part of the Lǎdākh province.

Lǎdākhī is well known, thanks to the labours of the Rev. A. H. Francke, of the Moravian Mission, but little is known about Pūrik. The facts brought forward in the following pages will therefore not be devoid of interest to those who study Tibetan and its dialects. Care has been taken to write the words as pronounced, no attention being paid to their classical forms. For the relation of Pūrik to classical Tibetan Dr. Sten Konow's account in vol. iii, pt. i, of Sir George Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India* should be consulted.

The number of speakers is not known. In the census returns they are included under Bǎltī; of the total of 135,000 one might guess the Pūrik speakers at about 45,000.

The vowels are comparatively simple. *a, e, i, o, u,* with no diacritical marks, represent the vowels commonly heard in Italian, the *e* and *o* having the narrower Italian sounds.

In Pūrik these five vowels are shorter than the long Italian vowels. They are therefore the same as *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū* in quality, but are pronounced shorter. *ă* is as *u* in "but", *ĕ* the *e* of "met", but narrower, *ĭ* like *i* in "fin", *ŏ* almost the same as in "hot", *ŭ* very like *u* in "pull". In *ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŭ* the lips are more spread than in the case of similar English vowels. Long *ō* is sometimes almost the English *aw* in "law", e.g. *ămmō* or *ămmau*, but in the word *lō*, year, the *ō* is between *aw* in "law" and the long narrow *o* mentioned above. The occasional change of *u* to *ü* is probably accidental. The *u* in -*dŭn* in *cŭbdŭn*, seventeen, *shtsăpdŭn*, twenty-seven, is almost *ü*. *ŭ* and *o* are sometimes interchanged, thus futures may end in -*ŭk'* or -*ok'*.

The consonants have the values assigned to them in the R.A.S. Journal. There are, however, sounds not represented in the Society's alphabet.

1. Unvoiced *l*, like the *ll* in Welsh. This is one of the commonest of sounds in Pūrik. It is heard in *llăṅ*, bull or cow; *lltsăpcăs*, explain; *llyaqmo (llyaqmo)*, good, and many more. In the common spelling "Lhasa" it is indicated by *lh*. I have represented it in the Welsh manner *ll*. It is important to note its nature. It is not a *khl* or *lh* or *hl*; it is simply *l* unvoiced.

2. A letter *g̱* pronounced very far back in the throat.

3. A *g* pronounced in the same place.

4. *ṅ* pronounced not so far back as the *g̱* and *g* just mentioned, but further back than the usual *ṅ* of Indian languages and of English. There is hardly any need for special signs to indicate these letters. The *g̱* and *g* are connected with *q*. *q* is very common at the end of syllables, and a sonant letter following it very frequently changes it to the sonant corresponding to *q*, or to a fricative uttered in the same place, i.e. further back than Urdu *g̱*. No other language that I know of has the sonant corresponding to *q*. The practical working out

of this may be seen in a word like *llyaqmo*. If one asks a native to say the word very deliberately in two syllables he will say *llyaq-mo*, but if he says it quickly he will say *llyaǥmo* or possibly *llyagmo*, where the *ǥ* and *g* are pronounced in the same part of the throat as *q*. The numerals give other examples; thus we have *soqnyis* or *soǥnyis* or *sognyis*, thirty-two. This holds for any *q* which is immediately followed by a sonant consonant. In fact, we may state generally that any surd (unvoiced) letter is liable to be changed to the corresponding sonant if a sonant consonant follows, so *s* may become *z*, as in *nyis* or *nyiz*, two, *t* may become *d*, and so on.

5. *k* at the end of a syllable is very often left half finished ; it has little or no off-glide, and therefore appears to the ear a little like *g*. This *kʻ* becomes *g* when a vowel or sonant consonant immediately follows, though occasionally the original pronunciation persists. Thus *rdŭṅnŭkʻ*, will strike, interrogative *rdŭṅnŭga* ; *cikʻ ciga*, to one one, to only one. Futures end in *kʻ*. A similar state of things is sometimes, though not at all so often, observable in the case of *t* and *p*, which might then be written *tʻ*, *pʻ*. The numerals *cŭbdŭn*, 17 ; *s̲h̲tsăpdŭn*, 27 ; *s̲h̲tsăpgyăt*, 28 ; *sopdŭn*, 37 ; *sopgyăt*, 38, and others contain this *pʻ*. This *kʻ* is much more clearly a *k* than the similar letter in the Kănaurī language.

6. I have noticed cases of cerebral *c* and *s*, as *c̲h̲ō*, very ; *s̲tā*, horse ; but probably these are more or less accidental, depending on the speaker.

Pūrik speakers find it easier to say *ph* than *f*, and in foreign words like *săfā*, clean, they are apt to use a bilabial *f*, which is simply the unvoiced sound corresponding to the common Indian bilabial *v*. *d* and *t* are the usual dentals, but rarely the *d* is pronounced slightly alveolar, that is, more like the English *d*. This is sometimes heard, for example, in *dyū*, this.

Cerebral *ḍ*, *ṭ*, *ṛ* are also not infrequent ; we hear

ḍŭlcăs as well as drŭlcăs, go; ḍăṇḍa, equal to; mŭlṭŭp, fist; ṭŭkcū, sixty; ṛdŭn, seven; ṛgyăt, eight; ṛtsikpa, wall; ṛziṅ, tank. It is very remarkable that ṛ occurs initially. It is doubtful whether it ever so occurs in Urdu, Panjabi, and Standard Hindi. In words like ḍăṇḍa, where n precedes a cerebral letter, it becomes cerebral, but I do not think that cerebral ṇ occurs independently.

ts is like the unvoiced Italian z, tsh is the same aspirated. r is the trilled North Indian r. It often occurs initially followed by a consonant. ṅ sometimes gives place to a nasal vowel, as in yõs for yoṅs, came; năŭk for năṅnŭk, inside. In some words containing g the g is rapidly pronounced like g̱, but when the word is said deliberately the g becomes clear.

NOUNS

There is no grammatical gender in Pūrik. Sex is indicated by separate words or sometimes by the ending -mo for the feminine, either added to the masculine, or, when the masculine ends in -po or -pho, substituted for this ending. yăq, yak; yăqmo, female yak; zō or lltōr, hybrid yak, the female being zomo, lltormo; biamo, hen; biapho, cock. This ending seems like an article, but in ordinary use it does not appear to add anything to the meaning. The ending -pa has the idea of person connected with or belonging to or owning, as hăṭīpa, shopkeeper, from hăṭī, shop. Generally these endings have lost their original meaning and we find them used indiscriminately, thus llyag̱mo, good (for both genders); snŭnpo, green; mărpo, red; shmulpo, rupee.

There are two numbers, singular and plural.

Declension.—The system of declension is very simple and is practically the same for singular and plural. The genitive adds -ī to the nominative, or sometimes, if the nominative ends in -o, adds -e or changes the -o to -e.

The dative adds -*a* and the agent -*s*, or -*is* if the nominative ends in a consonant. The accusative is the same as either the nominative or the dative, both forms being used for it. In the plural the same endings are found except that the dative adds -*la*, an ending also found in the singular. *la* is really a preposition with a varied meaning—to, in, for, etc. The case used with prepositions is generally the genitive, but sometimes the nominative is used.

A noun ending in an unvoiced consonant tends to change it in declension to the corresponding voiced consonant. Thus *yăq*, yak, changes *q* to *g* before vowels, the *g* being pronounced far back in the throat. The genitive ending -*ĕi* is probably meant to be -*ī*, but the natives find that after a far-back *g* it is easier to say -*ĕi* than a pure *ī*.

<div align="center">PRONOUNS</div>

Pronouns are not nearly so complicated as in the pro-nominalized Tibeto-Burman languages. Thus there is no dual except by adding *nyiska*. This is not a dual, for -*ka* may be added to other numbers, and so forms like " the three of us ", " the four of you " may be made. The 1st personal pronoun has two plurals, one inclusive and the other exclusive. The former, *natăṅ*, includes the person spoken to and the latter, *naca*, excludes the person spoken to. In the presence of guests a person addressing his servant and desiring to say " we shall dine at seven " would need to be careful to say *naca*, not *natăṅ*, otherwise the servant would consider himself invited. The 2nd personal pronoun has both polite and ordinary forms, *khĕrăṅ*, singular, and *khintăṅ*, plural, being the ordinary forms and *yĕrăṅ* or *yărăṅ* and *yăntăṅ* the polite.

Reflexive pronouns are made with the word *răṅ* and in the 3rd person plural *tăṅ răṅ* or *tăṅ*, *răṅ* being used in both singular and plural for pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person. These correspond to the English use of

"myself, himself" as nominatives and to the Hindi *ăpnā*
in the genitive. Thus in "he wrote to his brother" "his"
is rendered *răñī* or *khŭrī*, meaning his own brother. If it
means someone else's brother it is *khoī*. In "I wrote to
my brother" "my" is *ñarī*. It should be noted that
răñ standing by itself is declined *răñī*, *răña*, etc., but com-
pounded with another pronoun, as in *ñarăñ* from *ñā* or
khŭrăñ, *khorăñ* from *kho*, it is declined *-rī*, agent *-rĕs*, but
dative the full form *-răña*. The ending *-tăñ* in *khontăñ*
is similarly treated.

Relatives.—As in S͟hinā and other languages, there is
no distinction between relatives and interrogatives. The
relative idea is not well developed. To distinguish a
relative from an interrogative the particle *na* is often
used after the verb in a relative sentence, e.g. :

> *năm săq k͟hărcī tshărbana*, when all was spent.
> *năm khoa hōs͟h yoñsena*, when sense came to him.
> *cī ñnī yotna*, what is mine.

The *na* in these sentences shows that *năm* and *cī* do not
mean "when?" and "what?"

The demonstrative pronouns *dyū*, *dī*, this, and *ē, eu,*
dē, that, are used *before* nouns when they are not used
absolutely as pronouns. Further east than the Pūrik area
it is usual to place demonstrative pronouns *after* nouns.
The plural of these demonstrative pronouns and of all
nouns is in *-ŭn*. In the case of *ē* and *dē* a *w* is inserted
before the *ŭn* of the plural. The demonstrative pronouns
are widely used, thus *dī kŭna*, not merely from this, but
also hence, from here ; *dē kŭna*, from that, also after that
event. The pronouns *dyū*, *dī*, this, *ē*, that, and *ga*, which,
are joined to the termination *tsuk* or *suk*, meaning kind
or manner, to form adverbs or adjectives, thus *disok*
(*disuk*), of such a kind, such, so many ; *dyūtsuga*, in this
manner, thus ; *etsuga*, in that manner ; *gatsuga*, in what
manner, how (both relative and interrogative).

ADJECTIVES

Article.—There is no definite article. The endings *po*, *pho*, *mo*, *bo* have no longer the force of a definite article. In Pūrik they seem from this point of view to be without meaning. *cik'*, one, is used as an indefinite article, as *llăṅ cik'*, a bull or cow. Sometimes one hears the ending -*ik'* with the same signification, as in *phruik'*, a boy.

Comparison.—There are no forms for the comparative and superlative. As in most North Indian languages these are expressed simply by the positive with a word for " than " or " from ": *rgyalba in*, he is good ; *ache wăsăṅ rgyalba in*, he is better than his sister ; *tshaṅma wăsăṅ rgyalba in*, he is better than all, he is best.

Numerals.—Counting goes by tens, the numbers one to nine being repeated over and over again in different forms up to a hundred. Each ten is formed from the corresponding unit, but after each exact ten, i.e. twenty, thirty, etc., the numbers are added to a different stem, a stem which varies for each new set of figures. Thus, eleven to nineteen have *căk'*, twenty-one to twenty-nine *sḥtsăq*, the thirties *soq*, the forties *zḥăq*, the fifties *ga*, the sixties *răq*, the seventies *ton*, the eighties *kyăq*, and the nineties *koq*. The numerals in Lădākhī are very similar, and Mr. Francke has explained the numerical scheme for that language as follows: "the connecting syllable between tens and units in most cases is composed of (i) the first consonant of the stem of each ten, (ii) a vowel, (iii) the otherwise silent first consonant of the stem of the unit." It will be obvious that Pūrik follows such a scheme. Numerals follow the noun which they qualify, but all other adjectives normally precede their nouns. This is contrary to the usage of some Tibetan dialects. It is to be noted that, while units follow thousands according to the rule just given, they precede hundreds. *zḥip'gyă*, four hundred ; *rgyătrgya*, eight hundred ;

rḍuṅrgya, seven hundred ; but *stoṅ sŭm*, three thousand ;
stoṅ trŭk, six thousand.

In the Parable of the Prodigal Son *cik* is repeated
without any definite meaning ; perhaps it is emphatic.
yoqpo cik ciga yoṅ zĕre, having said " come " to one
servant. It is not unlike the Panjabi *kāmme ĭkkī nū̃
kŭāke*, having called one servant. In *disok cik*, *yoqpo
cigis*, *cik* is practically meaningless. The phrases mean
such some (years), so many years ; servants some, servants.
A common ending of adjectives is -*căn*, which means
" having " ; thus, *ryĕlcăn*, hairy, from *ryĕl*, hair ; *dordecăn*,
strong ; *baṅcăn*, a runner ; *hălcăn*, fat. Adjectives usually
precede nouns and then do not ordinarily change for
gender, number, or case ; an adjective following a noun
takes the case-endings instead of the noun, which remains
in the nominative. Occasionally the Lădākhī rule of
putting a preceding adjective in the genitive is followed,
as *yotpī norzănŭn*, existing properties ; *yoṅskhănīpo*, the
one who has come.

THE VERB

The conjugation of the verb in Pūrik is easy. There
is no change for gender or number if we except the <u>s</u>h*ik*
of the imperative. The formation of the tenses, too, is
simple.

Infinitive.—The infinitive is formed by adding -*cas*,
-*ca* or -<u>s</u>h*ăs*, -<u>s</u>h*a* to the root. <u>s</u>h*ăs* is probably contracted
from *scăs*. If so, verbs in <u>s</u>h*ăs* are merely verbs whose
root ends in *s*, conjugated like verbs in *r*.

The gerundive infinitive is formed in the following way :

(1) Verbs whose root ends in *ṅ, n, m* add -*ma* to the root.

(2) Verbs whose root ends in other consonants add -*pa*
to the root if the last letter is unvoiced (surd), and -*ba* if
it is voiced (sonant).

(3) Verbs whose root ends in *ā* use the root itself.

Thus we have *taṅcăs*, give : ger. inf. *taṅma* : *yoṅcăs*,

come ; *yŏṅma* : *lĕncăs*, take ; *lĕṅma* : *nyăncăs*, know how to ; *nyănma* : *dŭkcăs*, sit ; *dŭkpa* : *khyŭtcăs*, be able ; *khyŭtpa* : *sĭlcăs*, read ; *sĭlba* : *zĕrcăs*, say ; *zĕrba* : **zacăs**, eat ; *zā* : *bacăs*, do ; *bā*.

Imperative.—The imperative is the same as the **root** except when the root (1) ends in a vowel, in which **case** *s* is added ; (2) contains the vowel *a*, in which case *a* is changed to *o*. -sh̲ik̲ʻ is added for the plural whether this is merely the plural of politeness addressed to a single person or indicates actual plurality.

Present.—The present adds -*ĕt* to the root, the **pres.** part. adds -*ĕn* (sometimes -*e*). The pres. imperf., showing that an action is actually going on, is the pres. part. with the verb subst. *yŭt*.

Imperfect.—The imperfect is the present with *pin* added, or the pres. part. with the past verb subst. *yotpin*. *pin* is contracted from *pa in.*

Future.—The future adds -*ŭkʻ* to the root except when the root ends in *k* or a nasal. Roots in *k* add *tŭkʻ* and nasals add *nŭkʻ*.

Past.—The past tense is the same as the root when the root ends in *r* or *t*, otherwise *s* is added. Verbs whose infinitive is in sh̲ăs have *s* in the past. The pluperfect adds *pin* to the past, the conj. part. adds *e* or *ĕi*, thus *khŭrĕi*, having lifted ; *rdŭṅsĕi*, having struck. The pres. perf. is the conj. part. with the verb subst. *in*, *rdŭṅse in*, has struck ; the fut. perf. is the conj. part. with the auxiliary verb *dŭkcăs*, sit, be ; *rdŭṅse dŭktŭkʻ*, will have struck.

Conditional.—The pres. cond. is simply the root with the subordinate particle *na*, and the past cond. is the pluperfect with the same particle, *rdŭṅna*, *rdŭṅspĭnna*.

Agent.—The agent is the root with *khăn*, *rdŭṅkhăn*, striker.

Verb substantive.—There are two verbs subst., inf. *incăs* and *yotcăs*, to be ; pres. *in* and *yŭt*, past *yotpin*.

Passive.—The passive is expressed (1) by using intransitive verbs instead of transitive; (2) by making the subject of the verb, which would be passive, the object of a transitive verb in the active; (3) by the use of the passive participle in *khăn*. This is formed by adding *khăn* to the past tense. When the verb is transitive this gives the meaning of having been struck, etc.; if the verb is intransitive it means in the state of having done the action. Thus *rdŭnskhăn*, having been struck; *dŭkskhăn*, in the state of having sat down, seated. It will be seen that this corresponds exactly to the Hindi *mārā huā*, *baiṭhā huā*, and to the participles found in many hill dialects, thus Ḍōgrī *-ādā, mărĕādā*, beaten; *baiṭhādā*, seated; the Cămĕālī participle corresponding ends in *-ōrā*, the S̱hiṇā pass. part. in *-īlŭ*. See also *tshărcăs*, below.

There are few irregularities. We notice *s̱hī*, died, as well as *s̱hīs*; *zĕs* as well as *zĕr*, said; *nyit tsăs*, awoke, for *nyit tsăt*; *zō*, eat, for *zos* (imperative); *zos*, ate, for *zăs*; *săs*, slew, for *săt*; and a few others. Occasionally the past is contracted; thus we have *dŭls* and *dŭs*, went; *spŭrs* and *spŭs*, spent.

Notes.—*pa* is frequently used for *pin*; the ger. inf. is often found instead of the pres. part. *pin* may become *bin* after a sonant consonant. In the specimens will be noticed *storbin*, was lost, for *storpin*; *inma pa*, was; *tănma mĕtpa*, was not giving, for *tănĕn mĕtpin*; *rgosĕtpa*, it was advisable, for *rgosĕtpin*; *storbinmapa* for *storbin* (*pin* changed to *bin* after *r*).

The ger. inf. and the participles in *khăn* are declined, thus *llū tănmī skat'*, the noise of giving song; *yotpī norzănŭn*, properties which are, exist, from *yotpa*; *yonskhănīpo*, having come, that which has come; *rgakhănŭn*, lovers, from *rgakhăn*.

na is often added to the conj. part.; *rdŭnsena*, having beaten. This *na* frequently appears to correspond to the Hindi *tō*; the use of *na* in subordinate sentences is not

dissimilar. It resembles the S͟hiṇā -to. It may, however, be the preposition *na*, in which case *rdŭṅse* is used as a verbal noun. *rdŭṅsena* may thus mean either " having then struck " (" then " being the then of narrative or of inference) or " upon having struck ", on his having struck.

Several verbs are used as auxiliaries. *tshărcăs*, finish, with the root gives the sense of a passive completed action in past time, as *ba tshăr*, do finished, was done. *soṅ*, the past of *chācăs*, go, is used for became. *dŭkcăs*, sit, is used with the conj. part. to express the fut. perf., as *băse dŭktŭk'*, will have done, also with the pres. part. to express continuous action, *bĕin dŭgĕt*, continues doing, goes on doing.

Transitive verbs take their subjects in the agent case, while the subject of intransitive verbs is in the nominative : *ṅăs zĕrŭk'*, I will eat; *ṅā yoṅs*, I went. *khyŭtcăs*, be able, *nyăncăs*, know how to, take the nominative of the subject noun.

Causation.—The idea of causation is sometimes rendered by the use of different verbs, following the model of Tibetan, which prefixes *s* to make an intransitive verb transitive. This *s* is not infrequently dropped in Pūrik, the only difference then being that the initial sonant of the intransitive becomes a surd. This is found also in Kănaurī, as *byaṅmik'*, to fear, *(s)pyaṅmik'*, to frighten ; *boṅmik'*, burn (intrans.), *poṅmik'*, burn (trans.).

In Pūrik we have along with others—

dŭkshăs, burn (intrans.).	*tŭkcăs*, burn (trans.).
drŭlcăs, go.	*trŭlcăs*, make go.
goncăs, put on one's clothes.	*skoncăs*, clothe someone else.

But the ordinary way of expressing causation is to use the verb *cŭkcăs*, shut, with the root of the required verb.

zĕrba cŭks, he caused to speak, permitted to speak.

zā cŭgĕt, he gives to eat.

In the negative *cŭkcăs* follows the ordinary rules: *ma* and *mī* precede both verbs and *mĕt, mĕtpin* follow both.

Ability.—To be able physically: *khyŭtcăs* with the gerundive infinitive.

> *khŭrba khyŭt,* he was able to lift.

Ability in the sense of knowing how to is expressed by *nyăncăs* with the ger. inf.

> *sĭlba nyănĕt,* he knows how to read.

Duty, necessity, advisability.—*rgoshăs* with the ger. inf.

> *tanma rgosĕt,* it is right to give.

Necessity may also be expressed by the infinitive in *-ca* with the verb subst.

> *baca yotpin,* it was necessary to go, he had to go.
> *tanca yŭt,* it is necessary to go.

Less commonly the ending in *căs* is used in this case. The infinitive in *căs* or *ca* (*shăs* or *sha*) is used as a verbal noun: *zbricăs* or *zbrica rgyalba in,* it is good to write.

Commencement.—*ryăqshăs* with ger. inf.: *zā ryăqs* (*ryăkhs*), he began to eat; *er dŭkpa ryăkhs,* he began to live there.

Purpose.—*phia* or *pharĕs* with genitive of ger. inf.: *shorbī pharĕs* or *phia,* for the purpose of running away.

ADVERBS

The adverbs hardly call for comment. The old Tibetan ending *r*, expressive of motion, is found in *dīr,* here; *er,* there; *găr,* where. Words expressing " here " contain the *d* from *dī,* this, as *dīr, diltĕkʻ,* and *dīka;* those expressing " there " contain *e* from *eu,* that, as *er, ĕltĕkʻ, ēka,* while those meaning " where " contain *g* from *ga,* who, *găr, găltĕkʻ, gĕika.* The interrogative adverbs are used also as relatives and indefinites, thus *garăn ma,* nowhere.

PREPOSITIONS

Besides the suffixes used in declension such as *-s*, *la* or *lā* (for the dative), there are a number of others, the most important of which are given in the grammar. The majority govern the genitive, but a few take the nominative. Motion to and motion in are not very clearly distinguished. The word *lā* is widely used, not only with nouns and pronouns, but with adverbs and prepositions, e.g. *thăqriṅslā*, far.

CONJUNCTIONS

The most important of these is the sign of subordinate clauses *na*. This is used in all conditional clauses, also when an interrogative word is used as a relative, and generally to indicate subordinate clauses. The three sentences given previously illustrate this.

> *năm khoa hōsh yoṅsena*, when sense came to him.
> *cī ṅnī yotna*, that which is mine.
> *năm săq khărci batshărbana*, when all was spent.

NOUNS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

phonō, brother.

Nom., Acc.	*phonō*.	˙*phonoŭn*.
Gen.	*phonoe*.	*phonoŭnī*.
Dat., Acc.	*phonoa*.	*phonoŭnla*.
Abl.	*phonē kăna*.	*phonoŭni kăna*.
Agent	*phonos*.	*phonoŭnis*.

The *a* in *phonoa* is between the *a* in "fat" and the *u* in "but".

phrū, boy.

Nom., Acc.	*phrū*.	*phrūŭn*.
Gen.	*phrūi*.	*phrūŭnī*.
Dat., Acc.	*phrūa*.	*phrūŭnla*.
Abl.	*phrūi kăna*.	*phrūŭni kăna*.
Agent	*phrūs*.	*phrūŭnis*.

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |

bălăṅ, bull.

	Singular	Plural
Nom., Acc.	*bălăṅ.*	*bălăṅŭn.*
Gen.	*bălăṅī.*	*bălăṅŭnī.*
Dat., Acc.	*bălăṅa.*	*bălăṅŭnla.*
Abl.	*bălăṅi kăna.*	*bălăṅŭni kăna.*
Agent	*bălăṅis.*	*bălăṅŭnis.*

yăq, yak.

	Singular	Plural
Nom., Acc.	*yăq.*	*yăgŭn.*
Gen.	*yagĕi.*	*yagŭnī.*
Dat., Acc.	*yaga.*	*yagŭnla.*
Abl.	*yagĕi kăna.*	*yagŭni kăna.*
Agent	*yagis.*	*yagŭnis.*

The *g* in this word is the far-back variety.

ăma, mother.

	Singular	Plural
Nom., Acc.	*ăma.*	*ămaŭn.*
Gen.	*ămī.*	*ămaŭnī.*
Dat., Acc.	*ăma.*	*ămaŭnla.*
Abl.	*ămī kăna.*	*amaŭni kăna.*
Agent	*ămăs.*	*ămŭnis.*

In the above plurals the combinations *oŭ, aŭ, ūŭ* are not diphthongs. In each case the second letter is quite separate. The dat. sing. sometimes has *-la* or *lā* instead of *-a*. It should be noted that unaccented *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū* are hardly to be distinguished from *a, e, i, o, u. na nyambo,* meaning "with", "along with", is added to the nom. sing. or plur. of nouns and pronouns. *shĭtĕa, chănla, dĕr,* all meaning "beside" (Urdu *pās,* Pănjābī *kōḷ*), are used with the genitive like *kăna* given above. Nouns ending in *-ō* contract the *-oe* of the genitive to *-e* before these words.

săq, all, is declined like the singular of *yăq.*

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns.

1st Person.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*ṅā*, I.	*ṅatăṅ niska* (from *nyis*, two), the two of us.
Gen.	*ṅnī.*	*ṅatăṅ niskoi.*
Dat., Acc.	*ṅā.*	*ṅatăṅ niska.*
Abl.	*ṅnī kăna.*	*ṅatăṅ niskoi kana.*
Agent	*ṅăs.*	*ṅatăṅ niskas.*

Similarly, *ṅatăṅ zbzhīka*, the four of us, and so with other pronouns, all declined the same way.

Inclusive Plural (including " you ")		*Exclusive Plural* (excluding " you ")	
Nom., Acc.	*ṅatăṅ*, we.	*ṅacā*, we.	
Gen.	*ṅatī.*	*ṅacī.*	
Dat., Acc.	*ṅatăṅa.*	*ṅacā.*	
Abl.	*ṅatī kăna.*	*ṅaci kăna.*	
Agent	*ṅatĭs.*	*ṅacăs.*	

2nd Person.

Nom., Acc.	*khĕrăṅ*, thou.	*khintăṅ*, you.	
Gen.	*khĕrī.*	*khintī.*	
Dat., Acc.	*khĕrăṅa.*	*khintăṅa.*	
Abl.	*khĕrī kăna.*	*khintī kăna.*	
Agent	*khĕrĕs.*	*khintĕs.*	

Polite forms are found for the 2nd pers. sing. *yĕrăṅ*, declined like *khĕrăṅ*; plur. *yăntăṅ*, like *khintăṅ*, except the agent, which is *yĕntĕs*.

3rd Person or Demonstrative.

Nom., Acc.	*khō*, he, she, that.	*khoṅ*, they, those.	
Gen.	*khōi.*	*khoṅī.*	
Dat., Acc.	*khōa.*	*khoṅa.*	
Abl.	*khōi kăna.*	*khoṅi kăna.*	
Agent	*khos.*	*khoṅis.*	

Another plural form is *khoṅtăṅ* or *khoṅtăṅ*, declined like *khintăṅ*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*eu, ē*, that over there, yonder (in sight).	*ewŭn*, those over there.
Gen.	*eī* or *ē*.	*ewŭnī*.
Dat., Acc.	*ewa*.	*ewŭnla*.
Abl.	*ei kăna, ē kāna*.	*ewŭni kăna*.
Agent	*eŭs*.	*ewŭnis*.

Also *dē*, that, similarly declined.

Nom., Acc.	*dyū, dī*, this.	*dyūŭn*.
Gen.	*dī*.	*dyūŭnī*.
Dat., Acc.	*dyua*.	*dyūŭnla*.
Abl.	*dī kăna*.	*dyūŭnī kăna*.
Agent	*dyūs*.	*dyūŭnis*.

Interrogative.

Nom., Acc.	*gaŭ*, who.	*gauŭn*.
Gen.	*găi*.	*gauŭnī*.
Dat., Acc.	*gaua*.	*gauŭnla*.
Abl.	*găi kăna*	*gauŭnī kăna*.
Agent	*gauăs*.	*gauŭnis*.

Another word for " who ?" is *sū*, the declension of which is regular: Nom., Acc. *sū*. Gen. *sŭī*. Dat., Acc. *sua*. Abl. *sŭī kăna*. Agent *sus*. *cī*, what ?; *cithon*, anything, something ; *caṅ ma*, nothing ; *mănmo*, much, many ; *tsăm*, *tsămtsik, tsămpa*, how much or many ?

To express emphasis by adding the idea of self, selves, the following words are used :—

To nouns in the sing. *khorăṅ* or *khŭrăṅ* is added, to the plur. *khontăṅ* : thus, *phonō khorăṅ*, the brother himself ; *phonoŭn khontăṅ*, the brothers themselves. Only the second word is declined ; hence the genitive is *phonō khorī*, of the brother himself, the brother's own ; *phonoŭn khontī*, of the brothers themselves.

The 1st and 2nd pers. pronouns add *răṅ*, which inflects while the pronouns remain in the nominative. *khō*, he, she, that, becomes *khorăṅ*, and *khoṅ* becomes *khontăṅ răṅ* (the *răṅ* inflecting). *dyū* and *eu* add *khorăṅ* in the

singular and *khontăn* in the plural, the latter words being inflected. It will be noticed that these emphatic words are, with the exception of *răn*, simply the 3rd personal pronouns.

The genitive of a pronoun does not change for the number, gender, or case of the word possessed: thus, *ṅnī bălăn*, my bull; *ṅnī bălănŭnla*, to my bulls; *ṅnī ămī*, of my mother.

Nouns ending in *-ā, -ē, -ī*, when made definite by having a demonstrative adjective or possessive noun put before them often change *ā* to *āo* and *ē* or *ī* to *eu* or *iu*: thus, *dī khaṅmāo*, this house; so *ē ătāo*, this father; *dī ămao*, this mother; *dī ăcheu*, this big sister; from *khaṅmā, ătā, ăma, ăche*; *mĩ* becomes *mĩu*.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

The infinitive ends in either *-căs* or *-shăs*, the latter probably being contracted from an original *-scăs*. If we so regard it, the conjugation, which otherwise would be irregular, corresponds to that of ordinary verbs. Verbs which have a root containing *a* retain the *a* in all parts except the imperative, where it changes to *o*. The following outline conjugation of the principal verbs will be sufficient to indicate the usual forms. The normal conjugation is as follows: (1) imperative is the same as the root with occasionally *s* added, *a* is changed to *o*; (2) the present adds *-ĕt* or *-ĕit* to the root; (3) past is the same as the root, with or without *s* added; (4) the future adds *-ŭk'* to the root, with sometimes a letter inserted between the root and *-ŭk'*. Roots ending in a nasalized vowel must be treated as ending in *ṅ*.

There is no change for person or number except in the imperative, which changes for the plural (whether of respect or of plurality).

1. Root in *-ṅ* or *-n*: fut. *-nŭk'*, past *-s*, imperative same as root.

rdŭṅ-căs, beat.	pres. *-ĕt*.	fut. *-nŭk'*.	past *-s*.	imp. *rdŭṅ*.
taṅ-căs, give.	*-ĕt*.	*-nŭk'*.	*-s*.	*toṅ*.
phaṅ-căs, throw.	*-ĕt*.	*-nŭk'*.	*-s*.	*phoṅ*.
zŭn-căs, catch.	*-ĕt*.	*-nŭk'*.	*-s*.	*zŭn*.
phĭcăs, phiṅcăs, take out, expel.	*phīĕt*.	*phiṅnŭk'*.	*phiṅs*.	*phiṅ*.
soncăs, live.	*sonĕt*.	*sonŭk'*.	*son*.	*son*.

This last verb omits the *s* in the past.

2. Root in *-k* changes *k* to *g* before vowel, past *-s*, fut. *-tŭk'*, imp. same as root.

dŭkcăs, sit.	pres. *dŭgĕt*.	fut. *dŭktŭk'*.	past *dŭks*.	imp. *dŭk*.
zdokcăs, conceal.	*zdogĕt*.	*zdoktok'*.	*zdoks*.	*zdok*.
zhăkcăs, keep.				*zhok*.

3. Root in *-p* changes *p* to *b* before vowel, past *-s*.

lltsăpcăs, teach, persuade.	fut. *lltsăbĕt*.	past *lltsăps*.
llĕpcăs, arrive.	*llĕbĕt*.	*llĕps*.
thopcăs, be obtained, meet.	*thobĕt*.	*thops*.

4. Root in *-r*, fut. *-ŭk'*, past no *s*, imperative as root.

khŭr-căs, lift.	pres. *-ĕt*.	fut. *-ŭk'*.	past *khŭr*.	imp. *khŭr*.
zĕr-căs, say, speak.	*-ĕt*.	*-ŭk'*.	*zĕr, zĕs*.	*zĕr*.
shor-căs, run away.	*-ĕt*.	*-ŭk'*.	*shor*.	
stor-căs, be lost.	*-ĕt*.	*-ŭk'*.	*stor*.	

Irregular in past: *spŭrcăs*, waste, spend; past *spŭrs* or *spus*.

5. Root in *-l*, fut. *-ŭk'*, past *-s*, imperative as root.

skil-căs, hinder.	pres. *-ĕt*.	fut. *-ŭk'*.	past *skils*.	imp. *skil*.
ḍŭlcăs, go.	*-ĕt*.	*-ŭk'*.	*ḍŭls, ḍŭs*.	*ḍŭl*.

6. Root in *t*, fut. *-ŭk'*, past as root or changes *t* to *s*, imperative as root.

(*nyit*) *tsăt-căs*, awake.	pres. *-ĕt*.	fut. *-ŭk'*.	past *tsăs*.	imp. *tsot*.
rjĕt-căs, forget.	*-ĕt*.	*-ŭk'*.	*rjĕt*.	
thătcăs, thăcăs, be happy.	*thătĕt*.		*thăt*.	
sătcăs, săcăs, slay.	*sătĕt*.		*săṣ*.	*sot*.

7. Root in -*a*; *a* is dropped before the endings, fut. -*ok‘*, pres. -*ĕt*, -*ĕit*, past -*s*, imperative generally in -*s* with usual change of *a* to *o*. *zăcăs*, eat, has past in *o* and drops *s* in imperative. *chācăs*, *chĕcăs*, go, uses another root in the past and imperative.

bacăs, do, make.   pres. *bĕit*.   fut. *bok‘*.   past *băs*.   imp. *bos*. ⟵
lltăcăs, look.   *lltĕit*.   *lltok‘*.   *lltăs*.   *lltos*.
zăcăs, eat.   *zĕt*.   *zok‘*.   *zos*.   *zō*.
chācăs, chĕcăs, go.   *chĕt*.   *chok‘*.   *soṅ*.   *soṅ*.

8. Root in *i*, *ī*, pres. adds -*t* to root, past adds -*s*, imp. -*s*. *shīcăs* may drop *s* in past.

tricăs, ask.   pres. *trīt*.   past *trīs*.   imp. *trīs*.
zbricăs, write.   *zbrit*.   *zbris*.
shīcăs, die.   *shīt*.   *shī*, *shīs*.

9. Root in *o*, *ō*, or *ū*, pres. adds -*ĕt* or -*ĭt* to root, past -*s*, imp. -*s*, fut. -*k‘*.

spo-căs, change.   pres. -*ĕt*.   fut. -*k‘*.   past -*s*.   imp. -*s*.
ṅū-căs, cry.   *ṅu-ĭt*.   -*k‘*.   -*s*.
nyūcăs, nyōcăs, buy.   *nyuĕt*.   *nyos*.

10. Infinitive ending in -*shăs*, probably contracted from -*scăs*, pres. -*sĕt*, fut. -*sŭk‘*, past -*s*, imp. -*s*. *sheshăs*, understand, has pres. *sheshĕt*.

băp-shăs, descend.   pres. -*sĕt*.   fut. -*sŭk‘*.   past -*s*.   imp. *bops*.
she-shăs, know,   -*shĕt*.   -*s*.   -*s*.
  understand.
laṅ-shăs, rise, stand.   -*sĕt*.   -*sŭk‘*.   -*s*.   *lõs* (*loṅs*).
lŭshăs, remain.   -*sĕt*.   -*sŭk‘*.   -*s*.
dŭk-shăs, burn (intr.).   -*sĕt*.   -*sŭk‘*.   -*s*.
rgo-shăs, be advisable,   -*sĕt*.   -*sok‘*.
  necessary, proper.
lltoq-shăs, be hungry.   -*sĕt*.   -*s*.
skom-shăs, be thirsty.   -*sĕt*.

Verb Substantive

Present tense, *in*, for all persons and numbers.

Past, *yotpin*, for all persons and numbers (contracted from *yotpa in*).

yotpin is really the past of the verb *yotcăs*, which contains the idea of existence, thus :—

eŭ mŭsărmān in, he is a Musalman.

eŭ dir yŭt, he is here, he exists here.

rdŭncăs, rdunca, beat

Imp. *rdŭn*, plur. *rdŭnshik'*.

Fut. *rdŭnnŭk'*.

Pres. *rdŭnĕt*, beats.

Pres. imperf. *rdŭnĕn yŭt*, is beating.

Imperf. *rdŭnĕn yotpin* or *rdŭnĕt pin*.

Past, *rdŭns*.

Pres. cond. *rdŭnna*.

Past cond. *rdŭnspĭnna*.

Pres. part. *rdŭnĕn, rdŭne*, beating.

Conj. part. *rdŭnsĕi*, having beaten.

Agent, *rdŭnkhăn*, beater.

Pass. part. *rdŭnskhăn*, beaten.

Continuous tenses, *rdŭnĕn* with required tense of *dŭkcăs*, to sit. *rdŭnĕn dŭktŭk'*, he will be beating, he will continue beating.

Pres. perf. *rdŭnse in, rdŭnse yŭt*, has beaten.

Plup. *rdŭnspin*, had beaten.

Fut. perf. *rdŭnse dŭktŭk'*.

Gerundive infinitive, *rdŭnma*.

thŭncăs, drink ; *yoncăs*, come, are like *rdŭncăs*.

phancăs, throw ; *tancăs*, give, change *a* to *o* in imperative.

khŭrcăs, khŭrca, lift a load

khŭrcăs is conjugated like *rdŭncăs* except in the following tenses :—

Fut. *khŭrŭk'*,

Past, *khŭr*.

Pres. perf. *khŭrĕ in* or *yŭt*.

Fut. perf. *khŭrĕ dŭktŭkʻ*.

Conj. part. *khŭrĕi*.

Ger. inf. *khŭrba*.

lĕncăs, take ; *silcăs*, read ; *zĕrcăs*, say, are conjugated like *khŭrcăs*. *zĕrcăs* has also a past *zĕs*.

khyŭtcăs, be able (physically), *nyăncăs*, know how to, be able, are like *khŭrcăs* except the gerunds, which are *khyŭtpa* and *nyănma* respectively.

zacăs, zacā, eat

Imp. *zō zō<u>sh</u>ikʻ*.

Fut. *zokʻ*, will eat ; *zĕin dŭktŭkʻ*, he will be eating.

Pres. *zĕt*.

Pres. imperf. *zĕin yŭt*.

Imperf. *zĕtpin, zĕin yotpin*.

Past, *zos*.

Pres. perf. *zose in*.

Plup. *zospin*.

Pres. cond. *zana*.

Past cond. *zospĭnna*.

Pres. part. *zĕin*.

Agent, *zakhăn*, eater.

Conj. part. *zosei*, having eaten ; *zoskhăn*, eaten.

Continuative, *zĕin, dŭkcā*, to continue eating.

Ger. inf. *zā*.

chĕcăs, chĕcā, or *chācăs, chācā*, go, is like *zacăs*, except in imperative and in tenses connected with the past.

Imp. *soṅ, soṅ<u>sh</u>ikʻ*, go.

Past, *soṅ* ; conj. part. *soṅsei* ; plup. *soṅmĭn* ; past cond. *soṅmĭnna*.

Pres. perf. *soṅse in* ; fut. perf. *soṅse dŭktŭkʻ*.

bacăs, bacā, do

Imp. *bŏs, boshikʻ*.

Fut. *bokʻ*.

Pres. *bĕit*.

Pres. imperf. *bĕin yŭt.*
Imperf. *bĕitpin, bĕin yotpin.*
Past, *băs.*
Pres. perf. *băse in.*
Plup. *băspin.*
Fut. perf. *băse dŭktŭkʻ.*
Pres. cond. *bana.*
Past cond. *baspĭnna.*
Conj. part. *basei.*
Agent, *bakhăn.*
Contin. *bĕin dŭkcā.*
Ger. inf. *bā.*

lltacăs, lltacā, see, look

Imp. *lltos, lltoshikʻ.*
Fut. *lltokʻ.*
Pres. *lltĕit, lltĕin yŭt.*
Imperf. *lltĕitpin, lltĕin yotpin.*
Past, *llthoṅ.*
Conj. part. *llthoṅsei.*
Cond. *lltana, llthaspĭnna.*
Agent, *lltakhăn.*
Contin. *lltĕin dŭkcā.*
Ger. inf. *lltā.*

A feature of the pronunciation of this verb is the insertion in some tenses of an *h* after the *llt.*

dŭkcăs, dŭkcā, sit

Imp. *dŭk, dŭkshikʻ.*
Fut. *dŭktŭkʻ.*
Pres. *dŭgĕt, dŭgen yŭt.*
Imperfect, etc., regular.
Past, *dŭks.*
Pluperfect regular.
Cond. *dŭkna, dŭkspĭnna.*
Pres. part. *dŭgen.*
Agent, *dŭkkhăn.*

Contin. *dŭgen dŭkcā.*

Ger. inf. *dŭkpa.*

Fut. perf. *dŭkse dŭktŭkʻ.*

For the pres. perf. *dŭkse yŭt* appears to be the only form ; *dŭksĕ in*, not being found.

rgyŭkcăs, run, and *cŭkcăs*, be allowed to, are like *dŭkcăs.*

ḍŭlcăs, ḍŭlca, go, walk (Hindi *călnā*)

Imp. *ḍŭl*, also *doṅ.*

Pres. *ḍŭlĕt.*

Pres. part. *ḍŭlĕn, ḍŭle.*

Past, *ḍŭls* and *ḍŭs.*

Agent, *ḍŭlkhăn, ḍŭlkhănpo.*

Ger. inf. *ḍŭlba.*

zbricăs, write

Pres. *zbrit.*

Pres. part. *zbrin.*

Past, *zbris.*

Other tenses regular.

lltŏqshăs, lltŏqsha, be hungry

Pres. *lltŏqsĕt.*

Pres. part. *lltŏqsĕn.*

Past, *lltŏqs.*

Plup. *lltŏqspin.*

Ger. inf. *lltŏqpa.*

Other tenses regular.

Similarly conjugated is *khyŭqshăs*, be cold.

skomshăs, skomsha, be thirsty

Pres. *skomsĕt.*

Pres. part. *skomsĕn*, etc., regular.

shorcăs, run away

Pres. *shorĕt.*

Past, *shor.*

Pres. perf. *shorĕ in* or *yŭt.*

Conj. part. *shorĕi*, etc.

rgoshăs, be necessary, advisable

Pres. *rgŏset*.

Fut. *rgosŏkʻ*.

THE NEGATIVE

Negative adverbs are *ma* and *mĩ*; the former is frequently contracted to *m*. They are used as follows:—

in, *yăt*, and *yotpin*, when negative, become *min*, *mĕt*, and *mĕtpin*.

With ordinary verbs the rule is as follows:—

Imp., past, and plup. prefix *ma* to the verb: *ma rdăn*, do not strike; *năs ma rdăns*, I did not strike; *năs ma rdănspin*, I had not struck.

For future prefix *mĩ* to root of verb; *năs mĩ rdăn*, I will not strike.

For pres. and pres. imperf. use *mĕt* after the ger. infin.: *năs rdănma mĕt*, I do not strike or am not striking.

For imperfect use *mĕtpin* after the ger. infin.: *năs rdănma mĕtpin*, I was not striking.

Pres. perf. has *ma* before ger. inf., which is followed by *in*: *eŭs ma rdănma in*, he has not struck.

Thus with *zĕrcăs*, the forms are:—

ma zĕr, do not say.

eŭs ma zĕs, he did not say.

eŭs ma zĕspin, he had not said.

mĩ zĕr, he will not say.

eŭs zĕrba mĕt, he does not say or is not saying.

eŭs zĕrba mĕtpin, he was not saying.

ma zĕrba in, has not said.

INTERROGATION

A verb is made interrogative by the addition of *-a*. Sometimes there is a slight vowel change, as *yăt, yota*; *băs, basa*. Forms ending in *kʻ* (i.e. the future, for the only other, the imperative, cannot be made interrogative) change *kʻ* to *g* before *-a*.

bok‘, will do; interrog. *bōga*: *bŭs*, did; interrog. *basa*.

So *zĕt*, is eating; *zos*, ate; *zok‘*, will eat, become *zeta*, *zosa*, *zoga*.

In negative sentences (see above) the rule is similar.

The past adds -*a*, but for the pres. perf. and plup. speakers are content to use the neg. interrog. past form.

The future adds -*a*; the pres. ind. and pres. imperf. add -*a* to *mĕt*, and the imperfect adds it to -*pin*.

The above negative sentences will therefore become:—

eŭs ma zĕsa, did he not say?

eŭs zerba mĕta, is he not saying?

eŭs mĩ rdŭña, will he not strike?

eŭs rdŭñ mĕtpina, was he not striking?

To express sentences of the form "did he come or not?" "will he come or not?" the first verb is put in the interrogative, and the second in the form of negative affirmation.

> *eu yoñsa ma yoñs*, did he come or not?
>
> *eu yoñnuga mĩ yoñ*, will he come or not?

NUMERALS

1. *cik‘*.		14. *cŭzbzhĩ*.	
2. *nyis*.		15. *cogū*.	
3. *sŭm*.		16. *cŭrŭk‘*,	
4. *zbzhĩ*.		17. *cŭbdŭn*.	
5. *gū*.		18. *cŭggyăt*.	
6. *trŭk‘*.		19. *cŭrŭgū*.	
7. *ṛdŭn*.		20. *nyīshū, nīshū*.	
8. *ṛgyăt*.		21. *shtsăqshik‘*.	
9. *ṛgū*.		22. *shtsăgnis, shtsăqnis*.	
10. *shcū*.		23. *shtsăqsŭm*.	
11. *cŭkshik‘*.		24. *shtsăzbzhĩ, shtsăqzbzhi*.	
12. *cŭgnis, cŭgnyis* (and so with all numbers ending in 2).		25. *shtsăgū*.	
		26. *shtsăzdrŭk‘*.	
		27. *shtsăpdŭn*.	
13. *cŭksŭm*.		28. *shtsăpgyăt*.	

29. shtsărgū.
30. sŭmcū.
31. soqshik'.
32. sognis, soqnis.
33. soqsŭm.
34. sozbzhī, soqzbzhī.
35. sogā.
36. sozdrŭk'.
37. sopdŭn.
38. sopgyăt.
39. sorgū.
40. zhip'cū.
41. zhăqshik'.
42. zhăgnis, zhăqnis.
43. zhăqsŭm.
44. zhăzhbzhī.
45. zhănā.
46. zhărŭk'.
47. zhăbdŭn.
48. zhăbgyăt.
49. zhărgū.
50. găpcū.
51. gacik'.
52. ganis.
53. gasŭm.
54. găzhbzhī.
55. ganā.
56. garŭk'.
57. găbdŭn.
58. găb'gyăt.
59. gărgū.
60. tŭkcū.
61. răqshik'.
62. răgnis, răqnis.
63. răqsŭm.
64. răzhbzhī.
65. rănā.
66. rarŭk',
67. răbdŭn.
68. răbgyăt.
69. rărgū.
70. rdŭncū.
71. tŏncik'.
72. tŏnnis.
73. tŏnsŭm.
74. tŏnzbzhī.
75. tŏngā.
76. tŏnrŭk'.
77. tŏbdŭn.
78. tŏnrgyăt.
79. tŏnrgū.
80. rgyacū.
81. kyăqshik'.
82. kyăqnis, kyăgnis.
83. kyăqsŭm.
84. kyăzbzhī, kyăqzbzhī.
85. kyagā.
86. kyarŭk'.
87. kyăbdŭn.
88. kyăbgyăt.
89. kyărgū.
90. rbŭkcū.
91. koqshik'.
92. kognis, koqnis.
93. koqsŭm,
94. kozbzhī, koqzbzhī.
95. kobgā.
96. korŭk'.
97. kŏbdŭn.
98. kŏbgyăt.
99. kŏrgū.
100. rgyā.

103. *rgyā sŭm.*
106. *rgyā trŭk'.*
154. *rgyā găzhbzhī.*
200. *nip'gyā, nyip'gyā.*
300. *sŭmgyā.*
400. *zhip'gya.*
500. *găp'gyā.*
600. *trŭkrgyā.*

700. *ṛdŭnrgyā.*
800. *rgyătrgyā.*
900. *rgŭprgyā.*
1000. *stoṅ.*
1368. *stoṅ-sŭmgyā-*
           rŭbgyăt.
6541. *stoṅtrŭk-găpgyā-*
           zhăqshik'.

Half is *phĕt* or *phĕnăṅ.* *phĕnăṅ* subtracts half from a number, thus : *phĕnăṅ zbzhī,* three and a half : *phĕnăṅ ṛdŭn,* six and a half.

Numbers follow the word qualified.

ADVERBS

Place

here, *dīr, diltĕk', dīka, dyūĕ, dyūa.*

nowhere, *gărăṅ,* with negative.

there, *er, ĕltĕk', ēka.*

inside, *năṅnuk.*

where, *găr, găltĕk', gĕika.*

far, *thaqriṅs.*

Time

now, *dărē'.*

on fourth day, *zhăq zbzhī.*

then, *dēi wăgzla.*

yesterday, *gondē.*

when, *năm.*

day before yesterday, *khărt-săn zhăq.*

never, *măna,* with negative.

to-day, *diriṅ.*

day before that, *dănma zhăq.*

to-morrow, *ăskē'.*

day after to-morrow, *năṅs.*

Others

thus, *dyūtsuga.*

yes, *ōna,* or repetition of verb.

in that way, *etsuga.*

how, *gătsuga.*

not, *ma,* or repetition of verb with negative.

much, *măṅmo.*

why, *cīa.*

In the word *găltĕk'* the *a* is as *u* in but, but prolonged.

PREPOSITIONS

(The case governed is shown in brackets ; gen. = genitive, nom. = nominative.)

from, *kăna* (gen.), *na*.

in, *-ăṅ* (gen.), *-nŭk*, *-anŭk* (gen.).

before, *snā* (gen.).

behind, *rgyabna* (gen.).

upon, *kā* (gen.).

under, *yoga* (gen.).

beside, s̲h̲*itea*, s̲h̲*ĭtĕa*, s̲h̲*anla*, *chanla*, *dĕr* (all gen.).

with (along with), *na nyambo* or *năṅ nyambo* (nom.) ; (of instrument), *năṅ* (nom.).

for sake of, because of, *phia*, *phărĕs* (gen.).

CONJUNCTIONS

yăṅ, and.

wăsăṅ, than.

SENTENCES

1. *Khĭrī miṅ cī in ?* Thy name what is ?

2. *Dī ṣtei năsō tsămpa in?* This horse's age how much is ?

3. *Dī kăna Khăcŭl tsămtsik thăqriṅs in ?* Here from Kashmir how-much far is ?

4. *Khĭrī ătī khănmā phrū tsăm yŭt?* Thy father's house (in) sons how many are ?

5. *Diriṅ ṅā ma thăqriṅs na ḍulē yoṅs.* To-day I very far from walking came.

6. *Ṅnī ătā tshŭntsĕi bŭtshăs khoi ăchē (nŏmo) na nyambo băqston băs.* My father little's (i.e. uncle's) son his big-sister (little-sister) with marriage made.

7. *Kărpo ṣtĕi zgāo năṅnuk yŭt.* White horse's saddle inside is.

8. *Ṣtĕi kā zgā toṅ.* Horse upon saddle put (give).

9. *Năs khoi phrūa măṅmo rdŭṅs.* I his boy much beat.

10. *Eus rī goe kā nŏr bălăṅ tshoĕn yŭt.* He hill's top upon goats bulls grazing is.

11. *Eu ṣtĕi kā lăqstshŭksi yoga dŭksĕ yŭt.* He horse upon tree beneath seated (having sat) is.

12. *Khoi phonō khoi ăchē wăsăṅ chopo in.* His brother his big-sister than big is.

13. *Dī rinpo shmŭl phĕnăṅ sŭm in.* That's price rupees half three (two and a half) is.

14. *Ṅnī ătā e tshŭntsĕi năṅpeăṅ dŭgĕt'.* My father that shall house in sits (lives).

15. *Dī shmŭlpo khoa toṅ.* This rupee him give.

16. *Dī shmŭlŭn khoi kăna lĭn.* These rupees him from take.

17. *Khoa măṅmo rdŭṅ yaṅ thakpa năṅ ciṅ.* Him much beat and rope with tie.

18. *Dī chŭdoṅpeăṅ na shū phiṅ.* This well-in from water draw (out of this well).

19. *Ňnĭ snā ḍŭl* (or *doň*).   Me before walk.

20. *Sui phrū khŭrī rgyabna yoňĕt.*   Whose boy thee behind comes ?

21. *Khĕrĕs dyū sui kăna ňnyose khyoňs* (or *khyôs*). Thou this whom from having-bought brought ?

22. *Groňĕi hăṭīpa cigi kăna khyoňs* (*khyôs*).   Village-of shopman one from brought.

Notes.—2, 7, 8, 11.   Note ṣ̱ (cerebral *sh*).   6. *Ăta tshŭntse,* little father, i.e. uncle.   7. *Zgāo* for *zgā*, because the word is definite.   10. The *r* in *rī* is pronounced almost like *rzh* or *rz*.   11. *Dŭkĕn yŭt*, would mean in the act of sitting down ; *dŭksĕ yŭt*, is having sat, is seated.

THE PRODIGAL SON

mĩ   cigi   bŭtsha   nyis   yotpin;   tshŭntsĕs   khŭri
man   one-of   sons   two   were;   small   his

ătā   zĕs   "yoňs-khănī-po   ňarăna toň," khos   khoňa
father-to said "having-come-one me-to give," he   them-to

rănī   săq   nŏrzănpo   zgosĕ   taňs: ẕhăq khăciga
own   all   property   having-divided gave: days few-to

tshŭntsĕ phrūs săq   zdămse   thăqriňs   yulceăň
small   boy   all having-gathered far   country-a-in

soň   yaň eanŭk   rănī   nŏrzăn   săq tsŏqpo laseăň
went and it-in   own   property all   evil   work-in

spŭrs;   năm   săq   khărcī   bā   tshărbăna   dē
wasted;   when   all   spending   make   was-finished that

yulpeăň chŭpo zănrkon   soň,   cho   s̱hăṇte
country-in great   famine went (became), very straitened

soň,   dē   yurpeanŭk   dŭkhăn cigi s̱hitea soň,
became, that   country-in   dweller   one   near went,

khos   khŭrī   ẕhīňŭnĕanŭk   phăq   tshŭā   taňs;
he   his   fields-in   swine   to-graze gave(sent);

khoa   rgosĕtpa (or *rgosĕtpin*)   *norŭnĭs   zăkhănpoe*
him-to   it-was-necessary   goats   eating

kăna khŭri lltoa wăṅ skănŭkʻ, yăṅ susăṅ
from his belly also he-will-fill, and anyonesoever

khoa taṅma mĕtpa. năm khoa hōsh
him-to giving not-was. when him-to sense

yōsĕna (yoṅsĕna) zĕrbā ryăkhs (ryăqs) "ăṅī ătī
having-come to-say began "my father's

khăṅmā tsămtsik yoqpō cigis lltoa skaṅsĕ
house how-many servants one belly having-filled

ṭăkī zĕt, ṅā dīanŭk lltŏkse shīt,
bread eat, I herein having-hungered am-dying,

ṅā laṅse ṅārī ătī shitea chokʻ, yaṅ khoa
I having-risen my father near will-go, and him-to

zĕrŭkh (zĕrŭkʻ) ṅas Khŭdā na yărī nyĕspa băs,
will-say I God and your sin did,

ṅā snei (snā) tsoqspo ma lŭs yărī bŭtshā
I in-future equal not remained your son

zĕrŭkʻ, yărĭs ṅā kaṅkŏl cigā zhŏkʻ." khō
they-will-say, you me labourer one keep." he

laṅsĕna khŭrī ătī shitea soṅ, khō thăqriṅsla
having-risen his father near went, he far

yŏtpin dē kăna khoi ătăs thoṅ yăṅ băṅ khĭrĕna
was that from his father saw and having-run

khorăṅ skĭnzhŭks khyoṅs. phrus zĕs "ṅăs Khŭdā
his neck-embrace brought. son said "I God

na yărī nyĕspa băs, ṅā snei tsoqspo ma
and your sin did, I in-future equal not

lŭs yărī bŭtshā zĕrŭkʻ." ătăs zĕs
remained your son they will-say." father said

"llyăgmoyena llyăgmo gŭncĕk khyoṅse khoa
"good-from good garment having-brought him-to

skon yăṅ khoa kăpshe găṅ skon, yăṅ
put-on, and him-to shoes also put-on, and

lăqpaŭla sŭrdŭps shikʻ toṅ, hălcăn llăṅ phrŭik
hand-to ring one give fat bull son

khyonse   sot,   năs   zok‘   yăn   thădŭk‘,
having-brought kill,   we   shall-eat   and   shall-rejoice,

cī   phărěs   ŭnī   dī   phrū   <u>sh</u>īsětpin   yăn   son,
what   for   my   this   boy   was-dead   and   lived

storbin   dărē   thop.”
was-lost   now   was-obtained.”

khoi   chō   phonō   <u>zh</u>īnsăn   yotpin   khănmī
his   big   brother   field-in   was,   house

<u>sh</u>*itea   llĕwănu   llū   tanmī   skăt‘   cik‘*
near   having-arrived   song   giving-of   noise   one

tshŭr,   yoqpo   cik‘   ciga   “yon”   zĕre
heard,   servant   one   one   “come”   saying

khyonse   trīs   cī   son   khos
having-brought   asked   what   went (happened)   he

zĕs   “khĭrī   tshŭntse   phonō   yŏs   yăn   khĭrī
said   “thy   little   brother   came   and   thy

ătăs   hălcăn   llăn   phrŭik   săs,   dī   phīa   khos
father   fat   bull   son-a   killed,   this   for   he

llanto   phrŭik   săs   phrūla   rgyala   băse
calf   son-a   killed   son-to   well   having-made

lltăs.”   kho   <u>khā</u>   yons   yăn   nănuk   chĕsnī   ma
saw.”   he   anger   came   and   inside   wish   not

yŏs.   ătăs   zgoa   sōse   khoa   lltsăbā
came.   father   outside   having-gone   him   to-explain

ryăk<u>hs</u>,   khos   zĕs   “lltos   năs   lō   disok   cik‘
began,   he   said   “see   I   years   such   some

yărī   khĭdmăt   băs,   yărĕs   nā   măna   răbăq
your   service   made,   you   me   ever   she-goat

cigi   ruig   ma   tans   tā   năs   nărī   rgakhănŭn
one-of   young-one   not   gave   that   I   my   love-ers

na nyambo   thatĕn   dŭktŭk‘;   khĭrī   dī   phrū
with   being-glad   may-sit;   thy   this   son

yon   mana,   dyūs   khĭrī   yotpī   norzănŭn
came   when,   he (who)   thy   being   properties

rŏqsḫkyĕlŭnla (lolimoŭnla)   *tanse*   *spus*   *yĕrĕs*
     harlots-to   having-given   wasted   you

khoi   *phia*   *hălcăn*   *llăn*   *phrŭik'*   *săs."*   *ătăs*
his   for   fat   bull   son-a   killed."   father

zĕs   *"bŭtshā*   *khĕrăn*   *na*   *malpa* (or *bărābăr*)   *nā*
said   "son   thou   then   always   me

năn nyambo   *yŭt.*   *cī*   *nnī*   *yotna*   *dō*   *khĭrī*   *in,*
   with   art. what   mine   is   that   thine   is,

ămmau   *thătpau*   *rgyĕla*   *inmapā,*   *cī*   *phărĕs*   *khĭrī*
   but   rejoicing   good   was,   what   for   thy

dī   *phonō*   *shipin*   *dărē*   *yan*   *son,*   *storbinmapa*
this   brother   had-died   now   also   lived,   lost-was

yăn   *thop."*
also   was-obtained."

Notes.—*zḫăq khăciga,* in a few days, *khăcik'* follows its noun. *khaciga* is dative. *yulceăn, ce* for *ci* contracted from *cik',* one; here indefinite article. *yulpeăn* from *yulpo,* country, and -*ăn,* in. Note cerebral *c* in *chō,* very. *dŭkhăn* for *dŭkkhăn,* sitter, dweller. *tshŭā tans,* sent to graze; purpose may be expressed by *phia* or *phărĕs,* for the sake of, with gerundive infinitive. *skānŭk',* future, for "that he should fill". *susăn,* -*an* indicates -ever. *yărī bŭtshā zĕrŭk',* that people should call me your son. *thăqrinsla,* far; note use of *la.* *llyăgmoyena llyăgmo,* good from good, the best. *thop,* was obtained, Hindi *mĭlā.* *skăt',* voice, noise, language. *rgyala băse,* good having made; *băse* practically means "considering"; cf. Pănjābī, *mārā kărke chăddĕā,* bad having made (i.e. considering or believing it bad) he left it. *thătĕn dŭktŭk',* shall, i.e. may, keep on rejoicing.

VOCABULARY

a, an, *cik'* ; *-ik'* ; see " one ".

able, be, *khyŭtcăs* w. ger. inf.

about, *phīa, phărĕs*, both w. gen.; see " for ".

account, *hĭsāp'* (Urdu *hĭsāb*).

advisable, be, *rgoshăs* w. ger. inf.

affair, matter, *tăm, spĕra*.

after, prep. *rgyaba* w. gen., adv. *rgyap'na* ; after that, then, *dē kăna*.

again, *yăṅ*.

age, *nasō*.

agree, *nyancăs*.

air, *llŭṅpō*.

all, *săq, tshaṅma*.

allow, give leave, *rokhsăt taṅcăs* (Urdu *rŭkhṣăt*); allow to, *cŭkcăs* w. root of verb.

almond, *badām* (Urdu *bādām*).

alone, *cik' cik'* (one one).

also, *wăṅ*.

always, *malpa, bărābăr* (Urdu).

ancient, *shnyiṅma*.

and, *yăṅ, na*.

anger, *khā, khā*.

angry, to be, *khā yoṅcăs* (anger to come).

ankle, *(kaṅ)tshiks*.

annoy, *zgrăncăs*.

answer, n., *jawāb* (Urdu *jăwāb*); v., *jawāb taṅcăs*.

ant, *khărkhŭṭā*.

anyhow, *gătsuga*.

anyone, *sū, sū cik'* ; anyone whosoever, *susăṅ*.

appear, *thoṅcăs*.

apple, *kŭshū*.

apricot, *cŭbī*.

arise, *laṅshăs*.

arm, n., *phyăqpa*.

around, *khorpō* w. gen.

arrive, *llĕpcăs*.

ascend, *zyăqcăs*.

ask, *trīcăs* ; ask for, *shtsŏtcăs*.

ass, *boṅbū* (male or female) ; male, *boṅpho* ; female, *boṅmo*.

assist, *mădăd bacăs* w. dat. (Urdu *mădăd*).

attempt, v., *shtamcăs*.

await, *ḍăṅ bacăs*.

awaken, trans. and intrans., *tsătcăs*.

back, n., *shŭl* (the *l* in this word is very liquid or dental).

bad, *tsoqpō*.

bag (cloth), *zgiwū* ; (leather, big), *kyĕlba* ; (do., small), *kyĕlbū*.

baggage, *călăq*.

balances, *ṭakari* (? Panj. *trăkṛī*).

bald, *phăṭā*.

ball (wooden for polo), *polō*.

bank (of river, etc.), *zŭr*.

bark (of tree), *shŭm brăkhs*.

bark, v., *zŭkcăs*.

barley, *năs*.

basket, *tsĕpo*.

bat (animal), *tshănbī*.

be, *yocăs, incăs*.

beak, *khămcū*.

beam of wood (large), *mărdŭṅ*; (small), *phyĕms*.

bear, n., *drĕnmau* (*au*, as English "awe").

beard, *smyănrā*.

beat, *rdŭṅcăs*.

beautiful, *rdēmo*; see "good".

become, *chācăs, chĕcăs* (i.e. go).

bed, *carpa* (Urdu *cārpāi*).

bee, *toṅzē*.

before, *snā, snănla*, w. gen., adv., do.

beg, *lltsăṅcăs*.

begin, *ryăqshăs*.

behind, *rgyaba* w. gen.

behold, *lltacăs*.

belly, *lltoă'*.

below, *yoq* w. gen. (or *yoga*), adv. *yoqtŭk*.

beside, *shitea, shănla, dĕr*.

big, *chopo, chō* or *cho, rgyălpo*.

bind, *ciṅcăs*.

birch, *stăqpa*; birch bark, *kroa*.

bite, *căcăs*.

bitter, *khăṇtē*.

black, *năqpo*.

blind, *zhărbā*.

blood, *khrăq*.

blue, *sṅŭnpo*; sky-blue, *nămdoq*.

body, *rgō*.

boil (cook), *skolcăs*.

bone, *rŭspā*.

book, *shŏqbū, shŏgbū*.

boot, *kăpshā*.

born, be, *skyĕcas, ldăncăs*.

bowl, metal, *mŭr(h)*; wooden, earthen, *photō*.

boy, *phrū, bŭtshā* (latter especially son).

branch, *yăldăq*.

bread, *ṭaikī, ṭăkī* (*ai* in *ṭaikī*, like *a* in "man"—Aryan word).

break, *căqcăs*; see "cut".

breast, *brăṅ*; woman's, *pipī(h)*.

bridge, *zămbā*; rope do., *llcŭkzăm*.

bridle (rein), *străp*.

bring, *khyoṅcăs*.

brother, *phonō*.

buffalo, *mahē bălăṅ* (*mahē*— Aryan word).

bug, *cărī*.

build, *shtsikcăs*.

bull, *llăṅ, bălăṅ* (*bălăṅ* is also cow).

bullet, *rĭṇdī*.

burn, trans., *tŭkcăs*; intrans., *dŭkshăs*.

butter, *mărh*; butter-milk, *dărba*.

buy, *nyōcăs, ṅnyōcăs, ṅnyūcăs*.

calf (animal), *llaṅto*.

calf of leg, *zgima*.

call, *yoṅ zĕrcăs*, i.e. say "come".

camel, *shṅăboṅ*.

carpenter, *shiṅkhăn*.

carpet, *sătrănj* (Urdu *shătrănjī*)

cast, v., *phaṅcăs*.

cat, *bilā́* (male or female—an Aryan word).

catch, *zŭṅcăs*.

causative, to make verbs causative *cŭkcăs* is used with the root; see "permit".

cause, v. trans., *cŭkcăs* w. root of other verb.

cave, *băhō*.

chain, n., *scăqthŭr*.

chamber, *năṅ*.

change, *spocăs*.

cheat, *dŭkha tancăs* (Hindi *dhōkhā*).

cheek, *rdoṅ* (face).

chemise (shirt), *kŭrtănī* (Hindi *kŭrtā*).

chenar-tree, *shiṅrgyăl*.

chicken, *bia phrū*.

child, *phrū*.

chin, *kŭksko*.

clean, adj., *kărpo* (i.e. white), *săfa, săṅsăṅ* (Urdu *șāf, șāfā*); v. trans., same with *bacăs*, make.

clock, *băzha* (Hindi *băje*); look at one's watch, *nimā lltacăs*; i.e. see day.

cloth, *răs*; see "garment".

clothe oneself, *goncăs*; clothe someone else, *skoncăs*.

cloud, *sprin*; v., cloud over, *năm khŏrcăs*.

cock, *biā, biaphō*.

cold, be, *khyăqshas, khyĕqshas*; n., *graṅmo.*

collar, *goṅrtsā*.

collect, *zdămcăs, jăma bacăs* (Urdu *jămă'*).

come, *yoṅcăs*.

command, *hŭkm tancăs* (Urdu *hŭkm*).

compassion, *insăp* (Urdu *inșāf*).

complain, *ărzī tancăs* (Urdu *'ărzī*).

conceal, *zdokcăs*.

conclude (finish), *tshăr cŭkcăs*; be concluded, *tshărcăs*.

conquer, *rgyălcăs*.

content, *norō*; see "good".

cook, v. (in water), *skolcăs*; bake bread, *shcocăs*.

corn (wheat), *krōh*.

correct, adj., *țhik'* (Hindi *țhīk*); v. trans., *țhik' bacăs, țhig bacăs*.

cost, *rĭn*.

cough, n., *khokhs*; v., *khokh-shăs*.

country, *yul, yulpo*; see "village".

cow, *bā*.

cry, v., *ṅūcăs*.

cup, *karẽ*.

cut (cloth), *cătcăs*; (hair), *brăqcăs*; other things, *căqcăs*; see "break".

damage, n., *notpa*.

dance, *stsĕcăs*.

dark (light failing), *țhŭp*; become dark, *țhŭp chĕcăs*.

day, *nimá, zhăq*; see "to-day", "to-morrow", "yesterday".

deaf, *gŭt*.

dear (loved), *scĕspa*; (not cheap), *nintsẽ*.

deceive, *dŭkha tancăs* (Hindi *dhōkhā*).

deep, *khŭmbú*.

descend, *băpshăs*.

descent, *thŭrbăps*.

desert, leave, *phŭte tancăs*.

desire, *rgoshăs*; see "necessary".

destroy, _shik'căs_, _phăna bacăs_
(Urdu _fănā_).

devil, _drĕ(h)_.

dew, _zĭlpa_.

die, _shicăs_.

dirt, _trima_.

dirty, _năqpo_, _trimacăn_, _stsŏqpo_.

dispute, _ṭăṅ_ ; v., _ṭăṅ taṅcăs_.

divide, _zgocăs_.

do, _bacăs_.

dog, _khī_ ; female do., _khimo_.

door, _zgō_.

down, _yoq_, _yoqtŭk'_, _thŭr_,
thŭrŭk'.

draw, pull, _thĕncăs_ ; draw
water, _phiṅcăs_, _phīcăs_.

dream, n., _nilăm_ ; v., _nilăm
lltăcăs_.

drink, _thŭṅcăs_.

drop of water, _caṅthī_.

drug, _smăn_.

dry, adj., _skambo_ ; become dry,
skamshăs.

dumb, _shkăndik'_.

dust, _sa sŭp_ ; dust in air,
tshŭma.

duty, use _rgoshăs_, be necessary,
advisable, or word for "good".

ear (part of body), _shnā_ ; (of
corn), _snima_.

early, _mōtŭk_.

earth, _sā_ ; land, _zhiṅ_ ; see
"field".

east, _shărsa_.

easy, _yaṅmo_.

eat, _zacăs_.

egg, _ṭhŭl_.

eight, _rgyăt_.

eighteen, _cŭggyăt_.

eighty, _rgyacū_ ; eighty-one,
kyăqshik' ; eighty-two, _kyăq-
nyis_, _kyăgnyis_ ; eighty-three,
kyăqsŭm ; eighty-four, _kyăq-
zbzhī_, _kyăzbzhī_ ; eighty-five,
kyagā ; eighty-six, _kyarŭk'_ ;
eighty - seven, _kyăbdŭn_ ;
eighty - eight, _kyăbgyăt_ ;
eighty-nine, _kyărgū_.

elbow, _krimokhs_.

elephant, _llăṅphoce_.

eleven, _cŭkshik'_.

embrace, n., _skĭnzhŭks_ ; v.,
shĭnzhŭks khyoṅcăs.

equal, _ḍăṇḍa_ ; equal to, i.e.
of sufficient merit for,
tsoqspo.

error, _gălăt_ (Urdu).

everyone, _su săq_ ; see "all" ;
everything, _cisăq_ ; every-
where, _ga măltsha_.

expel, _phīcăs_, _phiṅcăs_.

explain, _lltsăpcăs_.

extinguished, be (fire), _mẽ(h)_,
shicăs.

eye, _mīk'_, _mīk(h)_ ; eyelid,
mīkshpăkhs ; eyelash, _mīk-
shŭq_ ; eyebrow, _smĭnma_ ;
eyeball, _rgyălmo_.

face, _rdoṅ_.

fade, _skamshăs_ ; see "dry".

fall, v., _hyaṅa chĕcăs_, _zgĭrie
chĕcăs_.

false, _rzon_, _rzon jan_ (man).

family, _zănzos_.

famine, _zănrkon_.

far, _thăqriṅs_.

fast, n., _rozā_ (Urdu) ; v., _rozā
dŭkcăs_ (i.e. sit).

fast, adj., *khăsăr*, also *băncăn* (runner).

fat, *hălcăn*.

father, *ăta*.

fear, v., *zhikshăs*.

fever, *lŭtpa, chăccū*.

few, *khăcik‘*.

field, *zhin*.

fifteen, *cogă*.

fifty, *gapcū*; fifty-one, *gacik‘*; fifty-two, *ganyis, ganis*; fifty-three, *gasŭm*; fifty-four, *găzhbzhī*; fifty-five, *gană*; fifty-six, *garŭk‘*; fifty-seven, *găbdŭn*; fifty-eight, *găb‘ gyăt*; fifty-nine, *gărgū*.

fight, n., *ṭan*; v., *ṭan tancăs*.

fill, *skancăs*.

finger, *zū(h)*.

fire, *mẽ(h)*; fireplace (Hindi *cŭlhā*), *thăp*; v. (a gun), *tŭăq tancăs*.

fish, *inyā(h)*.

fist, *mŭlṭŭp*.

five, *gā*.

flea, *kishik‘*.

flour, *băqphé*.

flow (water), *dŭlĕn dŭkcăs, dŭlcăs*.

flower, *mĕndŭq*.

fly, n., *pīshu*; v., *phŭrcăs*.

foot, *kanma*.

for, for sake of, because of, *phīa, phărĕs*, w. gen.

forehead, *sprălbá*.

forget, *rjĕtcăs*.

forgive, *măphi bacăs* (Urdu *mŭ‘āfī*).

forgiveness, *măphi*.

forty, *zhip‘cū*; forty-one, *zhăqshik‘*; forty-two, *zhăqnis, zhăgnis*; forty-three, *zhăqsŭm*; forty-four, *zhăzhbzhī*; forty-five, *zhănă*; forty-six, *zhărŭk‘*; forty-seven, *zhăbdŭn*; forty-eight, *zhăbgyăt*; forty-nine, *zhărgū*.

four, *zbzhī*.

fourteen, *cŭzbzhī*.

Friday, *shŭkŭr, jŭma* (Panj. *shŭkkăr*, Urdu *jŭm‘a*).

friend, *rgăkhăn* (from *rgă*, love).

frog, *zbălpa*.

from, *kăna, na*.

fruit, *phălu*.

full, *skanse*; see "fill".

garden, *băq*.

garment, *gŭncā, gŭncĕk‘*.

gather, *zdămcăs, jăma bacăs* (Urdu *jămă‘*).

ghi, *zhŭt măr(h)*.

gift, *inăm* (Urdu *in‘ām*).

girl, *bomō*.

give, *tancăs*.

glass, *shisha* (Urdu); see "mirror".

go, *chăcăs, chĕcăs*; past, *son*; also *dŭlcăs, drŭlcăs*.

goat, *răskyĕs, nor*; female do., *răbăq*.

God, *Khŭdā, Ălla* (when inflected form required *Khŭdā* is used, not *Ălla*).

gold, *sĕr*.

good, *rgyalba, llyaqmo (llyaqmo*,

llyagmo), noro, rgĕla, rgela,
rgyala.

grandfather (either side), apo.

grandmother (either side), api.

grandson (either side), tshō.

grape, rgŭn.

grass, <u>sh</u>tsoa.

graze, trans. and intrans.,
tshocăs.

great, chō, chopo, chŭpo (c some-
times cerebral).

green, sñŭnpo.

grind (corn, etc.), thăqcăs.

ground, n., sā, zămīn (Urdu).

gun, tuăq.

hair, ryĕl.

hairy, ryĕlcăn.

half, phĕnăn, phĕt'.

hand, lăqpa.

harlot, lolimo, roq<u>sh</u>kyĕl.

he, khō.

health, in good, rgyala; see
"good".

hear, tshŭrcăs, nyăncăs.

heart, sñiñ.

heat, n., tshăt; v., strocăs.

heavy, sciṇte.

heel, s'ḥtiñma.

hen, biā, biāmo.

her (gen.), khoi; (acc.), khō,
khoa.

here, dīr, diltĕk', dyūe, dyūa,
dīka.

hill, rī.

him, khō, khoa.

hinder, skilcăs.

his, khoi.

hit, rdŭñcăs.

horse, <u>s</u>tā.

hot, tshănté.

house, khyăṅma.

how, gătsuga; how much,
many, tsămtsik, tsămpa,
tsăm.

hungry, be, lltokcăs.

hunt, lliṅs bacăs; thing
hunted, lliṅs.

huqqa, cilim (Urdu cĭlăm).

I, ñā.

ibex, etc., skin, <u>sh</u>a(h).

in, prepositional suffix, -ăñ, -ā̃,
-nŭk.

inhabitant, dŭkhăn, dŭkkhăn
(sitter).

inside, adv., năñños, nañños
lltik'.

join, zbrăqcăs, thŭtcăs.

jump, v., choṅ<u>sh</u>as, choṅspaṅ
căcăs.

keep, <u>zh</u>ăkcăs.

kernel, <u>sh</u>tsū.

key, kulik.

kill, sătcăs.

knee, puksmo; kneecap, mĕloñ.

kneel, pŭgzgăṅa dŭkcăs.

knife, grī.

know how to, nyăncăs w. ger.
inf.

knuckle, tsiks.

labourer, kăñkŏl.

ladder, kăska.

lamp, săr.

land, <u>zh</u>iñ.

laugh, v., rgotcăs.

lazy, dorde mĕtkhăn.

leaf loma(h).

leg (between hip and knee),
<u>sh</u>ăsna; see "calf", "shin".

lift, *khŭrcăs, thyaqcăs.*

light, n., *ŏt* ; adj. (not dark), *yaṅmo.*

lightning, *llŏq.*

lip, *khălpăq* ; upper lip, *goṅma khălpăq* ; lower lip, *yoqma khălpăq.*

little, a little, *ṅnintse, rzashik‘, rzăspăs* ; see " small ".

live (dwell), *dŭkcăs* ; (be alive), *soncăs.*

living, *sonte.*

long, adj., *riṅmo.*

look, *llthăcăs, thoṅcăs.*

lose, *skĕlcăs* ; be lost, *storcăs.*

lota (brass vessel), *kărī.*

louse, *shik‘.*

love, n., *rgā* ; v., *rgalŭks bacăs.*

lower, *yoqma, yogma.*

lukewarm, *drŭnmo.*

mad, *drĕbyĕr.*

make, *bacăs.*

man, *mi̇̃.*

manure, *lŭt.*

many, see " much " ; how many, see " how ".

marriage, *băqston.*

matter, affair, *spĕra, spĭrék‘, tăm.*

me, *ṅā.*

micturate, *llcĭn taṅcăs, phista taṅcăs* ; see " outside ".

middle (in the), w. gen. (i.e. between), *băr, shkil* ; adj., *bărpa, shkilpa* (i.e. middle one).

milk, *ŭrjĕn.*

mirror, *ăina* (Urdu *āīna*).

Monday, *tsăndrăl* (Aryan word).

monkey, *spĕrī* ; female do., *spĕrmo.*

moon, *lzaimo.*

morning, *mōtŭk, sṅamo.*

mother, *ăma.*

mourn *mŭcăs, mătăm bacăs* (latter especially applied to mourning ' during Muharram).

moustache, *sămdăl.*

mouth, *khălpăq* (also lip).,

much, *maṅmo* ; how much, see " how ".

mud, *ldŏq* ; for plastering, *qălăq.*

mulberry, *osé(h).*

my, *ṅnī.*

nail (of finger or toe), *sĭnmo* ; (of metal), *zĕr.*

name, n., *miṅ.*

navel, *lltĭa.*

near, *nimo.*

necessary, be, *rgoshăs.*

needle, *khăp.*

neigh, *boshăs* (w. *shtā, ṣtā,* as nom.).

never, *mana* w. neg.

nine, *rgū.*

nineteen, *cŭrŭgū.*

ninety, *rbŭkcū* ; ninety-one, *koqshik‘* ; ninety-two, *koqnis, kognis* ; ninety-three, *koqsŭm* ; ninety-four, *koqzbzhī, kozbzhī* ; ninety-five, *kŏbga* ; ninety-six, *korŭk‘* ; ninety-seven, *kŏbdŭn* ; ninety-eight, *kŏbgyăt* ; ninety-nine, *kŏrgū.*

nipple, *pipī(h)*.

no, not, *ma*, *mĭ*, w. neg. of verb; is or are not, *mĕt*, *min*.

noise, *skăt'* (voice).

nose, *snămtshŭl*.

now, *dăre*.

nowhere, *gărăṅ* w. neg.

obtained, be, *thopcăs*.

old, *apo*, *rgăskhăn*, *chi mĭ*.

on, prep., *kā*.

one, *cik'*.

ordinary, *chon*.

our; thine and ours, *ṅātī*; ours, not thine, *ṅācī*.

outside, adv., *zgō*, *phista*.

pain, n., *zĕrmo*.

pair, *zŭn*.

palm of hand, *liphăt*.

pause, *ṭhĕm bacās*, *gyĕr bacās*.

pay, n., *lla(h)*, *tălăb* (Urdu).

pear, *nyoṭĭ*.

pen, *qălăm* (Urdu).

pepper (red), *nyĕrma*; (black), *rilbū*.

permit, *cŭkcăs*, with root of other verb.

perspiration, *shmŭl*, *tshătpa*.

pice, *pĕṅĕ(h)*.

place, n., *măltsha*; v., *zhăqcăs*.

plant, v. trans. (of trees), *tsŭkcăs*.

plaster (with mud), *qălăq bacăs*.

plough, n. (parts), *shŏl*, *shŏl da*; v., *zhiṅ shmŭcăs*, *shmŏs bacăs*.

poplar, *zbyĕrpa*.

pray, *phyăq bacăs*.

prayer, *phyăq*.

press, v. trans., *năncăs*.

price, *rĭn*, *rĭnpo*.

property, *nŏrzăn*, *ṇŏrzănpo*.

pull, *thĕncăs*.

push, *phulcăs*.

put on (clothes), to oneself, *goncăs*; to someone else, *skoncăs*.

quickly, *lăgor*.

rain, *chărpa*; v., *chărpa yoṅcăs*.

ram, *phulăqs*.

raw, *ma tshŏskhăn* (not well cooked or unripe).

read, *sĭlcăs*.

red, *mărpo*.

rejoice, *thătcăs*.

rejoicing, *thătpaŭ*.

relate, *go cŭkcăs*.

remain (metaphorical, be considered), *lŭshăs*.

rice, *brăs*.

ride, *zhŏncăs*; cause to ride, *skyoncăs*, *zhŏn cŭkcăs*.

rind, *spis*.

ring, n., *sŭrdŭps*.

ripe, *tshŏskhăn*.

river, *rgyamtso*.

rope, *thakpa*.

rub, *skucăs*.

run, *baṅ taṅcăs*, *baṅ khĭrcăs*; run away, *shorcăs*.

rupee, *shmŭl*, *kĭrmo*, *ḍăbăl*.

saddle, *zgā*.

salt, *tshā*.

sand, *byĕma*.

Saturday, *shiṅshĕr* (Aryan word).

say, *zĕrcăs*.

scratch, v., *brăpcăs.*

see, *lltacăs, thoṅcas.*

seed, *son.*

self (myself, himself, etc.), *răṅ.*

send, *kălcăs.*

sense, *hōsh* (Urdu).

servant, *yoqpo, naukăr* (Urdu).

serve, *khĭdmăt bacăs.*

service, *khĭdmăt* (Urdu).

seven, *ṛdŭn.*

seventeen, *cŭbdŭn.*

* seventy, *ṛdŭncu;* seventy-one, *tŏncik';* seventy-two, *tŏnnyis;* seventy-three, *tŏnsŭm;* seventy - four, *tŏnzbzhī, tŏzbzhī;* seventy-five, *tŏngā;* seventy-six, *tŏnrŭk';* seventy-seven, *tŏbdŭn;* seventy-eight, *tŏnrgyăt;* seventy - nine, *tŏnrgū.*

sew, *tsĕmcăs.*

she, *khō.*

sheep, *lŭk(h), lŭăq(h).*

sheet, *tsădăr* (Urdu *cādăr*).

shin, *shkăṅ.*

shop, *hăṭī* (Panj. *hăṭṭī*); shopman, *hăṭīpa.*

show, *stăncăs.*

shut, *cŭkcăs;* see "permit".

silver, *shmul.*

sin, *nyĕspa.*

sing, *llū taṅcăs;* singing, *llū.*

sir (in address), *hăsa, zhū.*

sister (older than person spoken of), *ăche;* (younger than do.), *momō.*

sit, *dŭkcăs.*

six, *trŭk'.*

sixteen, *cărŭk'.*

sixty, *ṭŭkcū;* sixty-one, *răqshik';* sixty-two, *răqnyis, răgnyis;* sixty-three, *răqsŭm;* sixty-four, *răzhbzhī;* sixty-five, *rănā;* sixty-six, *rarŭk';* sixty-seven, *răbdŭn;* sixty-eight, *răbgyăt;* sixty-nine, *rărgū.*

sky, *năm.*

sleep, v., *nyĕlcăs, nyit loqcăs.*

slip, *khăṭi, rgyĕpcăs.*

slowly, *kŭlē.*

small, *ṅnintse, tshŭntse.*

smell, n., *trih;* v. intrans., *trih yoṅcăs;* v. trans., *snŭmcăs.*

snake, *zbrŭl.*

soap, *săbŭn* (Urdu *sābăn*).

sole of foot, *somās.*

some, a little, *zăshik';* several, *khăcik';* a good many, say twenty to fifty, *băqcik';* something, *cithoṅ;* nothing, *caṅ ma.*

son, *bŭtshā, phrū.*

sour, *skyurmo, skyurmō.*

sow, n., *phăq.*

sow, v., *tăpcăs;* see "plant".

speak, *zĕrcăs.*

spring, n., *chumĭκ'* (water-eye).

stand, *laṅshăs, lāshăs.*

star, *skărma.*

steal, *skŭcăs.*

step, *gomba.*

stick, n., *bĕrkha.*

stomach, *lltŏá.*

stone, *ṛdŏá;* fruit stone (as apricot), *yăqpa, păqspa.*

straitened, in difficulties, *shăṇṭe.*

stream, *grokpo.*

strength, *dorde.*

strip off (clothes), *gŭncā phŭtcăs.*

strong, *dordecăn.*

summit, *gō.*

sun, *nima* ; sunlight, *nima.*

Sunday, *ădit* (Aryan word).

swallow, v., *s͟hmitcăs.*

sweet, *n̄ărmo, n̄ărmō.*

swine, *phăq.*

tadpole, *zărbu.*

tail, *z͟hŭgma.*

take, *lĭncăs, lĕncăs* ; take away, *khĕrcăs.*

tank, *rzin̄.*

tax (land-tax), *băp.*

tea, *cā, cek.*

ten, *s͟hcū.*

tent, *zbrā.*

than, *wăsăn̄.*

that, *khō, eu* ; plur., *khon̄, khŏn̄tăn̄, ewŭn.*

then, *dei̯ wăgzla* ; after that, *dē kăna.*

there, *er, ĕltĕk‘, ēka.*

they, *khon̄, khŏn̄tăn̄.*

thief, *s͟hkŭnma.*

thing, *n̄ŏr* (property) ; nothing, *can̄ ma.*

think, *sămba bacăs.*

thirst, *skoms.*

thirsty (be), *skomcăs.*

thirteen, *cŭksŭm.*

thirty, *sŭmcū* ; thirty - one, *soqs͟hik‘* ; thirty-two, *soqnyis, sognyis* ; thirty-four, *soq-zbz͟hī, sozbzhi* ; thirty-five, *sogā* ; thirty-six, *sozdrŭk‘* ; thirty-seven, *sopdŭn* ; thirty-

eight, *sopgyăt* ; thirty-nine, *sorgū.*

this, *dyū* ; plur., *dyūŭn.*

thou, *khĕrăn̄* ; see “ you ”.

thousand, *ston̄.*

thread, n., *skŭtpa.*

three, *sŭm.*

throat, *găṇdrū.*

throw, *phan̄căs.*

thumb, *thĕpo.*

thunder, *brŭk* ; v., *brŭk bos͟hăs.*

Thursday, *brĕspăt* (Aryan word).

thus, *etsuga.*

thy, *khĕrī.*

time (as in four times, etc.), *tshĕr.*

to, suffix, *-la,* or use “ near ”, “ beside ”.

to-day, *dirin̄.*

toe, *thĕpo.*

to-morrow, *ăské* ; day after to-morrow, *năn̄s* ; day after that, *z͟hăq zbz͟hī* (four days), and so on.

tongue, *llce(h).*

tooth, *so(h).*

tremble, *dărcăs.*

trouble, n., *n̄ărpa, n̄ăqspa, n̄ăqs.*

trousers, *dĕrma.*

trunk (of tree), *ḍim.*

truth, *măntăqs* ; speak truth, *măntăqs zĕrcăs.*

Tuesday, *ăn̄gāri.*

twelve, *cŭgnis.*

twenty, *nīs͟hū, nyīs͟hū* ; twenty-one, *s͟htsăqs͟hik‘* ; twenty-two, *s͟htsăqnyis, s͟htsăgnis* ; twenty - three, *s͟htsăqsŭm* ;

twenty - four, _shtsăqzbzhī_, _shtsăzbzhī_ ; twenty - five, _shtsăga_ ; twenty-six, _shtsăzdruk'_; twenty-seven, _shtsăpdŭn_ ; twenty-eight, _shtsăpgyăt_; twenty-nine, _shtsărgŭ_.

twin, _tsănya_.

twine, n., _thō_.

twist, v., _llcūcăs_.

two, _nyis_.

ugly, _lŭqs mĕt_.

uncle, _ăta_ (father).

understand, _sheshăs_, see "think"; cause to understand, _lltsăpcăs_.

unripe, _ma tshoskhăn_.

upon, _kā_.

upper, _goṅma_.

urinate, _llcin tañcăs_, _phista tañcăs_.

urine, _llcin_.

very, _ma_, _maṅmo_ (much).

village, _yul_, _yulpo_, _graū_ (Aryan).

vine, _rgŭn_.

wait, _thĕm bacăs_, _gyĕr bacăs_ ; as imperat., wait! _misto_.

walk, _dŭlcăs_, _drŭlcăs_ ; cause to walk, _strŭlcăs_.

wall, _rtsikpa_.

walnut (tree and fruit), _stărga_.

wash oneself, _shkyĕlcăs_ ; wash something, _khrucăs_.

waste, v., _spŭrcăs_.

water, _shū_, _chū_.

watercourse for fields, _yurba_.

way, _lăm_.

we (including thee), _ṅataṅ_ ; (excluding thee), _ṅáca_.

Wednesday, _bōdŭ_ (Hindi _bŭddh_).

well (of water), _chŭdóṅ_.

what, adj., _gā_ ; pron., _cī_.

when, _năm_.

where, _găr_, _găltĕk'_, _gĕika_ ; wherever, _gărăṅ_.

white, _kărpo_.

whitewash, _rtsikăr_ ; v., _rtsikăr tañcăs_, _rtsikăr rgyăpcăs_.

who, _sū_, _gaŭ_ ; whoever, _susăṅ_.

why, _cīa_.

window, _bărbăn_ ; glass of window, _shisha_ (Urdu _shīsha_).

with (along with), _na nyambo_.

work, n., _lăs_ ; v., _lăz bacăs_.

worthless, _dorde ṅănpa_.

wrist, _tshiks_, _laqtshiks_.

write, _zbricăs_.

yak, _yăq_ ; fem., _yăqmo_, _yăgmo_ ; hybrid, from yak and cow, _zo(h)_ ; fem., _zomo(h)_ ; from bull and yak cow, _lltor_ ; fem., _lltormo_.

year, _lō_: names of years in cycle of twelve: (1) _bilō_, (2) _llăṅlō_, (3) _stăqlō_, (4) _yŭslō_, (5) _brŭklō_, (6) _zbrŭllō_, (7) _shtalō_, (8) _lŭklō_, (9) _sprilō_, (10) _calō_, (11) _khilō_, (12) _phăqlō_.

The meanings correspond to the Tibetan words below : (1) mouse-year, (2) ox-year, (3) tiger-year, (4) hare-year, (5) dragon-year, (6) snake-year, (7) horse-year, (8) sheep-year, (9) monkey-year,

(10) bird-year, (11) dog-year, (12) pig-year.

About the Tibetan year-cycle, which Purik obviously follows, the Rev. Evan Mackenzie writes : " Tibetans reckon time by using the names of twelve animals: *byi*, mouse ; *glang*, ox ; *stag*, tiger ; *yos*, hare ; *abrug*, dragon ; *sbrul*, snake ; *sta*, horse ; *lug*, sheep ; *spre*, monkey ; *bya*, bird ; *kyi*, dog ; *phag*, pig. With these they combine the five elements : wood, fire, earth, iron, and water. They get cycles of sixty years by multiplying these together. 1914 is called the ' wood dragon year '."

yes, *ōna*.

yesterday, *gondē* ; day before yesterday, *khărtsăn zhăq* ; day before that, *dŭnma zhăq*.

you, *khĭntăṅ*, polite ; sing., *yĕrăṅ, yărăṅ* ; plur., *yăntăṅ* ; *see* " thou ".

young, *tshŭntse*, (animal) *ruig*.

your, *khĭntī* ; polite, s., *yĕrī, yărī* ; pl., *yăntī* ; *see* "thy".

Note.—In Urdu words *ṣ* indicates the Arabic letter *ṣād* and is pronounced *s*.

LOWER KANAURI

Introduction

Lower Kănaurī is so called to distinguish it from the main Kănaurī language, which may be called Standard Kănaurī. Kănaurī is spoken in the Satlaj Valley and sub-valleys for a distance of 100 miles measured along the river banks. It begins at a point 2 miles 'beyond Sărāhăn, which is 18 miles from Rāmpūr and 90 miles from Simla, and extends to beyond mile 192 from Simla. It includes the whole Satlaj basin for that distance. Lower Kănaurī is spoken on the north bank of the Satlaj for 12 miles, from mile 92 to mile 104. It is closely allied to the standard dialect, but differs from it in a number of particulars. It is one of the complex pronominalized Tibeto-Himalayan languages, and shows many signs of a Mŭndā substratum. The total number of Kănaurī speakers is about 23,000, but there are no available figures for Lower Kănaurī.

Literature

About Lower Kănaurī nothing has been written. I have written a Grammar of Standard Kănaurī for the Zeitschrift den Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. lxiii, pp. 661 ff., 1909, and a Kănaurī–English, English–Kănaurī vocabulary, which appeared as a monograph of the Royal Asiatic Society. For the relation of Kănaurī to other languages Dr. Sten Konow's account in the *Linguistic Survey of India*, vol. iii, pt. i, should be consulted. Pănḍĭt Ṭĭkā Rām's Grammar and Vocabulary were published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Pronunciation

The pronunciation is much like that of the standard dialect, but is not so difficult for Europeans. The half

uttered k^c is much more like an ordinary k, though like all surd letters it is liable to become sonant before a sonant consonant.

Cerebral letters are found, but can hardly be said to be very common. $ḍ$ is common owing to its occurring in the verb substantive $ḍūk$, etc.; $ṭ$ and $ṇ$ are much less common. I do not recall an example of $ṛ$. Cerebral c is sometimes heard as in $çhū$, why, and $çhog$, what. It is c pronounced far back against the hard palate.

r is always trilled.

n, l are as in English.

c like ch in "church", but unrounded and without aspiration.

A final surd stop consonant is sometimes aspirated, as $tŏăth$ for $tŏăt$, bring out, imperat. of $toṅmu$; $dhămkh$, good, for $dămk$. This aspiration is much commoner in the standard dialect.

The language likes two sonants and two surds to be together, hence sonants are changed to surds and surds to sonants. Cf. $riṅs$, sister, gen. $riṅzŭ$; $riṅb^a$, for $riṅ-p^a$, in the field; $guṭp^a$, for $guḍp^a$, to the hand; $yŏkshiz$ $ăzh$, a reared goat, for $yŏkshis$ $ăzh$.

Vowels.—$ā$ is the long Italian vowel.

a the same, but short.

$ă$ as u in "butter".

$ᵃ$ the sound of a in "around", French e in "je", German e in "gerade".

eu the same, but longer.

$ö$ the same, but still longer, practically the German $ö$.

$ĕ$ the English e in "then".

e a vowel between French $é$ and $è$.

$ē$ the same, but longer.

i the Italian i.

$ī$ the same, but longer.

$ĭ$ the English i in "fin", but narrower.

$ō$ is the long narrow Italian o.

o the same, but shorter.

ŏ practically the English *o* in "long".

au nearly the same, but longer.

au̅ the same, but still longer.

ū is the long English *u* of "rule", but narrower.

u the same, but shorter.

ŭ the *u* of "pull", but narrower, not so narrow as the two preceding.

ü is like German *ü*, but very short.

A vowel sometimes ends with the sharp jerk known as the "glottal stop" (see Introduction to Jŭbbăḷ Dialects). This has been indicated by the sign ' after the letter, thus: *ka'*, thou; *dŏā'*, near, beside; *sẖā'*, meat.

Some words are pronounced with a high tone, the voice falling slightly after the accent. Examples of words so pronounced are: *māg*, will not go; *răṅ* or *răṅkh*, high (as distinguished from *răṅ* or *răṅh*, horse, mare); *māz*, *mãz*, bad, ill-looking.

In the following pages the same word sometimes appears in two or three slightly different forms. This is due to the fact that there are varieties of pronunciation which are worth preserving.

Noun

Number.—There are two numbers, singular and plural; the dual is confined to pronouns and verbs.

Gender.—There is no grammatical gender.

Case.—The cases may be reduced to three—the nominative, genitive and agent. The genitive is almost invariably used before prepositions. The termination is *u* for the singular and *n* for the plural. The agent ends in *s* both singular and plural. It is used with all parts of transitive verbs instead of the nominative case. Sometimes the nominative case is used for it even with transitive verbs. With intransitive verbs the nominative case is always used.

Pronouns

Number.—The 1st and 2nd personal pronouns have three numbers—singular, dual and plural; the 1st person having an inclusive as well as an exclusive dual, the former including and the latter excluding the person spoken to. Thus, in saying to a servant " we shall lunch together to-day ", if *kashū* were used it would mean that master and servant were to lunch together, but if *nisī* were used it would be merely informing the servant that a guest was to lunch with the master.

Relative.—There are no relative pronouns, the interrogative pronouns being used in place of them. The ending -*ăn* indicates the idea of " -ever ", as in whatever, whoever; thus *chŏgyăn*, whatever.

Verb

Verb Substantive.—There are two bases, each with a present and a past. In Standard Kănaurī the forms are (1st sing.) pres. *tog'* and *dūg'*, in Lower Kănaurī *tᵃdk* and *ḍūk*; the past forms are Standard Kănaurī *tokeg'* and *dūeg'*, in Lower Kănaurī *tötkyidk* and *ḍūgik*. The *d* of the standard dialect becomes *ḍ* in Lower Kănaurī.

Dual forms.—All tenses have special forms for the exclusive dual, which occurs in the 1st person only, and for the 2nd pers. dual. The inclusive dual uses the form of the 1st plur. The exclusive dual ends in *siṅ* and the 2nd dual in *c*, the 1st pers. pl. and 1st inclusive dual end in *nmiṅ*. These endings are found alike in the future, the past, and (for the 2nd pers.) in the imperative.

The 3rd pers. pl. fut., which corresponds to the present in the verb substantive, ends in *sh*, an ending which is occasionally used for the 3rd sing. when it is desired to show respect.

There are really three separate tenses—the future, the imperative, and the past, and the endings are very similar. The following table will exhibit the resemblance :—

	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
1st pers. fut.	*-dk.*	(incl.) *-nmiṅ.*	*-nmiṅ.*
		(excl.) *-siṅ.*	
past	*-dk.*	*-nmiṅ.*	*-nmiṅ.*
		-siṅ.	
2nd pers. fut.	*-n.*	*-c.*	*-ī.*
imperat.	-	*-c.*	*-ī.*
past	*-n.*	*-c.*	*-ī.*
3rd pers. fut.	*-d.*		*-sh.*
past	-		*-ī.*

The 2nd sing. imperat. and the 3rd sing. past have no suffix.

It will be seen that the endings differ only in the 3rd person.

The future adds *-adk*, etc., to the root, and the past *-gyidk, kyidk*, etc., but the actual endings are as above; it is only the letters inserted between the root and the ending that distinguish the future from the past. The endings are sometimes contracted; thus, the *dk* is contracted to *t* or *k*, as in *tᵃt* for *tᵃdk*, and in the 3rd sing. past the final letter is sometimes dropped, giving forms like *shüṅ* for *shüṅg*, died, *hăcī* for *hăcig*, became.

For the 3rd person the past has two other forms, one in *-mig* or *-mige*, which seems to be used with any kind of root, and the other in *-kē*, as *baukē*, went. This corresponds to the St. Kan. *-kyō* or *-gyō*.

It will be observed that the conjugation of verbs is remarkably regular. The chief difficulty is the insertion by some verbs of the letter *p*. See under Conjugation of Verbs.

Imperative.—There is an imperative in *rā*, as *hᵃṅ rā*, beat, which seems to mean that immediate compliance is not expected. This is found also in the Standard dialect.

To indicate that an action is to be performed upon "you" or "me" the letter *c* is inserted between the root

of a verb and the endings. Thus, *tāc*, place me; imperat. *tā*; the infinitive being *tacimu*, to place me or you.

Of the two verbs for "give", *kēmu* and *ranmu*, the former is generally reserved for "give me" or "us" and "give you", and the latter for "give him" or "them"; this rule is not always strictly observed.

Negative.—With the imperative *tha* is used, and with other tenses *ma*, as *tha hᵃṅ*, do not beat, *tha zā*, do not eat.

In the future the tense frequently undergoes contraction when negative, but the changes are not nearly so great as in the Cămba dialect of Lāhŭḷī. Examples will be seen in the verbal paradigms. Thus we have :—

> *tutpătk*, I will come; *ma tutk*, I will not come.
> *tönmiṅ*, we are; *maĩmiṅ*, we are not.

Occasionally the imperative is contracted as *thāc, thāic, thāī*, do not become, from *hăc, hăcic, hăcī*.

Compound verbs.—For expressing necessity the infinitive, and for advisability the verbal noun are employed. See after the verbal paradigms.

Traces of the Tibetan causative made by prefixing *s* are found, as in the Standard dialect. Thus, we have *tŭṅmū*, drink; *stŭṅmū*, cause to drink, give to drink.

Sex is frequently distinguished by separate words. In the case of loan-words they sometimes conform to the masculine and feminine of the language from which the words are taken: dog, *kŭī*; bitch, *kukrī*; cock, *kūkrā*; hen, *kūkrī*; bull, *dāmŭ*; cow, *hᵃẕh*; he-goat, *ăẕh, ăjj*; she-goat, *bākhăr, băkkăr*.

There are a large number of loan-words from Hindi or Urdu. Some are taken without change, some are more or less disguised, but all, once they have been given a place in the language, are treated as regular Kănaurī words. Examples :—

Verbs: *sŏmzĕāmu*, explain; Hindi, *sămjhānā : bŏṇĕāmu*,

make ; H. *bănānā* : *ŭdĕāmu*, make fly ; H. *ŭṛānā* :
tsālĕāmu, graze ; ? H. *cărānā*.

Nouns : *yhād*, remembrance ; H. *yād* : *bŏrṣhăṅ*, year ;
   H. *bărăs* : *bāīts, bhāēts*, brother, sister ; H. *bhāī*,
   brother : *nāmăṅ*, name ; H. *nām* : *pŭṣhṭiṅ*, back ;
   Urdu, *pŭṣht* : *khᵃrts*, expense ; U. *khărch*.

Other words : *bărābăl*, always ; U. *bărābăr*, regular :
   zāmī, collection ; U. *jămă*ᶜ : *bāĩra*, outside ; U. *bāhĭr* :
   nĕōra, near ; Panjabi, *nērē*.

Examples of those unaltered are ; *kāl*, famine ; *māl*,
property ; *zīn*, saddle ; *mŭlk*, country.   Many other
examples of loan-words might be adduced.

It is noticeable that a cerebral letter in the original
word is sometimes changed, although Kănaurī has cerebrals.
Cf. *dĭhār*, day ; Panjabi, *dĭhāṛā* : *nĕōra*, near ; P. *nērē* :
bădŏ, very ; H. *băṛā* : *bŏdī*, much, very, from Simla
Hills *bŏhrī*, is not an example, for the *r* in *bŏhrī* is not
cerebral.   This change is not always made ; cf. *ŭdĕāmu*,
make fly, from *uṛānā*, P, *ŭḍāṇā* : *bŏṭăṅ* tree, from *būṭā* :
in *pŭṣhṭiṅ*, back from *pŭṣht*, the *ṭ* of the H. *pīṭh* has been
introduced ; cf. Skt. *pṛṣṭha*.

NOUNS

Masculine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	*răṅ*, horse.	*răṅau.*
Gen.	*răṅu.*	*răṅaun.*
Dat.	*răṅu zᵃṅ.*	*răṅauntu.*
Abl.	*răṅu dŏăch.*	*răṅaun dŏăch.*
Agent	*răṅs.*	*răṅaus.*
Nom.	*azh. ajj*, goat.	*azhē.*
Gen.	*azhu.*	*azhēn.*
Dat.	*azhu zᵃṅ.*	*azhēntu.*
Abl.	*azhu dŏăch.*	*azhēn dŏăch.*
Agent	*azhĕs.*	*azhēs.*

Masculine.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom. *kim*, house.	*kimē.*
Gen. *kimū.*	*kimēn.*
Dat. *kibă.*	*kimēntu.*
Abl. *kibăzh.*	*kimēn păzh.*

Nom. *pālă*, shepherd.	*pālă.*
Gen. *pālăn.*	*pālăn, pālăntŭ.*
Dat. *pālăntŭ.*	*pālăntŭ.*
Abl. *pālăn dŏăch.*	*pālăn dŏăch.*
Agent *pālas.*	*pālas.*

Feminine.

Nom. *cīmĕ*, daughter.	*cīmĕ.*
Gen. *cīmĕŭ.*	*cīm̈etu.*
Dat. *cīmĕ pᵃṅ.*	*cīm̈etu.*
Abl. *cīmĕŭ dŏăch.*	*cīm̈e dŏăch.*
Agent *cīmĕs.*	*cīm̈es.*

riṅs, sister, has gen. *riṅzŭ*, abl. *riṅzŭ dŏăch*, etc.

PRONOUNS

1st Person.

Nom. *gᵃ, gü*, I.	*kishū.*
Gen. *aṅ.*	*kishṻ.*
Dat. *aṅ zᵃṅ.*	*kishṻ zᵃṅ.*
Abl. *aṅ dŏăch.*	*kishṻ dŏăch.*
Agent *gᵃ.*	*kishū.*

DUAL	
Nom. *nisī*, he and I.	*kashū*, thou and I.
Gen. *nisiŭ.*	*kashṻ.*
Dat. *nĭsĭ pᵃṅ.*	*kashṻ zᵃṅ.*
Abl. *nisiŭ dŏăch.*	*kashṻ dŏăch.*
Agent *nisī.*	*kashū.*

2nd Person.

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Nom. *kaʻ.*	*kisi.*	*kī.*
Gen. *kan.*	*kisiŭ.*	*kin.*
Dat. *kan zᵃṅ.*	*kisiŭ pᵃṅ.*	*kin zᵃṅ.*
Abl. *kan dŏăch.*	*kisiŭ dŏăch.*	*kin dŏăch.*
Agent *kāʻ.*	*kisī.*	*kī.*

3rd Person.

SINGULAR		PLURAL
Nom.	*nau, nŏ,* that, he, she.	*nŏgau.*
Gen.	*nŏũ.*	*nŏgaun.*
Dat.	*nŏ pᵃ́n.*	*nŏgauntu.*
Abl.	*nŏũ dŏăch.*	*nŏgaun dŏăch.*
Agent	*nŏs.*	*nŏgaus.*
Nom.	*zhū,* this.	*zhugau.*
Gen.	*zhū.*	*zhugaun.*
Dat.	*zhū pᵃ́n.*	*zhugauntu.*
Abl.	*zhū dŏăch.*	*zhugaun dŏăch.*
Agent	*zhus.*	*zhugaus.*

hăt(t), who? has gen. *hăt(t)ū,* abl. *hăt(t)ū dŏăch,* ag. *hăt(t)is,* nom. pl. *hăt÷.*

chŏg is what? It is pronounced with cerebral *ch.*

chī mă, not anything, nothing; *chŏgyăṅ, chogyăṅ, chᵃgyăṅ,* whatever.

There are no relative pronouns in Lower Kănaurī. The interrogative pronouns are used instead. The interrogative pronouns are used also for indefinite pronouns and in negative phrases like " no one ", " nothing ".

ănŭ, own, corresponds to the Hindī *ăpnā.*

ADJECTIVES

Comparison is expressed by means of the word *ăzh, ŏzh, ŏjh*; thus, *dhămk,* good; *zhū ăzh dhămk,* better than this; *tsᵃ́ī ăzh dhămk,* better than all, best. This is the ablative ending *ch* in its full form.

The ending *-sk* indicates manner, as *nēsk,* like this; *hălīsk,* like what? *tē* is how many? *teăṅ,* as many; *nīa,* so many; *tsᵃ́ī,* all; *ītsᵃb, gāṭo,* few. For *ănŭ,* own, see above.

ADVERBS

Time

hŏtsĕī, now.	*tŏrŏ,* to-day.
tērăbē, tērbē, when.	*nāb,* to-morrow.
tērăbĕăṅ, whenever.	*rŏmī,* day after to-morrow.

pāĭ, on the fourth day.

_ēĭ_, on the fifth day.

cēĭ, on the sixth day.

mŏĕ̆, yesterday.

_rĭ_, day before yesterday.

mĭanĕ, on the fourth day back.

Place

zhŭā‘, zhŭā‘, here.

dŭā, dhuā, there.

zhŏăch, hence.

hăm, where.

dᵃr, far.

warko, far.

bāĭra, outside.

Other Adverbs

_c͟hū_, why ?

hăzāū, quickly.

The _c͟h_ in _c͟hū_ is cerebral.

THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

Infinitive.—The infinitive ends in -_mū_ or -_mu_. The root is found by taking off this ending.

Imperative.—The imperative is the root. Some roots ending in a vowel or _n_ add or substitute _t_: _ket_, give, from _kēmū_; _tsŭt_, tie, from _tsŭnmu_; _tŏăt_, bring out, from _tŏnmu_. Some roots in -_ī_ add -_ū_, as _niū_, remain from _nīmū_; _khiū_, look, from _khimū_.

Future.—The future is formed by adding -_ădk_ to the root. Roots ending in -_ā_ add -_ŏdk_; as _zāŏdk_ from _zāmū_, eat; _sŏmzĕāŏdk_ from _sŏmzĕāmu_, cause to understand.

Some verbs whose roots end in a vowel insert _p_ before the future ending; thus, _bāūmū_, go, _kēmū_, give, have _bāūpădk, kēpădk_.

Some with roots ending in _n_ also insert _p_, changing the _n_ to _t_ or _d_ and sometimes making slight vocalic changes, as : _tŭnmū_, come ; _tŭtpᵃdk : lᵃnmū_, speak ; _lᵃdpădk : kūnmū_, call, _kutpădk_ ; _rōs͟hinmu_, get angry, _rōs͟hitpădk_.

There is little difference in the pronunciation of _t_ and _d_ when followed by a surd letter in the same syllable.

Roots ending in _ci_ drop the _i_, as _hăcădk_ from _hăcimū_, become.

In *răṇmū*, give, the *ṇ* is erratic and generally becomes *n* in the future and other tenses.

baūmū, go, has a contracted future in addition to the other, *baudk*, *baun*, *bauk*, etc. This may have the sense of an immediate future, the uncontracted form referring to a time more remote.

Present Indicative and Imperfect.—The present indicative is formed by adding *ă* or *ŏ* to the root and conjugating with the present of the verb subst. *ḍūk*. The imperfect is similarly formed with the past of the verb subst. *ḍūgik*. Verbs which insert the *p* in the future insert it also in the present indicative and imperfect. They do not take *ŏ* before the verb substantive, but keep to *ă*: *tŭnmū*, come, has *tŭtpăḍūk*, etc. Roots ending in *ci* omit the *i*.

Occasionally the other verb substantive is used, as *lantͣdk*, I am doing; *bauktͣdk*, I am going; *bauktŏ*, he is going.

Past.—The past tense is formed by adding *gyidk*, *gidk*, *kyidk*, or *kidk* to the root. Verbs which insert *p* in the future take *kidk* as the past tense ending and drop the *p*, and those of them which have *t* or *d* before the *p* retain this letter though they drop the *p*: *baūkidk*, went, from *baūmū*; *rōshitkidk*, got angry, from *rōshinmū*; *lͣdkidk*, spoke, from *lͣnmū*. The verb subst. *tͣdk* takes *kyidk*, *tŏtkyidk*, I was. *shŭmū*, slay, is an exception and retains the *p*, *shŭpkidk*, I slew.

Other verbs have *gyidk* or *gidk*, *n* sometimes changing to *ṅ* before the *g*. Exception, *dāmu*, happen, become; past, *dākidk*.

Some verbs have a contracted past—generally in addition to the ordinary past: *nīmū*, remain, *nīdk* and *nīgidk*; *kēmū*, give, *kēdk* and *kēkidk*; *kͣrmū*, bring, *kͣrg* and *kͣrgidk*; *dēmū*, go, *dēdk*; *shīmu*, die, *shiĕdk*.

Roots ending in *ci* retain the *i*, as *dakcigidk*, remained from *dakcimu*. *gidk* and *kidk* are generally pronounced with a slight *y* sound almost like *gyidk*, *kyidk*.

There is another very common form of the past which I have noticed only in the 3rd sing. and plur. It ends in *miḡ* and *miḡe*, thus : *taṅmiḡ*, he saw ; *wēnmiḡe*, he wasted ; *thăsmiḡ*, he heard ; *ŭdĕāmiḡ*, he wasted ; *ēmiḡ*, he asked. Sometimes this is used along with one of the verbs subst. *sẖēnmik tŏ*, he sent, he has sent ; *sẖēnmik tᵃsẖ*, they sent, they have sent, *ḡ* being euphonically changed to *k* before the surd *t*. The form in *miḡ* is that of the Central Kănaurī infinitive.

Participles.—Conjunctive participle made by repeating the root : *ḍᵃnḍᵃn*, having fallen ; *baubau*, having gone.

Verbs whose roots end in *n* sometimes omit the *n*, as *lᵃlᵃ*, having spoken, from *lᵃnmū* ; *kuku*, having called, from *kūnmū* ; *tŭnmū*, come, has *tuttu*. Roots in *ci* omit the *i*.

When the root has more than one syllable only the second is repeated, as *ṭhuriri*, from *ṭhurinmu*, run ; *rōsẖisẖi*, having got angry, from *rōsẖinmu*.

Continuative or Frequentative.—The same with *ŏ* added to the root ; *ḍᵃnŏḍᵃnŏ*, having kept on falling or fallen repeatedly ; *hăcŏ hăcŏ*, having kept on becoming or become frequently ; cf. Hindī *gĭr gĭrke, hō hōke*.

By adding *ăsī* to the root we get the idea of while doing or upon doing a thing. The root takes the same form as for the future, verbs inserting *p (tp, dp)* for the future do so also here ; *hᵃṅăsī*, while beating ; *baupăsī*, while going ; *tŭtpăsī*, while coming.

Verbs with roots ending in *ā* take *ŏsī*, *sŏmzĕāŏsī*, while causing to understand, from *sŏmzēāmū*.

dakcimu, remain, has *dakcisi*, and *gyāmiḡ*, wish, has *gyausī*.

The agent is made by adding *zēā* or *tsēā* to the root. Verbs which insert *p* in the future take *tsēā*, as *kētsēā*, giver, about to give, from *kēmū* ; *lᵃtsēā*, from *lᵃnmū*, speak ; but *dēzēā*, goer, from *dēmū* ; *sŏmzĕāzēā*, causer to understand, from *sŏmzĕāmū* ; *khīzēā*, seer, from *khīmū* ;

zāzēā, eater, from *zāmū*; *riṅzēā*, sayer, from *riṅmu*; *unzēā*, taker, from *unmū*; *hăcimu*, become, and *dakcimu*, remain, have *hăcizēā* and *dakcizēā*. *nīmū*, remain, and *dāmū*, happen, become, take *tsēā-nītsēā*, *dātsēā*.

Verbal Noun.—The verbal noun is the same in form as the root. Verbs whose roots end in a vowel add *m* to the root; thus, from *hᵃṅmu*, beat, *lanmū*, do, *zāmū*, eat, we get the verbal nouns *hᵃṅ*, *lăn*, *zām*. The verbal noun is used with *gyāmig* to express advisability. See under compound verbs.

Passive.—The passive is not much used, but when required is formed by inserting *shi* after the root; thus, *yŏṅmu*, nourish; *yŏṅshimu* or *yŏkshimu*, to be nourished; *phīkĕāmu*, to spit; *phīkĕāshimu*, to be spit out; *tsŭmmu*, hold; *tsŭmshimu*, to be held, to fight. This shows a reciprocal sense.

The passive or stative participle ends in *shis*. From the two verbs just mentioned the passive participles are *yŏkshis*, *phīkĕāshis*. Verbs whose roots end in *sh* or *c* often receive a kind of middle sense and always have this participle; thus, *hăcis*, from *hăcimu*, become, and *tōshis*, from *tŏshmū*, sit, *tōshis* meaning in the state of having sat, i.e. seated, and *hăcis*, in the state of having become; cf. *ancis*, having risen; *chŭkshis*, having met (intrans. with dative). This participle may be used for the past tense. It corresponds to the Hindī *mārā huā*, *baiṭhā huā*.

VERB SUBSTANTIVE

Present.

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
1. *tᵃdk*, *tᵃtk*, I am.	1. *tönmiṅ*, thou and I are.	1. *tönmiṅ*, we are.
2. *tön*, thou art.	1. *tösiṅ*, he and I are.	2. *töī*, you are.
3. *tau*, *tŏ*, he or she is.	2. *töc*, you two are.	3. *tösh*, they are.

Negative of the above

1. *maīk.*

2. *maīn.*

3. *maīk.*

1. *maīmiṅ*, thou and I.

1. *maīsiṅ*, he and I.

2. *maīc*, you two.

1. *maīmiṅ.*

2. *maīī.*

3. *maīsh.*

Past.

1. *töt-kyidk*, I was.

2.   *-kyin.*

3.   *-k.*

1. *töt-kyinmiṅ.*

1.   *-kyisiṅ.*

2.   *-kyic.*

1. *töt-kyinmiṅ.*

2.   *-kyī.*

3.   *kyish.*

Negative

1. *măīkyidk.*

2. *măīkyin*, etc., regular.

There is another form of the verb substantive, as follows :—

Present.

1. *ḍūk.*

2. *ḍūn.*

3. *ḍū.*

1. *ḍūmiṅ.*

1. *ḍūsiṅ.*

2. *ḍūc.*

1. *ḍūmiṅ.*

2. *ḍūī.*

3. *ḍūsh.*

Past.

1. *ḍūgik.*

2. *ḍūgin.*

3. *ḍūg.*

1. *ḍūginmiṅ.*

1. *ḍūgīsiṅ.*

2. *ḍūgic.*

1. *ḍūginmiṅ.*

2. *ḍūgī.*

3. *ḍūgish.*

ḍᵃnmu, fall

Future.

1. *ḍᵃnădk.*

2. *ḍᵃnăn.*

3. *ḍᵃnăd.*

1. *ḍᵃnănmiṅ*, thou and I.

1. *ḍᵃnăsiṅ*, he and I.

2. *ḍᵃnăc*, you two.

1. *ḍᵃnănmiṅ.*

2. *ḍᵃnăī.*

3. *ḍᵃnăsh.*

Imperative

ḍᵃn.

ḍᵃnc.

ḍᵃnni.

Present indicative.

1. *ḍᵃnă-ḍūk.*

2.   *-ḍūn.*

3.   *-ḍū.*

1. *ḍᵃnă-ḍūmiṅ.*

1.   *-ḍūsiṅ.*

2.   *-ḍūc.*

1. *ḍᵃnă-ḍūmiṅ.*

2.   *-ḍūī.*

3.   *-ḍūsh.*

Negative.

1. *mă ḍᵃṇg.*	1. *mă ḍᵃṇ-miṅ.*	1. *mă ḍᵃṇ-miṅ.*
2. *mă ḍᵃṇ.*	1. -*siṅ.*	2. -*ī.*
3. *mă ḍᵃṇ.*	2. -*c.*	3. -*sh.*

Imperfect.

1. *ḍᵃnăḍū-gik.*	1. -*gĭnmiṅ.*	1. -*gĭnmiṅ.*
2. -*gin.*	1. -*gĭsiṅ.*	2. -*gī.*
3. -*g.*	2. -*gĭč.*	3. -*gish.*

Past.

1. *ḍᵃṅ-gyidk.*	1. -*gyĭnmiṅ.*	1. -*gyĭnmiṅ.*
2. -*gyin.*	1. -*gyĭsiṅ.*	2. -*gyī.*
3. -*g.*	2. -*gyĭc.*	3. -*gē.*

Participles.

ḍᵃnḍᵃn, having fallen ; *ḍᵃnoḍᵃno,* having kept on falling, or fallen repeatedly ; *ḍᵃnăsī,* while falling.

Agent *ḍᵃnzēā,* faller, about to fall.

hăcimū, become

Fut. *hăcădk,* like *ḍᵃnădk.*

Neg. *mă hăcig.*

Imperat. *hăc.*	*hăcic.*	*hăcī.*
Neg. *thāc.*	*thāic.*	*thāī.*

Pres. *hăcăḍūk.*

Imperf. *hăcăḍūgik.*

Past *hăcīgyidk.*

Part. *hăchăc,* having become ; *hăcŏ hăcŏ,* having kept on becoming ; *hăcis,* while becoming ; *hăcizēā,* becomer, or about to become.

nīmū, remain

Fut. *nīadk,* etc., regular.

Neg. *ma nĩk.*

Imperat. *niū.*	*nīc.*	*nī.*

Pres. *nīăḍūk.*

Imperf. *nīăḍūgik.*

Past, *nīgidk* or *nīdk.*

Part. *nīnī, nīăsī.*

Agent, *nītsēā.*

toshmū, sit

Fut. *tōshădk.*
Neg. *mă toshig.*
Imperat. *tōsh.*   *tōshic.*   *tōshī.*
Pres. *tōshadūk.*
Imperf. *tōshădūgik.*
Past, *tōshgidk, toshĭgidk.*
Part. *tōshis*, while remaining.

hᵃṅmū, beat

Fut. *hᵃṅădk.*   Imperf. *hᵃṅŏdūgik.*
Neg. *mă hᵃṅ.*   Past, *hᵃṅgidk.*
Imperat. *hᵃṅ*, etc.   Part. *hᵃṅhᵃṅ, hᵃṅăsī.*
Pres. *hᵃṅŏdūk.*   Agent, *hᵃṅzēā.*

zāmū, eat

Fut. *zāŏdk.*   Past, *zāgidk.*
Neg. *mă zāk.*   Part. *zāza, zāosī.*
Pres. *zāŏdūk.*   Agent, *zāzēā.*
Imperf. *zāŏdūgik.*

tŭṅmū, drink

Fut. *tuṅădk.*   Past, *tuṅgidk.*
Pres. *tuṅŏdūk.*   Part. *tŭṅtŭṅ, tŭṅăsī.*
Imperf. *tŭṅŏdūgik.*   Agent, *tŭṅzēā.*

răṇmū, give

Fut. *rănădk.*   Past, *răngidk,*
Neg. *mă răng.*   Part. *rănrăn, rănăsī.*
Pres. *rănŏdūk.*   Agent, *rănzēā.*
Imperf. *rănŏdūgik.*

unmū, take

Fut. *unădk.*   Past, *ungidk.*
Neg. *mă ūng.*   Part. *unun, unăsī.*
Pres. *unŏdūk.*   Agent, *unzēā.*

riṅmū, say

Fut. *riṅădk.*	Past, *riṅgidk.*
Neg. *ma riṅg.*	Part. *riṅriṅ, riṅăsī.*
Pres. *riṅŏḍūk.*	Agent, *riṅzēā.*

lanmū, do

Fut. *lanădk.*	Past, *langidk.*
Neg. *ma lang.*	Part. *lanlan, lanăsī.*
Pres. *lanŏḍūk.*	Agent, *lanzēā.*

nēmū, know

Fut. *nĕădk.*	Pres. *nēŏḍūk.*
Neg. *mă ṅẽk.*	Past, *nēgidk.*

kᵃrmū, bring

Fut. *kᵃrădk.*	Past, *kᵃrgidk, kᵃrg.*
Neg. *mă kᵃrg.*	Part. *kᵃrkᵃr, kᵃrăsī.*
Pres. *kᵃrŏḍūk.*	Agent, *kᵃrzēā.*

kēmū, give

Fut. *kēpădk.*	Past, *kēkidk* or *kēdk.*
Neg. *mă kēik, mă kēk.*	Part. *kēkē, kēpăsī.*
Pres. *kēŏḍūk.*	Agent, *kētsēā.*
Imperf. *kēŏḍūgik.*	

baumū, go

Fut. *baupădk*, etc., regular, or as follows:—

1. *bau-dk.*	1. *-miṅ.*	1. *-miṅ.*
2. *-n.*	1. *-siṅ.*	2. *-ī.*
3. *-k.*	2. *-c.*	3. *-sh.*

Neg. *māg* or *mă bauk,*　Past, *bāūkidk.*
　mă baun, mă bau, etc.　Part. *baubau, baupăsī.*
Pres. ind. *bāūpădūk.*　Agent, *bautsēā.*
Imperf. *bāūpădūgik.*

phyōmū, take away

Fut. *phyōpădk.*	Past, *phyōkidk.*
Neg. *mă phyōg.*	Part. *phyōphyō, phyōpăsī.*
Pres. *phyōpădūk.*	Agent, *phyōtsēā.*

gyāmū, wish

Pres. *gyāpăḍŭk.*　　　　Agent, *gyātsēā.*
Part. *giausī,* on wishing.

shŭmū, slaughter, kill

Fut. *shŭpădk.*　　　　Pres. *shŭpăḍŭk.*
Imperat. *shŭpt,* plur. *shŭbī.*
Past, *shŭp-kidk* ; 2nd sing. *-kin* ; 3rd sing. *shŭmik* or *shumĭktŏ* ; 1st plur. *shŭp-kinmiṅ* ; 2nd plur. *-kī* ; 3rd plur. *shŭmige.*

shüṅmū, become alive

Past, *shüṅgidk.*

lᵃnmu, speak

Fut. *lᵃdpădk.*　　　　Past, *lᵃdkidk.*
Neg. *mă lᵃdk.*　　　　Part. *lᵃlᵃ, lᵃtpăsī.*
Pres. *lᵃdpăḍŭk.*　　　　Agent, *lᵃtsēā.*

tănmū, come

Fut. 1. *tütpᵃ-tk* or *tutpă-tk.*	1. *-nmiṅ.*	1. *-nmiṅ.*
2.　　-n.	1. *-siṅ.*	2. *-ī.*
3.　　-d.	2. *-c.*	3. *-sh.*

Neg. *mă tütk* or *tutk,* etc.
Imperat. *zhᵃr.*　　　*zhiric*　　　*zhirī.*
Neg. *tha zhar.*
Pres. ind. *tütpăḍŭk.*
Imperf. *tütpăḍūgik* or *tutpăḍūgik.*

Past 1. *tüt-kidk* or *tut-kidk.*	1. *-kĭnmiṅ.*	1. *-kĭnmiṅ.*
2.　　-kin.	1. *-kisiṅ.*	2. *-kī.*
3.　　-k.	2. *-kic.*	3. *-kī.*

Part. *tuttŭ,* having come ; *tutpăsī,* while coming.
Agent, *tutsēā.*

kūnmū, call

Fut. *kutpădk.*　　　　Part. *kuku, kutpasī.*
Pres. *kutpăḍŭk.*　　　　Agent, *kutsēā.*
Past, *kutkidk.*

rōshīnmu, take a huff, be angry

Fut. *rōshītpădk*.

Part. *rōshītpăsī*.

Pres. *rōshītpăḍūk*.

Agent, *rōshītsēā*.

Past, *rōshītkidk*; 3rd sing.
rōshĭdk ; 3rd plur.
rōshĭdkē.

dēmū, go

Fut. *dēădk*.

Part. *dēpăsī*.

Pres. *dēŏḍūk*.

Agent, *dēzēā*.

Past, *dēdk*; 2nd sing. *dēn* ;
3rd sing. *dēg* (the rest
like *t^atk*, I was).

dakcimū, remain

Fut. *dakcădk*.

Part. *dakcisī*.

Past, *dak-cigidk*; 2nd sing.   Agent, *dakcizēā*.
cigin ; 3rd sing. *cig*, etc.

ēmū, ask

Past, *ēgidk* ; 3rd sing. *ēmig* ; 3rd plur. *ēmige*.

dāmu, happen, become

Fut. *dāŏdk*.

Part. *dāda, dāŏsī*.

Pres. *dāŏḍūk*.

Agent, *dātsēā*.

Past, *dākidk* ; 3rd sing.
dāk ; 3rd plur. *dākĕ*.

sŏmzĕāmu, explain, cause to understand

Fut. *sŏmzĕāŏdk*.

Part. *sŏmzĕāŏsī*.

Pres. *sŏmzĕāŏḍūk*.

Agent, *sŏmzĕāzēā*.

Past, *sŏmzĕāgidk*.

taṅmu, see

Past, *taṅgidk* ; 3rd sing. *taṅmig*.

khīmu, see

Fut. *khīădk*.

Past, *khīgidk*.

Imperat. *khiū*.

Part. *khīăsī*.

Pres. *khīŏḍūk*.

Agent, *khīzēā*.

t̤h̆ŭrĭnmu, run

Part. *t̤h̆ŭriri*, having run.

grĭṅmū, be satisfied

Part. *grĭkgrī* (for *grīgrī*). Agent, *grĭstēā* (for *grĭtsēā*).

pŏrĕnmū, be obtained

Past, *pŏridgidk*; 3rd sing. *pŏrĭdk*.

COMPOUND VERBS

Necessity is expressed by the infinitive with the verb substantive.

zāmū d̤ūgidk, I had to eat; *zāmū d̤ūk*, I have to eat.

h̆ă̇ṅmu d̤ūg, he had to beat; *h̆ă̇ṅmu d̤ū*, he has to beat.

There is also a peculiar form which is used for the 1st sing. in the past tense. It is the same as the verbal agent with *adk* substituted for *ēā*, thus: *zāzadk*, I had to eat; *bautsadk*, I had to go; *lanzadk*, I had to do; *tutsadk*, I had to come. The ordinary form mentioned above is also of course correct for the 1st sing. The sense of necessity is sometimes weak, and the expression in both forms often means only "it was my, his, etc., intention to do so and so", and sometimes it indicates little more than ordinary sequence of events, as *gă mă̇ d̤ă̇nzadk*, I was not going to fall, I should not have fallen. See above on Conditional Sentences.

Advisability is rendered by the verbal noun with *gyāmig*, from *gyāmu*, wish; *gyāmig* literally means "wished". The same form is used in Central Kănaurī, where, however, the form is an infinitive. When *gyāmig* governs a verb the verb appears ordinarily in its root form.

tī tŭṅ gyāmig, it is advisable to drink water.

nŏu h̆ă̇ṅ gyāmig, him to beat is advisable (one should beat him).

khāē zām gyāmig, one should eat bread.

aṅ baupă̇ṅ rigra gyāmig, my father-to servants are advisable (my father wants servants).

romī̆ ă̆nzᵃñ sh̲ŭm kŭlĭ gyāmig, the-day-after-to-morrow
me-to three *qulis* (coolies) are-advisable (I want
three coolies the day after to-morrow).

cŏrĭ mă̆ lan gyāmig, theft not to-do is-advisable, one
should not steal.

Sometimes for *gyāmig* we find *gyāts,* which ordinarily
means desirous.

nāb tūn gyāts, to-morrow to-come is-advisable (one
ought to come to morrow).

NUMERALS

1. *īdd.*		33. *nīzā sōrŭm.*
2. *nish̲.*		40. *nish̲ nīzā'.*
3. *sh̲ŭmm.*		49. *nish̲ nīzā zgŭĭ.*
4. *pü.*		50. *nish̲ nīzā sāĭ.*
5. *ṅā.*		56. *nish̲ nīzā sōrŭk.*
6. *ṭugg.*		60. *sh̲ŭm nīzā.*
7. *stissh̲.*		64. *sh̲ŭm nīzā pü.*
8. *rāĭ.*		70. *sh̲ŭm nīzā sāĭ.*
9. *zgŭĭ.*		79. *sh̲ŭm nīzā sŏzgŭĭ.*
10. *sāĭ.*		80. *pü nīzā.*
11. *sīd.*		87. *pü nīzā stish̲.*
12. *sᵃnish̲.*		90. *pü nīzā sāĭ.*
13. *sōrŭm.*		98. *pü nīzā sŏraï.*
14. *sŏpü.*		100. *rā.*
15. *soṅā.*		200. *nīrā'.*
16. *sōrŭk.*		300. *sh̲ŭmrā'.*
17. *sŏstīsh̲.*		400. *pürā'.*
18. *sŏraï.*		500. *ṅārā'.*
19. *sŏzgŭī.*		600. *ṭugrā.*
20. *nīzā'.*		700. *stish̲rā'.*
21. *nīzā īdd.*		800. *raïrā'.*
22. *nīzā nish̲.*		900. *zgŭrā'.*
30. *nīzā sāĭ.*		579. *ṅārā sh̲ŭm nīzā sŏzgŭĭ.*

It will be seen from the above that the numbers are
very regular.

PREPOSITIONS

(Nearly all govern the genitive.)

nĭum, nĭums, after, behind (gen.).

ŏm, ŏms, before, in front of (gen.).

nĕŏrŭ, near (gen.).

stăṅ, up to.

zā, up to, as far as.

tāĭē̃, for sake of, on account of, because of (gen.).

den, upon (gen.).

-pᵃṅ, -pᵃ, -p, bᵃ, -zᵃṅ, to, in, etc. (gen.).

dŏā', near, with (gen.).

dŏăch (compounded of *dŏā'* and *ch,* from), from (gen.).

chᵃṅ, under (gen.).

răṅ, along with (gen.).

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

The protasis is the root of the verb with the conditional particle *mă* ; the apodosis varies according to the sense. For the past conditional apodosis the form of the verb expressing necessity is generally used.   Examples :—

ka tūnma gü kanzᵃṅ paisă kēpădk, thou come-if, I thee-to *paisa* will give (if you come I will give you a pice).

ka zhū kāmăṅ lănma gü paisa rănădk, if you do this work I will give (someone else) a pice.

ka zhū kāmăṅ chīmă lănma gü paisa mă kēk, thou this work nothing do-if (i.e. if you do not do this work) I will not give you a pice.   *chīma,* something-not, corresponds to Hindi *kŭcch năhĩ.*

ka tūnmă gü kanzăṅ paisa kētsădk or *kēmu ḍūgidk,* if you had come I should have given you a pice. The apodosis might be *nŏ paisa kēmū ḍūg,* he would have given a *paisa.*   See next paragraph.

THE PRODIGAL SON

īdd   mīū   ni<u>sh</u>   chaně   ḍū: zigits   chaněs   ăno
one   man-of   two   sons   are: little   son   own

baup^aṅ   l^anmig,   "kan   māl   chŏgyăṅ   ăṅ
father-to   said,   "thy   property-of   whatever   my

hǐsāŭ   tutp^ad   ăṅz^aṅ   ket."   Dŏs   ănō   māl
part   will-come   me-to   give."   He   own   property

kāṅmig.   its^ab   dǐhārē   nǐūm   zikē   chaněs   ts^aī
divided.   Few   days   after   little   son   all

īp^aṅī   zāmī   lănmig,   d^ar   warkŏ   bauke: dhŭā
one-to   together   made,   far   far   went: there

aṇēntŭ   māl   māz   kāmăṅ   lănlăn   ts^aī
own   property   evil   work   having-done   all

wēnmīgē: kh^arts   spyūk<u>sh</u>is   dŏ   mŭlkau   kāl
wasted: expense   wasted   that   country-in   famine

bauktŏ,   gāṭă   hăcig.   dŏ   mŭlkŏ   idd   nīzěū
went,   small   became.   That   country-of   one   dweller

dŏā'   bauktŏ,   dŏs   ănŭ   rimēn-p^a   suṅgră   rŏāṅmū
near   went,   he   own   fields-to   pigs   to-graze

<u>sh</u>ēnmiktŏ: dŏs   gyāpăḍū   suṅgrāū   phǐkěā<u>sh</u>izau
sent: he   wishing-is   pigs-of   left

<u>sh</u>ēṭō   zāz^a   ghriṅmū   gyāts   t^atk,   hătisī
husks   having-eaten   satisfied-to-be   wishful   was,   anyone

nŏp^aṅ   mă   rănŏḍūgě: tērăběăṅ   yhād   dēg̲
him-to   not   giving-was: whenever   remembrance   went

dŏp^a   lönmig   "ăṅ   bŏnŭ   dŏā'   tē   rigră
him-to   said   "my   father   near   how-many   servants

t^a<u>sh</u>   nŏgŏs   grik   stăṅ   khāě   zau<u>sh</u>,   gü
are   they   being-satisfied   up-to   bread   will-eat,   I

zhŏā' ŏnŏn shīēdk: gü ăncis ăṅ baū dŏā'
here hungry died: I having-risen my father near

baupădk nŏp lᵃdpădk 'hē ăṅ baū, kan
will-go him-to will-say 'O my father, thy

Părmēshŭrŭ gŭnā lantᵃdk, kan chaṅ nīmū
   God-of sin doing-am-I, thy son to remain

lāĭk mă dakcigidk, ka idd aṅzᵃṅ rigrŭ tāc'."
worthy not I-became, thou one me-to servant place-me'."

nŏ wārkŏ tᵃt nŏ baus nŏpᵃṅ taṅmig nŏs
he far was his father him-to saw, he

ṭhŭrĭrī ănŏ raṅpᵃ tsummig. Chaṅĕs ăno
having-run own neck-to held. Son own

baupᵃṅ lᵃnmig: "hē ăṅ baū kan Părmēshŭrŭ
father-to said: "O my father, thy God-of

gŭnā lantᵃdk kan chaṅ nīmū lāĭk mă
sin doing-am-I thy son to-be worthy not

dakcigidk." Baus rigrantŭ lᵃnmig "tsᵃī ŏzh
I-became." Father servants-to said "all than

dhămk gas kᵃrī zhupᵃṅ skaī, guṭpᵃ pratsŏ
good garment bring him-to put-on, hand-to finger-of

kăṅnits ranī, bănŏ shpaunŏ ranī, yŏkshiz ăzh
  ring give, foot-in shoe give, fat goat

kᵃrī shubī, zāzᵃ khŭsī hăcimig, chū zhu
bring kill, having-eaten happy to-be, why this

ăṅ chaṅ shīshī tᵃt hŏtsĕ shüṅ,
my son having-died was, now became-alive,

bībī tᵃt hŏtsĕ pŏrĭdk". nauŭ tēg
having-gone was now was obtained". His big

atē rinbᵃ tᵃt kimŭ nēōră tutpăsī
big-brother field-in was house near on-coming

gāz bāzu wāz thasmig: idd rigrăpᵃṅ
singing playing-of sound heard: one servant-to

kuku   ēmig   "chŏg   dāda?"   *nŏs*
having-called asked, "what having-happened?" he

riṅg   kan   bhāēts   tutk,   kan   baus   yŏkshiz
said "thy little-brother came, thy father fat

ăzh   shūmig   nauŭ   tāĭē   dhămk   rāzī   khŭsī
goat killed that on-account-of good well happy

chŭkshis". No   rōshĭshĭ   kubŏ   bŏ   māg:
met".   He having-got-angry house-in go will-not-go:

nŏu   bauŭ   bāĭra   baubau   sŏmzĕauḍū: nŏs
his father out having-gone explaining is: he

ănŭ   bau   lᵃnmig   "khiū   hŏtsĕ   nĭă   bŏrshăṅ
own father-to said, "Look now so-many years

kan   palĕ   langyĭdk   kā'   tērbē   bākhărŭ   māts   mă
thy service I-did thou ever goat's kid not

kēkin   gü   ăṅ   kŏṇḍĕā   răṅ   khŭsī   laṇĕdk,   hŏtsĕ
gavest I my friends with happiness will-make, now

kan   chaṅ   tutu   nŏs   kan   mālă   ŭḍĕāmig
thy son having-come he thy property made-fly

ka   nauŭ   tāĭē   yŏkshiz   ăzh   shupkin."
thou him on-account-of fat goat killedst."

ănŭ   baus lᵃnmig "hē   chaṅ   kā   tᵃ   bărābăl
Own father said, "O son thou then regularly

ăṅ   răṅ   tön,   chᵃgyăṅ   ăṅ   tŏ   kan   tŏ,   khŭsī
me with art, whatever mine is thine is, happiness

lanmig   khŭsī   hăcĭmig   dhămk   tᵃt (or lan gyāmig
to-do happy to-become good was (to-do fitting

and *hăcis gyāmig),   chū   kan   zhu   bāz   shīshī*
become fitting), why thy this brother having-died

tᵃt   hŏtsĕ   shüṅg,   bībī   tᵃt,   hŏtsĕ   pŏrĭdk."
was now lived, having gone was now met."

For notes see after the following sentences.

SENTENCES

1. *Kan nāmăṅ chŏg ḍun?* Thy name what is?

2. *Zhū rănă tĕ bŏrshăṅ bauktŏ?* This horse-of how-many years went? (How old?)

3. *Zhŏăch Kᵃshmīr zā tĕ wărk tŏttŏ?* Here-from Kashmir to how-much far is?

4. *Kan bauū (baunu) kimĕ (kibᵃ) tē chaṅē ḍu?* Thy father's house-in how-many sons are?

5. *Gᵃ tŏrŏ bădŏ wărkŏzh winin tīrāk.* I to-day very far-from walking came.

6. *Aṅ bauū-tsēō chaṅēn dŏr zhū riṅzŭ zhaṇī hăcī.* My uncle-of son with his sister's marriage became.

7. *Aṅ kibᵃ chōg rănu zīn tŏ.* My house-in white horse's saddle is.

8. *Naū păshṭiṅŏ zīn tsŭt.* His back-on saddle tie.

9. *Gᵃ naū chānŭ badŏ hᵃṅgidk.* I his son-to much beat.

10. *Nŏ ḍōkhănŭ den lanē zē tsālĕauḍūsh.* He hill on cows, goats grazing is.

11. *Nŏ bŏṭănŭ chᵃṅ rănŭ dēn shŏkshīs.* He tree under horse on riding is.

12. *Nauū bāz ănŭ riṅzŏjh tēg tau.* His brother own sister than big is.

13. *Nŏū maulăṅ nish rŭpēăz pö paulī tau.* Its price two rupees four two-annas is.

14. *Aṅ bāŭ zikits kibᵃ nīăd.* My father little house-in remains (lives).

15. *Nŏpᵃṅ nŏ rupēă răn.* Him-to those rupees give.

16. *Nŏ rupēă nŏu dŏăch ŭnn.* Those rupees him from take.

17. *Nŏpᵃṅ zᵃṅ hᵃṅŏhᵃṅŏ būshis tsŭtsŭ tāŏ.* Him-to to having-continued-beating rope-with having-bound keep.

18. *Khūā ŏjh tī tŏăth.* Well from water draw (sing.).

19. *Aṅ ŏms pāĭ.* My before walk.

20. *Hătu chaṅ kan nĭums tütpăḍū?* Whose son thy behind comes?

21. *Ka hătŭ dŏăch mōlăṅ ungin ?* Thou whom from (with) price tookest ?

22. *Dēsh̲ănŭ săūkārŭ dŏăch.* Village of banker from.

NOTES

Prodigal Son.—*chaṅe dū* for *ḍūsh̲.* There is not much distinction between 3rd sing. and 3rd plur. in the verb. *ket,* give to me (or you). *răṇmu* means give to a third person. *īpᵃṅī,* from *idd pᵃṅ,* into one (place). *bauktŏ,* contracted from *baug,* went, and *tŏ,* is. *găţă hăcig,* small became, i.e. became hard up. *sh̲ēnmiktŏ* from *sh̲ēnmig,* sent, *tŏ,* is. *phīkĕāsh̲īzau,* lit. what is spit out, gen. of pass. part. *phīkĕāsh̲is,* from *phīkĕāmu,* spit. *hătisī,* lit. who ? used for "anyone". *tāc,* place me, *c* is "me", inf. *tācimu,* place me. *gud-pᵃ* for *gud-pᵃṅ,* to the hand. *hăcimig,* the form of infinitive found in the Standard dialect. *yŏksh̲iz,* pass. part. from *yŏnmu,* rear, nourish. *yŏksh̲iz* for *yŏksh̲is,* which is for *yŏnsh̲is.* *riṅbᵃ* for *riṅ-pᵃ,* to or in the field. *dādă,* conj. part., having happened, for past tense. *nŏs māl ŭdĕāmig,* he made fly thy property, " he " used for " who ", demonstrative for relative.

Sentences.—1, *ḍūn* for *ḍū.* 4, *ḍū* for *ḍūsh̲.* 5, *bădŏ,* from Hindi *bărā,* with dental letter for cerebral or from Kōcī *bŏrī, bŏhrī,* very. *wărkŏzh̲, zh̲* or *ch* means " from ". 10, *tsălĕauḍūsh̲,* from *tsălĕāmu,* perhaps from Hindi *cărānā,* graze. 12, *riṅzŏjh, jh* for *zh̲* or *ch,* the ablative ending " from " to express comparison. The same ending appears in *khūā ŏjh,* from the well, in sentence 18. 15, *răn,* give to a third person, contrast with *ket* (above), give to me or you. 18, *tŏăth,* imperat. of *tŏnmu,* bring out. 19, *pāĭ,* imperat. of *pamu,* walk.

VOCABULARY

Many words used in Lower Kănaurī are loan-words from Kōcī and Hindi. The commonest are marked † below.

above, *den*, w. gen.

advisable, *gyāmig*, w. verbal noun; see "wish".

after, *nĭum, nĭums*, w. gen.

alive, become, *shŭṅmū*.

all, *ts*ᵃ*ī*.

along with, *raṅ*, w. gen.

always, *bărābăl*.†

am, *t*ᵃ*dk, t*ᵃ*tk, ḍūk*; see grammar.

angry, become, *rokshinmu, rōshinmu*.†

anna (two) bit, *paulī*†; cf. Panjabi *pauḷī*, four annas.

anything, *chī*.

arise, *ăncimu*; arise up, *den ăncimu*.

arrive, *bōnmū*.

ask, *ēmū*.

ass, *phōts*.

back, n., *pŭshṭiṅ, pöshṭiṅ*.†

bad, *māz, mäz*.

banker, *săūkār*.†

bear, n., *hom*.

be; see "am", "become".

beat, *h*ᵃ*ṅmū*.

beautiful, *dămk(h), dhămk(h)*; see "good".

because, *tāīē*, w. gen.

become, *hăcimu, dāmū*; see "happen".

bed, *māzau*.†

before, *ŏm, ŏms*, w. gen.

behind, *nĭum, nĭums*, w. gen.

beside, *dŏā', nĕōră*.

big, *tēg*.

bind, *tsŭnmu*.

bitch, *kukrī*.†

blunt, *ma rask*.

body, *ḍeăṅ*.

book, *kătāb*.†

boy, *chaṅ*.

bring, *k*ᵃ*rmū*.

broad, *khāē*.

brother, older than person spoken of, *atē*; younger than person spoken of, *bāīts, bhāēts*†; see "sister".

buffalo, *maīsh*.†

bull, *dāmă*; bullock, *rād*.

butter, *măr*; buttermilk, *bōt*.

call, *kūnmū*.

camel, *ūṭ*.†

cat (male), *pĭush*†; (female), *pĭushī*.

clean, *dēwāsh*.

clever, *hŭshĭār*.†

cock, *kūkra*.†

cold, *lĭsk*.

come, *tŭnmu*.

country, *mŭlk*.†

cow, *h*ᵃ*zh*; collective plur. *lanē*.

daughter, *cīmč*.

day, daytime, *lāī*; by day, *lāī*; a day, *dīhār†*; see "to-day", "to-morrow".

die, *shimū*.

distant, *warkŏ*, *dᵃr.†*

divide, *kaṅmu*.

do, *lăṅmu*.

dog, *kŭī* (pronounced *kwee*); see "bitch".

drink, *tŭṅmu*; cause to drink, *stŭṅmu*.

dwell, *nīmū*, *tŏshmu*.

ear, *kānăṅ.†*

eat, *zāmū*; give to eat, *khāē rănmu*.

egg, *līc*.

eight, *rāī*; eight hundred, *raïrā'*.

eighteen, *sŏraï*.

eighty, *pü nīzā'*.

eject, *tŏnmū*.

elephant, *hathī.†*

eleven, *sīd*.

explain, *sŏmzĕāmu.†*

eye, *mīṅ*.

face, *stāū*.

fall, *dᵃnmū*.

famine, *kāl.†*

far, *warkŏ*, *dᵃr†*; as far as, *stăṅ*, *zā*.

father, *băo.†*

few, *gāṭŏ*, *itsᵃb*.

field, *riṅ*, *rim*.

fifteen, *soṅā*.

fifty, *nish nīzā săï*.

fight, *tsŭmshimu*; see "hold".

finger, *prats*.

fish, *matshī.†*

five, *ṅā*; five hundred, *ṅārā'*.

flee, *bāūmū*.

foot, *baṅ*.

for, *tāïē*, w. gen.

forty, *nish nīzā'*.

four, *pü*; four hundred, *pü rā*.

fourteen, *sŏpü*.

fox, *shīāl.†*

from, *dŏăch*.

(in) front of, *ŏm*, *ŏms*, w. gen.

fruit, *shü*, *shö*.

garment, *gas*, gen. *gazŭ*.

ghi, *măr*.

give (to me or you), *kēmū*; (to him or them), *rănmū*.

go, *dēmū*, *baumū*.

goat (he-goat), *ăzh*, *ăjj*; (she-goat), *bākkăr*, *bākhăr†*; collective plur., *zē*.

good, *dămk(h)*, *dhămk(h)*, *dēwāsh*.

graze, *rŏăṅmu*.

hair, *krā*.

happen, *dāmū*; see "become".

happiness, *khŭsī.†*

happy, *khŭsī.†*

hand, *guḍ*.

he, *nŏ*, *nau*.

head, *băl.†*

healthy, *rāzī.†*

hear, *thăsmu*.

hen, *kŭkrī*; see "cock".†

hence, *zhŏăch*.

her, *nŏū*.

here, *zhŏā'*, *zhŏā'*.

high, *răṅkh*.

hill, *ḍōkhăṅ.†*

his, *nŏū*.

hold, *tsŭmmū*; see "fight".

horse, *răṅ(h)*.

hot, _zh̄ōg_.

house, _kim_.

huff, take a, _rokshinmu_,† _rōshinmu_.

hundred, _rā_.

hungry, _ŏnŏn_.

husband, _dāts_.

husks, _shēṭo_.

I, _gü_, _gᵃ_.

if, _-ma_.

ignorant, _lāṭă_.

iron, _răṇ_.

jungle, _dzăṅgăl_.†

keep, _tāmū_.

kill, _shumū_.

kite, _dănshūră_.

know, _nēmū_.

lazy, _māz_, _m̈āz_.

learn, _hŭshĭmu_.

leopard, _thăr_.

little, _zigits_, _dzigits_, _gāṭŏ_, _zikē_; a little, _dăkᵃts_, _dămrī_, _thōra_.†

live (dwell), _nīmū_, _tŏshmū_; (be alive), _shüṅmū_.

load, _bārăṅ_.†

look, _khīmū_, _taṅmu_.

man, _m̄ī_, _chŭăṅm̄ī_.

maize, _zŭār_ (Hindi _jŭār_, millet).†

make, _bŏṇĕāmū_,† _lanmū_.

mare, _răṅ(h)_.

meat, _shā'_.

meet, _chŭkshĭmu_.

milk, _kherăṅ_.

mother, _ăō_.†

moon, _gŏlsăṅ_.

much, _bŏdī_†; see "very".

name, _nāmăṅ_.†

near, _nĕōră_.†

necessary, verb subst. with infin.

neck, _răṅ_.

night, _shupā_.

nine, _zgŭī_; nine hundred, _zgŭrā'_.

nineteen, _sŏzgŭī_.

ninety, _pü nīzā' săl_.

no, not, _ma_, w. imp. _tha_.

nose, _stakŭts_.

nothing, _chī ma_.

now, _hŏtsĕī_.

obtained, be, _pŏrĕnmu_,† _chŭkshĭmu_; see "meet".

oil, _tēlăṅ_.†

one, _īdd_.

ought, _gyāmig_, w. verbal noun.

our (thine and mine), _kashṻ_; (his and mine), _nisiü_; our, plur., _kishṻ_.

outside, _bāira_.†

own, _ănŭ_.

part, _hīsăŭ_.†

pen, _kălăm_.†

pice, _paisă_.†

pig, _suṅra_.†

place, v. tr., _tāmū_.

plain, _sŏlḍā_.

price, _maulăṅ_.†

proper, _gyāmig_.

property, _māl_.†

put, _tāmū_; put on (clothes), _skāmū_; put out, _tŏnmu_.

quickly, _hăzau̅_.

rain, _lagdo_.

read, _pŏrĭsmu_.†

rear, v. tr., _yŏnmū_.

recognize, _shĕsmu_.

remain, _dakcimu_.

remembrance, *yhād.*†

ride, *shŏkshimu.*

river, *sŏmŭdrăṅ*†; see "stream".

ring, *kaṅmits.*

rise, *ăncimu*; rise up, *den ăncimu.*

run, *ṭhŭrinmu*; run away, *baumū.*

rupee, *rupēă.*†

saddle, *zin.*†

(for) sake of, *tāíĕ.*

satisfied, be, *griṅmu.*

say, *lᵃnmu, riṅmu.*

see, *taṅmu, khīmū.*

seed, *bīăṅ.*†

seven, *stissh*; seven hundred, *stish rā'.*

seventeen, *sŏstish.*

seventy, *shŭm nīzā sāĭ.*

sharp, *rask.*

servant, *rigră.*

service, *palĕ.*

she, *nŏ, nau.*

sheep, *khăs.*

shepherd, *pālă.*†

shoe, *shpauno.*

shopkeeper, *săūkār.*†

sin, *gŭnā.*†

sister, *riṅs*; older than person referred to, *dāē*†; younger than person referred to, *bāīts, bhāēts*†; see "brother".

sit, *toshmu.*

six, *ṭugg*; six hundred, *ṭugrā'.*

sixteen, *sŏrŭk.*

sixty, *shŭm nīzā'.*

slay, *shumū.*

sleep, *yănmu.*

small, *dzigits, zigits, zikē.*

sound, *wāz.*†

speak, *riṅmu, lᵃnmu.*

spit, *phīkĕāmu.*

star, *kar.*

stomach, *pĕṭăṅ.*†

storm, *lāṇ* (different from *laṇ,* wind).

stream, *gāḍăṅ*†; see "river".

sun, *win*; sunshine, *win.*

sweet, *thīg.*

take, *ŭnmū*; take away, *phyōmū.*

ten, *sāĭ.*

than, *ăzh, ŏzh, ŏjh.*

that, pron., *nŏ, nau.*

then, *dŭā', dhŭā'.*

they, *nŏgau.*

thief, *cōra.*†

thirteen, *sōrŭm.*

thirty, *nīzā' sāĭ.*

this, *zhū.*

thou, *ka'.*

three, *shŭmm*; three hundred, *shŭmrā'.*

thy, *kan.*

tie, *tsŭnmū.*

to, *-pᵃṅ, -pᵃ, -p, -bᵃ, zᵃṅ* w. gen., *dŏā'* w. gen.

to-day, *tŏrŏ.*

to-morrow, *nāb*; day after—, *rŏmī*; day after that, *pāī*; fifth day, *ēī*; sixth day, *cēī.*

tongue, *lē.*

tooth, *gārĕ.*

town, *băzār.*†

tree, *bōṭăṅ.*†

twelve, *sᵃnish.*

twenty, *nīzā'.*

two, *nish*; two hundred, *nīrā'.*

ugly, *māz*, *māz*.

under, *chań*, w. gen.

understand, cause to, *sŏm-zĕāmu*.†

upon, *den*, w. gen.; up to, *stăń*, *zā*.

upwards, *den*.

very, *bădŏ*,† Kōcī *bŏrī*.

village, *gaunyăń*,† *dēshăń*.†

walk, *pāmu*.

wasted, be, *spyukshimu*.

water, *tī*.

way, *om*.

we (thou and I), *kashū*; (he and I), *nisī*; we, plur., *kishū*.

well; see " health ", " good ".

what, *chog*; whatever, *chogyăń*, *chᵃgyăń*.

wheat, *zŏd*.

when, *tērbē*, *tērăbē*; whenever, *tērăbĕăń*.

where, *hăm*.

white, *chōg*.

who, *hătt*, *hăt*.

why, *chū*.

wife, *tsētsī*.

wind, *lan*; see " storm ".

wish, *gyāmu*; see " ought ".

with, beside, *dŏā'*; along with, *rań*, both w. gen.

woman, *tsĕtsmī*.

worthy, *lāĭk*.†

write, *cēmu*.

year, *bŏrshăń*.†

yesterday, *mŏē*; day before—, *rī*; day before that, *mĭ̆ańĕ*.

you, dual, *kisi*; plur., *kī*.

your, dual, *kisiū*; plur., *kin*.

CHITKHULI

Far up the valley of the Bŏspa River, which enters the Sătlăj as a tributary on its left bank about 150 miles from Simla, are two villages called Chĭtkhŭl and Răkshăm. The inhabitants of these two villages speak a dialect of Kănaurī which is very different from other Kănaurī dialects, including Standard Kănaurī,—so different that it is not understood by people from any other part of Kănaur. In 1907 I met a few men from these villages and had an opportunity of collecting some notes on their dialect. As the dialect, which we may conveniently call "Chĭtkhŭlī", is, so far as I know, new to philologists, no apology is needed for reproducing the notes here. Although they are very meagre in extent and give only a slight idea of the grammar, they will serve the purpose of giving some conception of the speech itself and call the attention of philologists to its existence, so that students of language travelling in that region may be encouraged to obtain and publish a satisfactory account of the dialect. It should here be pointed out that another dialect, that of Upper Kănaur, called Thĕbᵊrskad, still awaits investigation. It is a remarkable fact that Chĭtkhŭlī is confined to these two villages and is not spoken outside them. Similarly, another Tibeto-Burman language, Kănāshī, is spoken in the village of Mălāṇa in Kŭḷū and nowhere else.

The pronunciation is practically the same as in Standard Kănaurī or Lower Kănaurī. The final k' is more of a k than in Standard Kănaurī, and so is always here printed k'. For the same reason Standard Kănaurī words which are given for purposes of comparison are also made to end in k' and not g', in spite of the fact that in what I have elsewhere written on Standard Kănaurī I have printed g'.

The following paragraphs comprise brief notes on the grammar, forty-seven short sentences, and a small vocabulary.

Chĭtkhŭlī does not appear to have as many forms for declension and conjugation as other Kănaurī dialects, but doubtless there are many more than I had time to note.

Nouns make the accusative the same as the nominative. The only dative noted added -*ŭ* to the nominative, *rănŭ*, to a horse. *aū*, father, adds -*ē* for the genitive; *mĩ*, man, does not change for the plural. Contrary to the custom of Standard Kănaurī and Lower Kănaurī there seems to be no special agent form, the nominative being used in both nouns and pronouns.

Pronouns follow the usual Kănaurī type, but are perhaps simpler, as the plural is insufficiently differentiated from the singular. Thus, *gā*, I; *kan*, thou; *yō*, he or this; *sū*, *sĭgĕ*, who? have the same forms in the plural. It is noteworthy that *sū*, who, is found also in Pūrik, though not in Kănaurī. I noticed some indications of duals in the personal pronouns, and exclusive and inclusive plurals in the 1st pers. pronoun, but further light is necessary.

The verb has a number of indeclinable forms, the present of the verb substantive and certain forms in the future and past remaining unchanged for all persons and both numbers. The past of the verb substantive adds -*tĕk'* to the present form *tō* (shortened to *tŏ*), and is declined -*tĕk'*, -*tĕn*, -*te*, the plural being probably the same.

The imperative singular is the root as in so many other Indian languages. The future has a declined form in -*nŏk'* and an indeclinable in -*ā* (added to the root) or even the simple root itself. I am not sure of the difference in meaning, if any, between the two undeclined forms. It may have something to do with the negative, for in Kănaurī generally the forms in use with negatives are often contracted. The form in -*nŏk'* conjugates thus: *nŏk'*, -*nŏn*, -*nŏ*, the plural being apparently the same.

The past tense has an indeclinable form ending in *-ĭ*, and another, which changes for the different persons, ending in *-kʻ*; thus we have *taṅdikʻ*, saw (*-en*, *-e*), *thasikʻ*, heard (*-en*, *-e*), *rŏdekʻ*, went (*-en*, *-e*). This last ending corresponds to the Standard Kănaurī ending *-dakʻ*, as in *pŏredakʻ*, was obtained.

The common Standard Kănaurī and Lower Kănaurī endings for the future and past are—

Fut. Standard Kănaurī,   Lower Kănaurī, *-ădk.*
 -tokʻ.

Past, Standard Kănaurī,   Lower Kănaurī, *-gyidk,*
 -akʻ or *-shid.*   *-kyidk.*

In the sentences will be noticed *taṅci*, I saw, and *thaci*, I struck. This *c* may be as in Standard Kănaurī, the object "you"—I saw you, I struck you. A *c* also occurs in the imperative *roc*, go, which may have the same meaning as in Standard Kănaurī, i.e. it may indicate the second dual, "go ye two." The *s* in *das*, give, may also have a special meaning.

NOUNS

răṅ, horse   *aū*, father
Gen. *răṅ.*   Gen. *aūe.*
Dat. *răṅŭ.*   Acc. *aū.*
Acc. *răṅ.*

         mĩ, man, plur. *mĩ.*

PRONOUNS

1st Person

 gā, I. plur. *gā*, we; (excluding thee?) *nī.*
ăge, nī, nīē, my. dual, *niniṅ*, thou and I. *nishi*, he and I.

2nd Person

 kan, thou. plur. *kan*, you. *kā̃*, thy.

3rd Person

yō, he, this. plur. *yō*, they, these. *yō*, his, of this.

VERBS

The verb substantive seems to be indeclinable in the present tense. The forms found are *hĕn, tā, tō*, each of which means "am, is, are, art", doing duty for all persons and both numbers.

Past, *tŏtĕk'*, I was.	*tŏtĕk'*, we were.
tŏtĕn, thou wast.	*tŏtĕn*, you were.
tŏte, he was.	*tŏte*, they were.

Cf. Standard Kănaurī *tok'*, I am ; *ton*, thou art ; *to'*, he is, etc. ; *tokek'*, I was ; *token*, thou wert ; *toke'*, he was, etc.

Lower Kănaurī, present, *tᵃdk, tön, tŏ*, etc. ; past, *tötkyidk, tötkyin, tötk*, etc.

Other verbs.—The chief forms which I noticed will be seen in the following table :—

	IMPERATIVE	FUTURE	PAST
sit.	*pŭs, pᵃs.*	*pŭs-, pᵃs-nŏk',* *pŭsā, pᵃsā.*	
drink.	*tŭṅ.*	*tŭṅnŏk', tŭṅā.*	*tūī.*
see.	*taṅ.*	*taṅnŏk', taṅā.*	*taṅdik', taṅī ?*
eat.	*zaū.*	*zānŏk', zā.*	*zaī.*
go.	*rō, roc.*	*rŏ, rŏā.*	*rŏdek', rŏī.*
come.	*dyā.*	*tŭnŏk', tau, tŏā.*	*tūthī.*
hear.	*thas.*	*thasā.*	*thasik', thaī ?*
strike, beat.		*thā.*	*thatek'.*
give.	*das.*	*dā.*	

The forms given above for the future and the past seem to be indeclinable except those in which the 1st singular ends in *k'*. The conjugation of these is as follows :—

1.	*tŭṅnŏk'*, I will drink.	*tŭṅnŏk'*, we shall drink.
2.	*tŭṅnŏn.*	2 and 3 probably the same
3.	*tŭṅnŏ.*	as the singular.
1.	*taṅdik'*, I saw.	*taṅdik'*, we saw.
2.	*taṅden*, thou sawest.	2 and 3 probably the same
3.	*taṅde*, he saw.	as the singular.

Similarly are conjugated words like *thasik'*, heard ; *thasik', thasen, thase* ; and *thatek'*, struck ; *thatek', thaten, thate.*

SENTENCES

1. *Gā dā măn.* I will not give.
2. *Gā rŏa măn.* I will not go.
3. *Gā tŭṅa măn.* I will not drink.
4. *Gā zā măn.* I will not eat.
5. *Gā pŭsā măn.* I will not sit.
6. *Gā thaci măn.* I did not strike (you ?).
7. *Gā taṅci măn.* I did not see (you ?). Has *ci* in 6 and 7 the force of 2nd plur. obj. as in Standard Kănaurī ?
8. *Gā kŭn zaī.* I ate bread.
9. *Gā kŭn zaī măn.* I did not eat bread.
10. *Atē kŭn zaī.* (My) brother ate bread.
11. *Atē kŭn zaī măn.* (My) brother did not eat bread.
12. *Gā ma taṅdik‘.* I did not see.
13. *Gā ma thasik‘.* I did not hear.
14. *Gā Khŏs͟hyā.* I am a Kanet (by caste).
15. *Gā Khŏs͟hyă măn.* I am not a Kanet.
16. *Gā dŭā‘ tŏtĕk‘.* I was there.
17. *Kan dŭā‘ tŏtĕn.* Thou wert there.
18. *Yŏ dŭā tŏtē.* He was there.
19. *Gā nis͟hi mĩ dŭā‘ tŏtĕk‘.* We-two men were there.
20. *Nīniṅ dŭā‘ tŏtĕk‘.* We (thou and I) were there.
21. *Gā tī tūī.* I drank water.
22. *Gā tī tūī măn.* I did not drink water.
23. *Nyūcŭ kŭn zānŏ.* Afterwards bread he will eat.
24. *Kan gō hŭnnā.* Thou where livest ?
25. *Kan tsē gō rŏī.* You all where went ?
26. *Kan hamē tŏā.* Thou when wilt-come ?
27. *Gā ŏbī tŏā* (or *tŭnŏk‘*). I to-morrow will come.
28. *Kan hamē tūthī.* Thou when camest ?
29. *Gā neī tūthī.* I yesterday came.
30. *Yŏ neī tūthī.* He yesterday came.
31. *Nis͟h mĩ neī tūthī.* Two men yesterday came.

32. *Yō nēī rŏī.*   He went yesterday.

33. *Nish mĩ nēī rŏī.*   Two men went yesterday.

34. *Yō mĩ măshrō tū.*   This man bad is.

35. *Yō mĩ zōī tū.*   This man good is.

36. *Atē rau.*   (My) elder brother will go.

37. *Atē rŏdē.*   (My) elder brother went.

38. *Yō tau mŭn.*   He does not (or will not) come.

39. *Kan sū tańden.*   Thou whom sawest ?

40. *Yō sū tańdē.*   He whom saw ?

41. *Yã yō mĩ sīgĕ hĕn.*   Many these men who are ? (who are all these men ?).

42. *Rō, ma na thū.*   Go, or I will strike (go, not if, I will strike).

43. *Yō nīē bāyā thatē.*   He my younger brother beat.

44. *Yō sīgĕ?*   This who ?

45. *Yō ăgē atē.*   This is my brother.

46. *Yō aūē kyim.*   This is my father's house.

47. *Ōbī gā Pańĕ rau.*   To-morrow I to Pāṅgī will go.

VOCABULARY

English	Chitkhuli	Standard Kanauri	Lower Kanauri	Purik
		NOUNS		
father	aū	apa, bon, bau, bŏba	bǎo	ăta.
mother	amā	amā	ăō	ăma.
brother (elder)	atē	ate	atē	
brother (younger)	bāyā	bayā	bāïts	phonō
boy	ăcī	ḍĕkhrā, sharā, laṭū, chaṅ (= son).	chaṅ	phrŭ, bŭtshā.
girl	ḍyūcăṅ, ḍyūacăṅ	ḍĕkhŭr, laṭi. tshĕtshāts	tsĕtsmī	bomō.
man	mī͡	mī͡	mī͡	mī͡.
woman	ḍyūcăṅ, ḍyūacăṅ	tshĕsmī͡	tsĕtsmī	bomō.
wife	bŏrē	bŏrē	tsētsī	
dog	khuī	kŭī	kŭī	khī.
horse	răṅ	răṅ	răṅ(h)	ṣtā.
fire	mē͡	mē͡	mē͡	mē͡(h).
water	tī	tī	tī	chū, shū.
house	kyim	kim	kim	khyaṅma.
bread	kŭn, rŏṭṭĕ	rŏṭh	khāē	ṭăkī, ṭaikī.
rice	bāt	bat		brăs.
face	mukhăṅ	(s)tō	stāu	rdoṅ.
		PRONOUNS		
I	gā	gᵃ	gü, gᵃ	ṅā.
my	ăge, nī, nīē	aṅ, aṅu	aṅ	ṅnī.
thou	kan	ka	ka'	khĕrăṅ.
thy	kā͡	kan	kan	khĕrī.
he, this	yō	ju	zhu, zhū	dyū.
of him	yō	jū	zhū, zhū	dī.
we two (thou and I)	nīniṅ	kashᵃṅ	kashū	
we two (he and I)	nishi	nishi	nisī	
we (plural)	gā	kishᵃṅā'	kishū	ṅatăṅ.

ENGLISH	CHITKHULI	STANDARD KANAURI	LOWER KANAURI	PURIK
we (excluding thee ?)	nī	niṅā'		ṅāca.
you	kan	kinā'	kī	khĭntăṅ.
they, these	yō	jugo	zhūgau, zhūgau	dyŭŭn.
who ?	sŭ, sīgĕ	hăt	hăt, hătt	sŭ.

ADJECTIVES

ENGLISH	CHITKHULI	STANDARD KANAURI	LOWER KANAURI	PURIK
many	yā̈	kyālᵃkhā	bŏdī	maṅmo.
all	tsē	tseī	tsᵃī	săq, tshaṅma.
good	zōī	dăm, dēbash, bīnᵃs, bᵃṇĕts, jikpo	d(h)ămk(h), dēwāsh	rgyalba, rgyăla, llyaqmo, noro.
bad	măshro	măr, mashkăts, kŏtsᵃṅ	māz, mā̈z	tsoqpō.
old	bŭḍḍa	rŭzā'		apo, rgăskhăn.
young and strong	mŏshtŏn	(young) nyūg (strong) zōrsea		tshŭntse. dordecăn.

ADVERBS

ENGLISH	CHITKHULI	STANDARD KANAURI	LOWER KANAURI	PURIK
to-day	thăn	torō	tŏrŏ	diriṅ.
to-morrow	ōbī	nasŭm	nāb	ăskē.
day after to-morrow	nīrĕā	rŏmī	rŏmī	năns.
yesterday	nēī	mē̈	mŏē̈	gondē.
when ?	hamē	tērᵃṅ	tērbē	năm.
where ?	gō	hăm	hăm	găr, găltĕk', gĕika.
here	zhŏā	jᵃṅ, jŭā'	zhŏā, zhŏā, zhŭā',zhŭā'	dyŭa, dīr, diltĕk', dīka.
there	dŭā, diṅ	dᵃṅ	dŭā, dhŭā	er, ĕltĕk', ēka.
afterwards	nyŭcŭ	nyums, nyuskō'	nĭum, nĭums	rgyaba.
not (with imperative)	tha	tha	tha	ma.
not (ordinary)	man	ma	ma	ma.

English	Chitkhuli	Standard Kanauri	Lower Kanauri	Purik
if not, otherwise	*mana*	*ma nĭma* (lit. not became, i.e. if not so)		cf. *na* = Hindi *to*, then (inferential).

VERBS

English	Chitkhuli	Standard Kanauri	Lower Kanauri	Purik
beat, strike	*tha*	*toṅ*, *this*	*hᵃṅ*	*rdŭṅ.*
come	*tŏ*, *tau*	*bᵃn*, *bŭn*	*tŭn*	*yoṅ.*
drink	*tŭṅ*	*tŭṅ*	*tŭṅ*	*thŭṅ.*
eat	*zā*	*zā*	*zā*	*za.*
give	*dā*	*ran*	*răṅ*	*taṅ.*
go	*rau*, *rŏ*	*bī*, *pā*, *yŭn*	*dē*, *bau*	*cha*, *chĕ*, *dŭl*, *drŭl.*
hear	*thas*	*thas*	*thas*	*tshŭr*, *nyăn.*
live, dwell	*hŭn*	*bŏsĕn*, *shᵃṅ*	*nī*, *tosh*	*dŭk.*
see	*taṅ*	*taṅ*	*taṅ*	*llta*, *thoṅ.*
sit, remain	*pŭs*, *pᵃs*	*tōshi*	*dakci*, *tosh*	*dŭk.*

NUMERALS

1. *idʿ.*
2. *nish.*
3. *homō.*
4. *pö.*
5. *ṅā.*
6. *tŭkʿ.*
7. *tissh.*
8. *rai.*
9. *zgŭī* (*ŭī* almost English " wee ").
10. *sai.*

11. *sigidʿ.*
12. *sŏnish.*
13. *sōrŭm* (*ō* as English *aw*).
14. *sapö.*
15. *soṅā.*
16. *sōrŭkʿ* (*ō* as English *aw*).
17. *sŏstish.*
18. *sŏrai.*
19. *sŏzgŭī* (*ŭī* like English " wee ").
20. *nīzā′.*

It will be seen that the above are the same as in Standard Kănaurī, except 3, which in Standard Kănaurī is *shŭm*. In Lower Kănaurī it is *shŭmm*, and in Pūrik *sŭm*. Chĭtkhŭlī should also be compared with Cămba Lāhŭlī, see *Lang. North. Him.*, pt. iii, p. 37.

KAGANI

INTRODUCTION

Kāgānī is the speech of the Kāgān Valley, which lies to the north-east of Abbottabad in the Hāzāra District. The Kāgān River flows into the Jīhlăm below Mūzăffărābād and above Kŭhālā. Kāgānī is a dialect of Lahnda, very like Tīnaulī and Ḍhŭṇḍī or Kairāḷī (*Lang. North Him.*, pt. iv, pp. 12 ff., 15 ff.), and indeed strongly resembling the whole chain of dialects which run along the south of the hills as far east as Jămmŭ, and are generally called Cībhālī. Kāgānī is spoken in the whole of the Kāgān Valley and is known as Hĭndko. It is spoken, moreover, practically unchanged in Mānsēhra and Abbottabad. The valley runs up past Jărēd, Kāgān, Bēsăl, and Gīṭī Dās to the boundary of Chīlās. In addition to Kāgānī, which is understood by all, Gŭjărī is spoken by all the Gŭjars, who in considerable numbers inhabit the hill-sides. Near Mānsēhra are colonies of Pathans who speak Pashto.

To the north and west of the valley lies independent country, Yāgĭstān, where S͟hiṇā is spoken, there being no important difference between the dialect of S͟hiṇā in this part of Yāgĭstān and that in Chīlās; further down the Indus than Yāgĭstān the language is Pashto.

PRONUNCIATION

The most noticeable feature of the pronunciation is that there are four tones resembling in some measure the Chinese tones (see Preface, p. ix). These tones are indeed a feature of Lahnda generally and of Northern Pănjābī, but not much attention has yet been given to them. Three of them occur only in accented syllables. In all cases they are represented by the letter *h*. This letter has hitherto always been used in all words containing these tones in Lahnda and Pănjābī, and the practical difficulties

involved in recasting the method of transliteration would have outweighed any advantages to be derived from greater accuracy.

It must be noted that *h* is never fully pronounced except when joined to the surd letters *p, k, ṭ, t, c*. In all other cases the pronunciation is as follows : When *h* precedes the accented vowel it has the deep tone ; when it follows it has the high tone. When *h* is initial it is sonant *h* with the deep tone.

The deep tone begins a little above the lowest note that the speaker can reach, rises four or five semi-tones, and sometimes falls again about a tone. The high tone begins slightly more than half an octave higher than the deep tone, and generally falls about a tone. Words may contain both tones. They can be pronounced in any stressed syllable, but as a matter of fact letters accompanied by the deep tone are nearly always unvoiced. A few examples will illustrate the matter. In the following words a perpendicular stroke above the vowel represents the high tone, and a similar stroke below the vowel the deep tone. The first word in each case is the word as it would usually be written, the second as it would need to be written to indicate the tones. *ghăr* or *kăr*, house ; *bhrā* or *prā̦*, brother ; *dhāī* or *ṭā̦ī*, two and a half ; *jhăgrā* or *căgrā*, quarrel ; *thhēṇā* or *thēṇā̦*, be found ; *bhărjāī* or *părjāī*, sister-in-law ; *bhăṇīyā* or *păṇīyā*, brother-in-law ; *būhā* or *bŭ̦ā̦*, door ; *bāhrā̆* or *bărā̆*, twelve ; *ōhnā̆* or *o'nā̆*, them. Words with both tones are *bhēhṇ* or *pēṇ̦*, sister ; *jhăṅh* or *cĭ̦ṅh*, wind.

The Kāgānī people are particularly fond of the high tone, and use it in many words which do not contain it in North Pănjābī ; thus one often hears *kŭ'rī* for *kŭrī*, girl ; *kŭ'the* for *kŭthe*, where ; and many more. In these words they are not consistent, sometimes inserting and sometimes omitting the tone. As the *h* is fully pronounced when immediately following a surd letter, it does not then affect

the tone, as in *kăṭṭhā*, stream ; *chĭknā*, pull.   In *thhēṇā*, be found, the first *h*, coming immediately after the *t*, has no effect on the tone, but the second has, the word being pronounced *thēṇā*.

The vowel formed by combining final -*ā* with the *e* of the verb substantive is as nearly as possible French *è*, the phonetic symbol for which is epsilon.   Cerebral *l̤*, so common in Northern Pănjābī, is not found.   *c* and *j* often tend towards *ts* and *dz* ; thus, *rĭcch*, bear, is almost *rĭttsh*.

There is a rather difficult long vowel between *ō* and English *aw*.   It is found in such words as *nō̃*, nine ; *cōhdã*, fourteen, and generally in words which have *au* in Northern Pănjābī.

Owing perhaps to the devotion of the inhabitants to their religion, *q* is quite common, where in most districts we should find *k* ; thus, *qŭtŭb*, north ; *hăqq*, right ; *qĭblā*, west (for the *qĭbla* at Makka).

NOUNS

The nouns do not call for much comment.   The prepositions " of ", " to ", and " from " are *dā*, *ko*, and *thī* (or *kōlo*) respectively.   The agent preposition *sŭṇ*, which is not used with the 1st and 2nd singular pronouns, is interesting. Its use is optional, as the simple oblique is sufficient. The commonest ending for the obl. sing. is -*e* or -*ū* ; for the plural it is always -*ã*.

PRONOUNS

ŭnī, oblique *ŭnã*, is added to a noun or used with *āb* (Urdu *āp*) to indicate respect ; cf. Pănjābī *bhrā horī āe nē*, my brother has come ; *āp horã dā kī hŭkm e*, what is your command.   (Kāgānī, *bhrā ŭnī, āb ŭnã dā*.)

NUMERALS

The numbers 11 to 19 insert an *h*, i.e. employ the high tone.   In Pănjābī this is done only when the numbers are used in the oblique.

ADVERBS

bhĩ, again, is noticeable, as it is (but without the nasal) a characteristic word of the criminal Sãsīs, who are sometimes known as the people who say *bhĩ bhĩ rē rē*.

VERBS

The present of the verb substantive generally combines its vowel with a previous *ā* or *e* (*eā* and *eo* do not combine), *āe* becomes *ai* (French *è*), *āẽ* becomes *ẽ*; in *aa* and *ee* one of the vowels is dropped.

The infinitive ends in *-ṇā*, or (after *ṛ*, *r*, *l*, and generally *s*) *-nā*.

The stative participle is formed in *-ādā* or *-ĕādā*, a form found as far away as Jămmũ and in the State of Băghāṭ, near Simla.

Passive.—It is to be noted that the participle used in the passive along with *găcchṇā*, go, is unchangeable; thus, *kŭrhĩ māre geī*, the girl was killed.

Perhaps nothing in the verb is more interesting than the two endings of the pres. part.: *-tā* after an unvoiced or surd letter, and *-dā* after a sonant; thus, *chĭktai*, he is pulling; *khēndai*, he is eating.

Continuation, ability, and continuance are expressed in a manner similar to Pănjābī, but habit is quite unlike either Pănjābī or Urdu, the pres. part. of the verb being used with *kărnā*, do, as *dĭkhtā kărnā*, to be in the habit of looking.

Compound verbs are very common as in Pănjābī and Urdu. *jŭlnā* and *găcchṇā* (go) are both used in compound verbs. In the case of "leave" as in Pănjābī, *chăḍḍnā*, *chōhrnā* is used when the meaning is really "leave", and *chŭrnā* as an intensive.

Causal verbs.—Like Pănjābī: *kărna*, do, caus. *kărāṇā*, cause to be done; *cărnā*, graze, caus. *cărāṇā*, cause to graze.

BAHRAMGALA

Băhrămgăla is a village two marches south of the Pīr Pănjāl Pass, and the dialect spoken there is a variety of Cïbhālī, the speech alluded to above, as spread from the Jămmū border as far as Murree. The dialect of Băhrămgăla has more resemblance to that of the Murree Găḷis than to Pŭnchī, although geographically the latter is much nearer. We may feel sure that Cïbhālī (using this term to denote the speech of the hills from Jămmū to Murree, but excluding that of the villages lying just under the range) is spoken with little variation over a wide area. The speech of Băhrămgăla is heard with practically no change from below Pōshĭāna (south of the Pīr Pănjāl Pass) to Thănnā, Răjaurī (Rāmpūr), and thence nearly up to Pŭnch.

The endings of the future and imperfect are identical in Kāgānī, while there are several points of difference. Cerebral ḷ is avoided as in Kāgānī, and, unlike Kāgānī the dialect dislikes cerebral ṇ.

KAGANI

NOUNS

SINGULAR		PLURAL
Nom. *rĭcch*, bear.		*rĭcch*.
Gen. *rĭcch-e dā*.		*rĭcch-ā̇ dā*.
Dat.	*-e ko*.	*-ā̇ ko*.
Abl.	*-e kōlo* or *thī*.	*-ā̇ kōlo* or *thī*.
Agent	*-e, -e sŭṇ*.	*-ā̇, -ā̇ sŭṇ*.

See also *pŭttăr*, son; gen. *pŭttăre dā*, etc.; plur. *pŭttăr*, *pŭttărā̇ dā*, etc. It will be sufficient to indicate nom., gen., and agent.

Nom. *jăṇ-ā*, man.		*-e*.
Gen.	*-e dā*.	*-ĕā̇ dā*.
Agent	*-e, -e sŭṇ*.	*-ĕā̇, -ĕā̇ sŭṇ*.

The *ṇ* in *jăṇā* is less cerebral than in Pănjābī.

Nom. *pāṇ-ī*, water.		*-ī*.
Gen.	*-īe dā*.	*-īā̇ dā*.
Agent	*-īe*.	*-īā̇*.

Nom. *ghăr*, house.		*ghăr*.
Loc.	*ghăre*, in the house,	*ghărā̇ bĭcc*.
	ghăro, from the house.	*ghărā̇ thī* or *kōlo*.
Agent *ghăre*.		*ghărā̇*.

The suffix *-o*, corresponding to Pănjābī *-ō*, is used only with the singular. The plural has to use a preposition, *thī*, *kōlo*, etc.

pē, father, and *bhrā*, brother, are irregular.

Nom. *pē*, father.		*bhrā-*, brother.
Gen. *pīū dā* (accent on *ī*).		*-ū dā*.
Dat. *pīū ko*.		*-ū ko*.
Abl. *pīū kōlo, thī*.		*-ū kōlo, thī*.
Agent *pīū*.		*-ū*.

Feminine.

Nom. *trīmt*, woman.		*trīmt-ā̇*.
Gen. *trīmtī dā*.		*-ā̇ dā*.
Agent *trīmtī, trīmtī sŭṇ*.		*-ā̇, -ā̇ sŭṇ*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	*kŭṛh-ī*, girl.	*-ia̋.*
Gen.	*-ī dā.*	*-ia̋ dā.*
Agent	*-ī, -ī sŭṇ.*	*-ia̋, -ia̋ sŭṇ.*

mā, mother, *bhēhṇ* or *bhēṇ*, sister, *dhī*, daughter, inflect in *-ū.*

mā ; gen. *māū dā* ; agent, *māū, māū sŭṇ.*

bhēhṇ ; gen. *bhēhṇū dā* ; agent *bhēhṇū, bhēhṇū suṇ.*

dhī ; gen. *dhīū dā* ; agent *dhīū, dhīū sŭṇ.*

ăkkh, eye, has plur. *ăkkhīã.*

PRONOUNS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

First Person.

Nom.	*mẽ*, I.	*ăsī.*
Gen.	*măṛā, măṛhā.*	*ăsdā.*
Dat., Acc.	*mŭ kŏ, mŭ kă.*	*ăsā̃ ko.*
Abl.	*măṛe kōlo, măṛhe kōlo.*	*ăsā̃ kōlo.*
Agent	*mẽ.*	*ăsā̃, ăsā̃ sŭṇ.*

Second Person.

Nom.	*tŭ̃.*	*tŭsī.*
Gen.	*tŭhṛā, tŭṛā.*	*tŭs dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*tŭ ko.*	*tŭsā̃ ko.*
Abl.	*tŭhṛe kōlo, tŭṛe kōlo.*	*tŭsā̃ kōlo.*
Agent	*tŭdh.*	*tŭsā̃, tŭsā̃ sŭṇ.*

Third Person.

Nom.	*ē, ēh*, this, he, she, it.	*ē.*
Gen.	*ĭs dā.*	*ēhnā̃ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*ĭs ko.*	*ēhnā̃ ko.*
Abl.	*ĭs de kōlo.*	*ēhnā̃ kōlo.*
Agent	*ĭs, ĭs sŭṇ.*	*ēhnā̃, ēhnā̃ sŭṇ.*

Nom.	ō, ōh, that, he, she, it.	ō.
Gen.	ŭs dā.	ōhnā̃ dā.
Dat., Acc.	ŭs ko.	ōhnā̃ ko.
Abl.	ŭs de kōlo.	ōhnā̃ kōlo.
Agent	ŭs, ŭs sŭṇ.	ōhnā̃, ōhnā̃ sŭṇ.

Nom.	kōṇ, who?	jehṛā, jē, who (rel.).
Gen.	kăs dā.	jĭs dā.
Agent	kăs, kăs sŭṇ.	jehṛe.

Nom.	kŭī, anyone, someone.	āb-ŭnī, you (respectful).
Gen.	kăse dā.	āb-ŭnā̃ dā.
Agent	kăse, kăse sŭṇ.	āb-ŭnā̃.

kē, what? *kĭjjh*, anything, something; *săb kĭjjh*, every-thing; *jē kĭjjh*, whatever.

ĭtnā, so much; *kĕtnā*, how much? *jĭtnā*, as much (rel.).

ŭnī, oblique *ŭnā̃*, is added to nouns to indicate respect. It is used in the same way as the Pănjābī *horī, horā̃*, thus:

bhrā ŭnī, (my) brother; *sāhb ŭnā̃ dī gā̃,* the Sahib's cow.

ŭnī is always used in the plural (of respect).

The word *sŭṇ* is used with nouns and with pronouns of the 3rd person, also with the plural of the 1st and 2nd pers. pron. When asked the exact signification of *sŭṇ* the people say it is respectful. That may perhaps have been originally its force, but now one hears phrases like *kŭtte sŭṇ kītai,* a dog has done it, where there can be no idea of respect.

bhrāū sŭṇ khādhai, my brother has eaten it.

kŭṛhī sŭṇ ākhĕā, the girl said it.

tŭsā̃ sŭṇ mēlĕā, you milked (the cow).

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in -*ā* in the masc. sing. agree with their nouns in number, gender, and case, thus:—

măṛhā pē, my father; *măṛhī bōhṭī,* my wife; *măṛhĕā̃ pŭttărā dā,* of my sons; *măṛhīā̃ dhīā̃,* my daughters.

Other adjectives do not change unless when used as nouns, in which case they are declined as nouns.

Comparison is expressed by means of *thī* or *kōlo*.

ē cǎnai, this is good ; *ē ĕs thī cǎnai*, this is better than this ; *ē sārĕ̃ã kōlo cǎnai* or *sārĕ̃ã thī cǎnai*, this is better than all, this is best.

NUMERALS

1.	*hǐkk.*	11.	*yāhrã̃.*
2.	*dō.*	12.	*bāhrã̃.*
3.	*trē.*	13.	*tĕhrã̃.*
4.	*cār.*	14.	*cōhdã̃.*
5.	*pǎnj.*	15.	*pǎndhrã̃.*
6.	*chē.*	16.	*sōhlǎ̃.*
7.	*sǎtt.*	17.	*sǎtāhrã̃.*
8.	*ǎṭṭh.*	18.	*ǎṭhāhrã̃.*
9.	*nõ̃.*	19.	*ǔnnhī̃.*
10.	*dǎs.*	20.	*bīh.*
1½.	*ḍēḍh.*	3½.	*sāḍhe trai.*
2½.	*ḍhāī.*	4½.	*sāḍhe cār*, etc.

sǎwā is not used, *pā* for quarter is common.

Rs. 3–4–0, *trai rǔpǎe hǐkk pā.*

R. 1–4–0, *pǎnj pā.*

once, twice, etc., *hǐkk wārī, dō wārī*, etc. ; both, *dōṇe.*

ADVERBS

Time

now, *ǐs wele, hǔṇ.*

then, *ǔs wele.*

when ? *kǎdũ.*

whenever, *jī-kǎde.*

when (rel.), *jĕs wele.*

in the morning, *fǔzrā.*

at night, *rātī̃.*

last year, *pǎrū dā bǎrs.*

the present year, *jǔldā bǎrs.*

up to two hours, as long as two hours, *dūã ghǎrīã tānũ̃.*

to-day, *ǎj.*

to-morrow, *sǎbāh* (accent on second).

day after to-morrow, *ǎtrũ̃.*

on fourth day, *cauthe, cōthe.*

yesterday, *kǎll.*

yet (as in " not yet "), *ǎjã̃.*

the coming year, *ēndā bǎrs.*

yet, up to now, *ǎje tānũ̃.*

Place

here, *ēhthe.*

there, *ōhthe.*

where ? *kŭhthe.*

whither ? *kŭr.*

up to there, *ōhthe tānŭ̃.*

upwards, *ŭtã.*

on this side, *ŭrār.*

again, *bhĩ.*

again, *fĭr.*

outside, *bĭṛe.*

near, *nēṛe.*

hence, *ēhtho.*

thence, *ōhtho.*

whence ? *kŭhtho.*

up to where ? *kŭhthe tănŭ̃.*

up to here, *ēhthe tănŭ̃.*

downwards, *tălã.*

on the far side, *pār.*

inside, *ăndŭr.*

far, *dūr.*

always, *hămēsha.*

Others

quickly (adj.), *bailā.*

why ? *kĩã.*

in this way, *ĭs tăre.*

in that way, *ŭs tăre.*

not, no, *nĩh, na.*

slowly, *hōlĕã.*

in what way ? *kŭs tăre.*

in which way (rel.), *jĕs tăre.*

Many adjectives may be used as adverbs. When so used they follow the rules for adjectives.

PREPOSITIONS

Most prepositions govern the genitive. Those governing the genitive are marked (*g*) below.

kŏl, near, beside (*g*).

kŏlo, from, from beside, than (*g*).

năl, along with, with (of instrument) (*g*).

thī, from, than.

ŭtte, upon (*g*).

ŭrār, on this side of (*g*).

wāse, for sake of (*g*).

ko, to.

dā, of.

bĭcc, in, among (*g*).

bĭcco, from among, from in (*g*).

pār, on that side of (*g*).

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres.	ã̄.	ã̄.
	ē̃.	ō.
	ē.	ēn, hēn.
Past.	āsã̄, fem. āsĩ.	āsē, fem. āsīē.
	āsē̃, fem. āsīē.	āsĕō, fem. āsīō.
	āsā, fem. āsī.	āsē, fem. äsīã̄.

Sometimes the first syllable has the high tone *āhsã̄,* *āhsī,* etc.

ḍōlnā, pour out

Imperat.	ḍōl, ḍōle ; polite sing. ḍōlĩ.	
Pres. subj.	ḍōlã̄.	ḍōlã̄.
	ḍōlē̃.	ḍōlō.
	ḍōlē.	ḍōlĕn.
Fut.	ḍōlsã̄.	ḍōlsã̄.
	ḍōlsĩ.	ḍōlsō.
	ḍōlsī.	ḍōlsăn.

Past cond. or pres. part. *ḍōldā* ; fem. *ḍōldī* ; plur. *ḍōlde,* fem. *ḍōldīã̄.*

Pres. ind., formed by combining pres. part. and pres. verb subst. thus :—

ḍōldã̄, fem. *ḍōldī ã̄.*	*ḍōldĕ ã̄,* fem. *ḍōldīã̄.*
ḍōldē̃, fem. *ḍōldī ē̃.*	*ḍōldĕ o,* fem. *ḍōldīō.*
ḍōldai, fem. *ḍōldī ē.*	*ḍōldĕn,* fem. *ḍōldīĕn.*

Imperf. composed of pres. part. and past verb subst. *ḍōldā āsã̄,* etc.

Past, *ḍōlĕā,* fem. *ḍōlī* ; plur. *ḍōle,* fem. *ḍōlīã̄.*

Pres. perf. *ḍōlĕai (ḍōlĕā e),* etc. (past and pres. verb subst.).

Plup. *ḍōlĕā āsā* (past and pres. verb subst.).

Conj. part. *ḍōlke,* having poured out.

Stat. part. *ḍōlĕādā,* in the state of having been poured out, poured out: fem. *ḍōlīdī* ; plur. *ḍōlede,* fem. *ḍōlīdīã̄.*

Past part. *ḍōlĕā,* poured.

Passive.—The passive is formed by joining the inflected sing. masc. of the past with the verb *gǎcchṇā*, go. The inflected sing. part. is unchangeable, e.g., *ō ḍōle gēā*, it (masc.) was poured out ; *ō ḍōle gĕī*, it (f.) was poured out ; *ō ḍōle gĕīā̃*, they (f.) were poured out ; so also *ḍōle gaisā̃*, will be poured out ; etc.

The pres. part. or past cond. ends in *-dā* when the root of the verb ends in a voiced consonant or vowel (or vowel followed by *h*), and in *-tā* when the root ends in an unvoiced consonant. Thus *hŭttā*, from *hŭṭṇā*, to get tired ; *hǎktā*, from *hǎkṇā*, be able ; *jŭldā*, from *jŭlnā*, go, etc.

I heard one exception to this rule : *ṭākṇā*, call, takes *ṭākdā*. Possibly this is accidental, due to ordinary Lahnda influence.

<div align="center">

ghĭnnā, take

</div>

past, *ghĭdā̃*, other tenses regular.

<div align="center">

khēṇā, eat

</div>

Imperat. *khā*, *khǎo*, polite sing. *khāĩ*.
Fut. *khaisā̃*, *khaisĩ*, etc.
Pres. part. *khēndā*.
Past, *khādhā*.

<div align="center">

ēṇā, come

</div>

Fut. *aisā̃*.
Past, *āyā*.
Stat. part. *āyādā*, fem. *āīdī* ; plur. *āĭde*, fem. *āīdīā̃*.

<div align="center">

gǎcchṇā, go

</div>

Imperat. *gǎcch*.
Fut. *gaisā̃*.
Past, *gēā*.
Stat. part. *gēādā*, fem. *gĕīdī* ; plur. *gĕĭde*, fem. *gĕīdīā̃*.

<div align="center">

jŭlnā, go

</div>

Imperat. *jŭl*.
Fut. *jŭlsā̃*.
Past, stat. part., etc., as for *gǎcchṇā*.

<center>*ăjṇā*, sit</center>

Imperat. *ăj* (*ăj găcch*, sit down ; cf. Hindi *baiṭh jā*).
Fut. *ăjsã*.
Past, *aiṭhā*.
Stat. part. *aiṭhādā*, fem. *aiṭhīdī*; plur. *aiṭhede*, fem. *aiṭhīdīã*.

<center>*cēṇā*, lift</center>

Imperat. *cū, cāo*.
Fut. *caisã*.
Pres. part. *cēndā*.
Past, *cāĕā*.

<center>*āṇṇā*, bring</center>

Fut. *āṇsã*.
Pres. part. *āndā*.
Past, *āndā* (same form as pres. part.).

<center>*hŭṭṇā*, be tired</center>

Pres. part. *hŭṭṭā*.
Stat. part. *hŭṭeādā* (accent on *ē*).

<center>*lēṇā*, put on (clothes, etc.)</center>

Imperat. *lā*.
Fut. *laisã*.
Pres. part. *lēndā*.
Past, *lāyā*.
Stat. part. *lāyādā*.

<center>*thēṇā* (*thhēṇā*), be found, be obtained</center>

Fut. *thaisī*.
Pres. part. *thēndā* (*e* like *è* in French *père*).
Past, *thāyā*.
Stat. part. *thāyādā*.

The deep tone is found sometimes in this verb immediately after the initial *th*. It is specially marked in the inf. *thhēṇā*, pronounced *thēṇā*.

hōṇā, be, become

Fut. *hōsā̃*.

Pres. part. *hōndā*.

Past, *hōyā*.

Stat. part. *hōyādā*.

Habit.—To express habit the pres. part. is used, agreeing in gender and number with its noun along with the required tense of *kărnā*.

khēndiā̃ kăro (fem. plur.), make a habit of eating.

khēndī kărsā̃, I (fem.) shall make a habit of eating.

Continuation.—Keeping on doing a thing. The pres. part. agreeing as before is used with *rēhṇā*, remain.

nhēndā rēhā, he continued washing himself.

nhēndiā̃ rēhiā̃, they (the women) continued washing themselves.

Ability.—Ability is expressed by means of the verb *hăkṇā*, be able, with the root of the required verb.

mẽ nā jŭl hăktā, I am unable to go.

mẽ jŭl nā hăktī, I (fem.) am unable to go.

Necessity, advisability, etc.—The inf. with the verb subst. *hōṇā*, become.

mŭ kŏ jŭlnai, I have to go, I ought to go.

tŭ ko jŭlnā hōsī, you will have to go.

Sometimes the expression means merely intention or even futurity :

kădũ jŭlnai, when are you going, when do you intend to go ?

The almost invariable combination of the vowel of the pres. verb subst. with a previous *ā* or *e* is worthy of note. Thus we have :—

ō jăṇai, he is a man, for *ō jăṇā e*.

ō jŭldai, he is going, for *ō jŭldā e*.

kŭr geāden, where have they gone (are in the state of having gone), for *geāde ēn*.

kē ākhĕai, what did he say, for *ākhĕā e*.

kŭhthe gēādĕ̃, where did you go, for *gēādā ĕ̃*.

mĕ̃ ākhtā̃, I am saying, for *ākhtā ā̃*.

The *ai* is almost exactly the French *è*, phonetically often written epsilon.

I saw no sign of the existence of an organic passive such as the Pănjabī pres. part. pass. *ghăllīdā*, being sent, or of any word corresponding to *cāhiye, cāhīdā*. In place of this latter a word meaning good or bad is used.

găcchṇā cănai, it is right or proper to go.

is tăre kărnā cănā nīh, one ought not to do this.

is tăre kărnā bŭrai, it is bad to do thus.

The Prodigal Son

hĭkke	*jăṇe*	*de*	*dō*	*pŭttăr*	*āhse,*	*ōhnā̃*	*bĭcco*
one	man	of	two	sons	were,	them	among-from

nĭkṛe pŭttre ăpṇe pīū ko ākhe "bājī
by-little son own father to was-said "Father

jehṛā tŭsdā māle dā hĭssā mŭkŏ ēndai
what you-of property of part me-to coming-is

tŭsĩ bănḍ dēo": ōhnā̃ ăpṇā māl
you dividing give": by-them (him) own property

bănḍ dĭttā. thōrēā̃ dĭhārĕā̃ pĭcche nĭkṛā
dividing was-given. Few days after little

pŭttăr săb kĭjjh jămā kărke·
son all something collected having-made

dūe dūre de mĭlkhe ko găcch rēhā: ōhthe
another far of country to going remained: there

ăpṇā māl sārā măndĕā̃ kămmā̃ bĭcc khărāb
own property all evil works in bad

kăr chŭrĕā̃: jī-kăde sārā māl
making left (ruined): whenever all property

khărc kăr rēhā ŭs mĭlkhe bĭcc
spending making remained that country in

kăht (or *hăftā*)   *pai*   *gēā :*   *oh*   *hŭn*   *bhŭkkhā*
famine   falling went :   he   now   hungry

hŭndai.   *ŭs*   *mĭlkhe*   *de*   *hĭkke*   *jăne*   *nāl*
being-is.   That   country   of   one   man   with,

găcchke (*jŭlke*)   *răl*   *gēā,*   *ŭs*   *ŭsko*
having-gone,   joining went,   by-him   him-to

khărke   *ăpnī* *bārī*   *bĭcc* *bhēde* (*ūndhe*) *ăpne*
having-taken   own   field   in   sheep (pigs)   own

cărānne   *wāse*   *chōhrĕā.*   *jĭs*   *wele*   *ōh*   *fĭkre*   *bĭcc*
grazing   for   was-left.   What   time   he   thought   in

āyā   *ākhăn*   *lăggā*   "*marhe*   *pīū*   *de*   *kĭtne*
came   to-say   began   "my   father   of   how-many

măzūr   *rŭttī*   *răjjke*   *khēndēn,*   *mē*   *ēhthe*
labourers   bread   having-been-sated   eating-are,   I   here

bhŭkkhā   *mărdă,*   *mē*   *ăpne*   *pīū*   *kōl*   *jŭlsă,*
hungry   dying-am,   I   own   father   beside   will-go,

ōhnă   *ko*   *ākhsă*   '*Khŭdā* (*răsūl*)   *dā*   *hăqq*
them   to   will-say   'God (prophet)   of   right

nŭkhsān   *kītā*   *tŭrā*   *bī*   *gŭnā*   *kītā*   *ĭs*
injury   was-done   thy   also   sin   was-done   this

jŭgă   *nā*   *rēhā*   *tŭra*   *pŭttăr*   *ăkhăn,*   *mŭ*
worthy   not   remained   thy   son   they-may-say,   me

kŏ   *măzūre*   *dē*   *mĭsăl*   *răkh.*'"   *ŭtthke*
to   servant   of   likeness   place.'"   Having-arisen

ăpne   *pīū*   *kōl*   *tŭr*   *gēā :*   *ōh*   *ăjă*   *dūr*   *āsā*
own   father   beside   going   went :   he   still   far   was

ŭs   *de*   *pīū-sŭn*   *dĭthā,*   *daurke*   *gēā,*
him   of   father-by   was-seen,   having-run   went

kălāwe   *bĭcc*   *năpărke*   *mĭlēā,*   *ŭs*   *ko*   *ākhēā*
embrace   in   having-seized   met,   him   to   was-said

" _Khŭdā_ (răsūl) dā hăqq nŭ_kh_sān kītā, ĭs
" God (prophet) of right injury was-done, this

jŭgā nā rēhā tŭṛā pŭttăr ā_kh_ăn."
worthy not remained thy son they-may-say."

naukarã̆ ko ā_kh_ĕ̆ā "căṅa cīrā tŭsĩ āṇo
servant to was-said "good garment you bring

ĭske lŭā lō, ăṅlī ŭtte aṅgūṭhĩ
this-to causing-to-be-put-on take, finger on ring

lŭā lo, paire ko chĭttăr, pălēde
causing-to-be-put-on take, foot to shoe, fattened

băcche ko āṇke zăbā kăro, ŭs ko
calf to having-brought kill make, it to

khāwã̆ tĕ̆ _kh_ŭ_sh_ī kărã̆, ēh pŭttăr măṛā
we-may-eat and joy may-make, this son my

măr geā āsā, fĭr jī geā, gūm geā
dying gone was, again living went, lost gone

āsā, bhĩ thā geā."
was, again found went."

ŭs dā băṛā pŭttăr zĭmĩ bĭcc
Him of big son ground in

āsā, jĭs wele nēṛe ā geā gēṇā
was, what time near coming went singing

băjēṇā sŭṇĕ̆ā, naukărĕ̆ ko ṭākke
playing was-heard, servant to having-called

pŭcchĕ̆ā "kē hōĕ̆ādai," ŭs ā_kh_ĕ̆ā tŭṛā
was-asked "what become-is," by-him was-said thy

" nĭkṛā bhrā ā geā tŭṛe pīū ŭs
"little brother coming went thy father-by him

wāse pălĕ̆ādā băcchā zăbā kărā
for fattened calf kill getting-made

lēai,   *is wāse ŭs dā pŭttăr ŭs ko*
has-been-taken, this for him of son him to

jīndā   thā   geā." ōh khăfā hŏĕā ăndŭr nĭh
living being-found went." He angry became in not

jŭldā, ŭs dā pē bĭṛē āyā, ŭs ko mălĕn
goes, him of father out came, him to to-persuade

lăggā: pŭttre ākhĕā "mẽ ĭtne bărs tŭṛī
began: by-son was-said "by-me so-many years thy

khĭzmăt kītī, tŭdd kăde băkrā bī nĭh
service was-done, by-thee ever goat even not

dĭttā mẽ yārã hămzōlĕã nāl khŭshī
was-given I friends companions with joy

kărã, jĭs wele ēh tŭṛā pŭttăr āai
may-make, what time this thy son come-is

jĭs tŭṛā māl kănjrīã ŭtte ŭjāṛĕa,
by-whom thy property harlots upon, was-ruined,

tũ ŭs wāse pălĕādā băcchā zăbā kărdẽ."
thou him for fattened calf kill makest."

pĭū sŭṇ ŭs ko ākhĕā "pŭttără tũ
father by him to. was-said "Son thou

hămēsha măṛe kōl rēhndẽ (hōndẽ) tĕ jē-kĭjjh
always my beside remainest (being-art) and whatever

măṛai tŭṛai, khŭshī kărnī tĕ khŭsh hōṇā
mine-is thine-is, joy to-make and joyful to-be

cănai, ke găll ē ēh tŭṛā bhrā mar
good-is, what thing is this thy brother dying

gea āsā, fĭr jī geā, gŭm geā āsā bhĩ
gone was, again living went, lost gone was again

thā   geā."
being-found went."

Notes.—*hĭkke*, oblique of *hĭkk* ; *ākhe* for *ākhĕā e* ; *dūā*, second, other ; *chŭrĕā*, left ; in composition the usual form is *chŭrnā*, otherwise *chōhrnā*, leave ; see a couple of lines down. *Khŭdā răsūl*, God and the Prophet ; the Kāgān people are such strong Muhammadans that it is difficult to get them to speak of God without the addition of Muhammad. *pīū sŭṇ*, for *sŭṇ* see after pronouns in grammar ; *lŭā lo*, *lŭā* is causative of *lē*, take, put on ; *chĭttăr*, in Pănjābī this means only a worn-out shoe ; *pălede*, obl. of *pălĕādā* ; *bhī̃*, again ; *bhī* is used by the criminal tribe of the *Săsīs* in this sense ; *āai*, for *āyā ē*, is come ; cf. *ākhe* for *ākhĕā ē*, above.

STORY

qŭtbe	*dī*	*jhăṅhū*	*dā*	*tĕ*	*dīhe*	*dā*	*jhăgrā*	*hōeā*
north	of	wind	of	and	sun	of	quarrel	became

" *ăsã*	*bĭccō*	*kēhrā*	*dāhḍai*,"	*ŭs*	*rāh*	*te*
" us	among-from	who	strong-is,"	that	way	on

jăṇā	*hĭkk*	*mŭsāfĭr*	*ṭŭrdā*	*jŭldai,*	*gărm*	*păṭṭū*
man	one	traveller	walking	going-is,	warm	cloak

ŭtte	*ḍhăkĕādai,*	*ōhnã*	*ākhĕā*	" *jehrā*	*păṭṭū*
over	covered-is,	by-them	was-said	" who	cloak

ŭtto	*ŭlhārsī*	*ōh*	*ḍāhḍā*	*hōsī.*"
over-from	will-take-off	he	strong	will-be."

Notes.—*ŭttĕ*, upon himself ; *ḍhăkĕādai*, stat. part with *e* ; *ŭttē*, from over, i.e. off ; *ŭlhārnā*, take off, corresponds to *ŭtārnā* ; " strong " here means " stronger ".

VOCABULARY

able, be, *hăknā.*

again, *fĭr, bhī.*

alive, *jīndā* ; become alive, *jī găcchnā.*

all, *săbbh.*

always, *hămēsha.*

angry, *khăfā.*

apple, *cōṭā.*

ask, *pŭcchnā.*

ass, *khōtā.*

bad, *manda, khărāb.*

be, become, *hōnā.*

bear, *rĭcch.*

beat, *mārnā.*

because, *kē găll e.*

begin, *lăggnā.*

beside, *kōl.*

beyond, *pār.*

big, *băṛā.*

bird, *shĭlāṇḍā.*

bitch, *kŭttī.*

both, *dōṇe.*

boy, *nĭṇḍhā.*

bring, *āṇṇā.*

brother, *bhrā* ; -in-law (sister's husband), *bhăṇīā* ; (wife's brother), *sālā.*

buffalo, *mănjh* ; — calf, *jhōṭā* ; (smaller one), *kăṭā.*

bull, *dānd.*

calf, *băcchā.*

call, *ṭāknā.*

cat, *bĭlā.*

cedar, *pălūddhăr.*

chestnut, *bănnā khōr.*

cloak, *păṭṭū.*

clothes, *cīre.*

cock, *kŭkŭr.*

collect, *jămā kărnā.*

come, *ēnā.*

companion, *hămzōlā.*

country, *mĭlkh.*

cover, *ḍhăkknā.*

cow, *gā̈.*

daughter, *dhī* ; -in-law, *nŭ̈h.*

day, *dĭhāṛ.*

deer, etc., *mārkhōr, kĭll, rāī.*

descend, *laihnā.*

desire, *măṅnā.*

die, *mărnā.*

divide, *băṇḍnā.*

do, *kărnā.*

dock-plant, *hōlā.*

dog, *kŭttā.*

door, *būhā.*

down, *tălā̈.*

drink, *pīnā.*

dwell, *băsnā.*

east, *căṛhdā.*

eat, *khēnā.*

eight, *ăṭṭh.*

eighteen, *ăthāhrā̈.*

eleven, *yāhrā̈.*

embrace, v., *kălāwe bĭcc năpăṛnā.*

eye, *ăkkh.*

famine, *hăftā, kāht.*

far, *dūr.*

father, *pē* ; -in-law, *sōhrā.*

fatten, *pălĕādā.*

few, *thōre.*

field, *bāṛī, zĭmī.*

fifteen, *păndhrā*.

fight, v., *jhăgărnā*; n., *jhăgrā*.

find, be found, *thēņā*, *thhēņā*.

finger, *ăṅlī*.

fir (*Abies pindrau*), *kăchĭl*.
    (*Picea morinda*), *rēwăŗ*.

five, *pănj*.

foot, *pair*.

four, *cār*; four annas, *pā*.

fourteen, *cōhdā̈*.

from, *kōlo*, *thī*, *-o*.

garment, *cīṛā*.

girl, *kŭŗhī*.

give, *dēņā*.

go, *găcchņā*, *jŭlnā*.

goat, *băkrā*.

good, *căņā*.

graze, v. tr., *cărāņā*.

ground, *zĭmī̇*.

hail, n., *krīṛī*, *kōrăŗ*, *bălōddăŗ*.

half: three and a half, etc.,
    sādhe trai, etc.; see " one ",
    " two ".

hand, *hătth*; see " right ",
    " left ".

happiness, *khŭshī*.

happy, *khŭsh*.

he, *ōh*, *ēh*.

head, *sĭr*.

hear, *sŭņņā*.

hen, *kŭkrī*.

hence, *ēhtho*.

here, *ēhthe*.

hill, *ḍhākā*.

horse, *ghōrā* (not *ṛ*).

hot, *gărm*.

hour, *ghărī*.

house, *ghăr*.

hungry, *hăftā*, *bhŭkkhā*.

husband, *khăsm*.

I, *mẽ*.

in, *bĭcc*.

injure, *nŭkhsān kărnā*.

inside, *ăndăr*.

joy, *khŭshī*.

joyful, *khŭsh*.

kestrel, *hăṭṭīchā̈* (*ch* almost *tsh*).

labourer, *măzūr*.

laugh, *hăsnā*.

leave, *chōhrņā*: (in composition
    as mere intensive), *chŭrņā*.

left (not right), *khăbbā*.

lift, *cēņā*.

little, *nĭkṛā*; a little, *thōrā*.

live (dwell), *băsnā*; be alive,
    jīņā.

living, *jīndā*.

look, *dĭkhņā*; look for,
    ḍhŭnḍhņā.

man, *jāņā*.

maple (three-eared), *traikănnā*.

mare, *ghōrī* (not *ṛ*).

medlar, *băṭănī̇*; see " pear ".

meet, *mĭlnā*.

milk, v. tr., *mēlnā*.

moon, *cănn*.

morning, in the, *făzrā*.

mother, *mā*; -in-law, *săss*.

mountain, *ḍhākā*.

much, so, *ĭtnā*; how much?
    kĭtnā; as much (rel.), *jĭtnā*.

mule, *kăcrā*.

my, *măŗhā*, *măŗā*.

near, *nēŗē*.

need (be needful), *păkār hōņā*.

nephew (brother's son), *pătrhīā*
    (*bhătrīā*); (sister's son),
    khŭrēā.

night, *rāt*.

nine, *nō̈*.

nineteen, *ŭnnhī̈*.

no, *nā*, *nĭh*.

north, *qŭtŭb*.

nose, *năkkh*.

not, *nā*, *nĭh*.

nothing, *kĭjjh nā*, *kĭjjh nĭh*.

now, *hŭṇ*; up to now, *ăje tāṇṻ*.

obtained, be, *thhēṇā*, *thēṇā*.

of, *dā*.

old (man), *bŭḍhā*.

on, *ŭtte*.

one, *hĭkk*.

one and a half, *ḍēḍh*.

other, *dŭ̄ā*.

outside, *bĭre*.

pear (tree), *băṭăṅ*; see "medlar".

persuade, *mălnā*.

pierce, *căbbhṇā*.

pig, *ūndhā*.

pine (*Pinus excelsa*), *bĭăr*.

place, v., *răkhṇā*.

play, v. (music), *băjēṇā*.

plum (*Prunus padus*), *bhărth*.

pour out, *ḍōlnā*.

prayer, *nămāz*; time of early afternoon prayer, *pēshī̈*; of later afternoon prayer, *ḍīgăr*.

property, *măl*.

prophet, *răsūl*.

pull, *chĭknā*.

put on (clothes), *lēṇā*; cause to be put on, *lŭ̄āṇā*.

quarrel, *jhăgrā*.

quarter, *pā*.

remain, *rēhṇā*.

right (not left), *săjjā*.

ring, *ăṅgūthī*.

rise, *ŭṭṭhnā*; see "stand".

river; see "stream".

ruin, v. tr., *ŭjārnā*, *khărāb karnā*.

run, *daurnā*.

sacrifice, v. tr., *zăbā kărnā*.

sake, for—of, *wāse*.

satisfied, be, *răjjṇā*.

say, *ākhṇā*.

second; see "two".

seek, *ḍhūṇḍhṇā*.

seize, *năpărna*.

send, *jōlnā*.

servant, *naukăr*.

service, *khĭzmăt*.

seven, *sătt*.

seventeen, *sătāhrā̈*.

she, *ōh*, *ēh*.

sheep, *bhēḍē*.

shoe, *chĭttăr*.

side, on this—of, *ŭrār*; on far—of, *pār*.

similar to, *de mĭsăl*.

sin, n., *gŭnā*; v., *gŭnā kărnā*.

sing, *gēṇā*.

sister, *bhēhṇ*; -in-law (brother's wife), *bhāhbī*, *bhărjăt*; (husband's sister), *nănān*.

sit, *ăjṇā*.

six, *chē*.

sixteen, *sōhlā̈*.

something, *kĭjjh*.

son, *pŭttăr*.

south, *nīlāb*.

speak, *ākhṇā*, *bōlnā*.

spend, *khărc kărnā*.

spoil, *ŭjārnā*, *khărāb*, *kărnā*.

spruce; see "fir".

stand, *khălnā*.

star, *tārā*.

still, yet, *ăjā̃, ăje tāṇū̃*.

stone, *băṭṭā*.

stream (small), *kăṭṭhā*; (large), *nădd*.

strong, *ḍāhḍā*.

sun, *dīh*.

take, *lēṇā*; take with one, *khărṇā*; take off (clothes), *ŭlhārnā*.

ten, *dăs*.

than, *kōlo, thī*.

then, *ŭs wele*.

there, *ōhthe*.

they, *ōh, ēh*.

thirteen, *tēhrā̃*.

this, *ēh*.

thou, *tū̃*.

three, *trē*.

thy, *tērā*.

time, *wăkht*.

tired, get, *hŭṭṇā*; tired, adj., *hŭṭēādā*.

to, *ko*.

to-day, *ăjj*.

to-morrow, *săbāh*; day after—, *ătrū̃*; day after that, *cōthe*.

tongue, *jībh*.

tooth, *dănn*.

traveller, *mŭsāfīr*.

turban, *păṭkā*.

turn, *fĭrnā*.

twelve, *bāhrā̃*.

twenty, *bīh*.

two, *dō*; two and a half, *ḍhāī*; second, *dūā*.

up, *ŭtte*; up to, *tāṇū̃*.

upon, *ŭtte*.

very, *băṛā*.

walk, *ṭŭrnā*; see "go", "come".

walnut, *khōṛ*.

was, *āsā, āhsā*.

wash oneself, *nhēṇā*.

water, *pāṇī*.

we, *ăsī̃*.

west, *lēhndā, qĭblā*.

what, *kē*.

when? *kădū̃*, (rel.) *jĭs wele*.

where? *kŭhthe*; see "whither" (rel.), *jĭhthe*.

whither? *kŭr, kŭhthe*.

who? *kēhṛā, kŭṇ*, (rel.) *jēhṛā*.

wife, *bōhṭī*.

willow, *bīs*.

wind, *jhăṅh*.

with, *nāl* (both "along with" and instrumental).

woman, *trīmt*.

worthy, *jŭgā*.

yesterday, *kăll*.

yet, *ăjā̃, ăje tāṇū̃*.

you, *tŭsī̃*.

your, *tŭs dā*.

BAHRAMGALA

It will be seen from the following lines that the dialect resembles *Ḍhūṇḍī*; see Northern Himalayan Dialects, pt. iv, p. 15.

NOUNS

pŭttăr, son ; oblique, *pŭttrā*.

PRONOUNS

Nom.	*maī*, I.	*ăs*.
Gen.	*mhārā*.	*ăsāhrā*.
Dat.	*mĭgī*.	*ăsã̄ kī*.
Agent	*maī*.	*ăsã̄*.

Nom.	*tũ*.	*tŭs*.
Gen.	*tŭhārā*	*tŭsāhrā*.
Dat.	*tŭgī*.	*tŭsã̄ kī*.
Agent	*tũ*.	*tŭsã̄*.

Nom.	*ōh*.	*ĕh*.
Gen.	*ŭs nā*.	*ŭnhã̄ nā*.
Dat.	*ŭs kī*.	*ŭnhã̄ kī*.
Agent	*ŭs*.	*ŭnhã̄*.

kŭn (not *kŭṇ*), who ? *kē*, what ?

NUMERALS

Very much the same as North Pănjābī.

ĭkk, dō, tĭnn, cār, pănj, chē, sătt, ăṭṭh, nau, dăs, yārã̄, bārã̄, tērã̄, caudã̄, păndrã̄, sōlã̄, sătārã̄, ăṭhārã̄, ŭnnī, bīh.

Note *sōlã̄*, not *sōlã̄* ; *bīh*, not *wīh*.   Note also :—

24. *cauwī*.	60. *săṭṭh, trai bīhã̄*.
29. *ŭnăttrī* (with *r*).	70. *săttăr*.
30. *trīh* (with *r*).	80. *ăssī, cār bīhã̄*.
40. *cālī* (not *cāḷī*), also *dō* bīhã̄.	90. *năbbē*.
50. *pănjāh, ḍhāī bīhã̄*.	100. *sau, pănj bīhã̄*.

ADVERBS

upwards, *ŭppŭr.*   yes, *hǎ.*

downwards, *bŭn.*   quickly, *baile.*

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. *ĕã̃.*   *ĕã̃.*

   ĩ.   *ĕō.*

   ĕā.   *ĕain.*

Past, *ăītsã̃* or *sĕã̃.*   *ăītsã̃, sĕã̃.*

   ăītsaĩ, saĩ.   *ăītsau, sĕō.*

   ăītsĩ, sĩ.   *ăītsŭn, sŭn.*

mārnā, beat

Pres. ind. *mārnā ĕã̃ : mārnā ĩ : mārnā ĕā : mārne ã̃ : mārne o : mārne ain.*

mārnā has fem. sing. *mārnī*; plur. *mārnīã̃.*

Imperf. *mārnā sã̃ : mārnā saĩ : mārnā sĩ : mārne sã̃ : mārne sau : mārne sŭn.*

Fut. *mārsã̃, mārsã̃gā.*   *mārsã̃, mārsã̃ge.*

   mārsĩ, mārsĩgā.   *mārse, mārsōge.*

   mārsĩ, mārsīgā.   *mārsŭn, mārsŭnge.*

Fem.: The first form does change for the fem., the second has *-gī* in the sing. and *-gīã̃* in plur.

Past, *mārĕã̃,* fem. *mārī*; plur. *māre,* fem. *mārīã̃.*

Pres. part. *mārnā,* fem. *mārnī*; plur. *mārne,* fem. *mārnīã̃.*

The practical identity here as in many Laihndī (Lahndā) dialects of the endings for the fut. and imperf. is striking. In the fut. the endings are added to the root, in the imperf. to the pres. part. The origin of the *s* is quite different in the two cases.

The words which have occurred and the following nouns show how the dialect avoids cerebral *ṇ* and *ḷ*, where otherwise they would be expected. The *ṇ* in *kăṇḍ* is accidental, due to the following *ḍ*. The Pŭnchī dialect

also has very few cases of cerebral *ṇ* and *ḷ*; Dhūṇḍī, the
Laihndī dialect of the Murree Hills, has far more.

mother, *ămmā*.

sister, *bhain* (not *ṇ*).

wife, *zănānī*.

woman, *zănānī*.

man, *jănā* (not *ṇ*).

ear, *kănn*.

brother, *bhrā, bhāī*.

back, n., *kănḍ*.

God, *Khŭdā*.

Satan, *Shaitān*.

sun, *dĩh*.

cowherd, *ḍăṅgăr cărān-*
wāla (not *ṇ* and *ḷ*).

eye, *ăkkhī*.

gold, *sŭnnā*.

silver, *cāndī*.

THE KOCI DIALECTS OF RAMPUR STATE

INTRODUCTION

The State of Rāmpūr is the most easterly of the Simla States. It stretches from a point 3 or 4 miles beyond Kōṭ Gŭrū to the border of Tibet. All the eastern part of the State speaks dialects of Kănaurī or Tibetan. The Kănaurī area begins abruptly 2½ miles beyond Sărāhăṇ, which is 90 miles from Simla. In the whole of the State up to that line, i.e. the western part of the State, which, though comprising only a small part of the territory, includes a large majority of the people, Aryan dialects are spoken. These Aryan dialects are all known by the generic name of Kōcī. They do not differ very much from one another, but we may perhaps distinguish five of them, the dialects of Rōhrū, Rāmpūr, Bāghī, Sŭrkhŭlī Părgăna, and Ḍōḍrā Kŭār.

The Rōhrū dialect is spoken round about the town of Rōhrū. Its northern boundary is the main ridge which runs from Simla east to Kănaur; the southern boundary is the boundary of the State itself, where it marches with Jŭbbăḷ and Rāwīgăṛh; on the east the Rōhrū area extends 7 or 8 miles to where the Pābbăr River receives a large tributary on its right bank; on the west the boundary is an irregular line from Kōṭ Khāī to Khădrālā, the line bending considerably to the east. Rāmpŭrī is found directly north of the Rōhrū dialect; it lies north of the Simla ridge, and extends from a little to the east of Nirth on the Sătlăj to mile 92½ on the Hindostan–Tibet road. Through most of its area the Sătlăj River bounds it on the north. Bāghī is spoken in a small district extending for 5 or 6 miles in every direction round Bāghī. The Sŭrkhŭlī dialect is spoken on the upper valleys of the Pābbăr • and of its chief tributary to the north.

On the west is the Rōhṛū dialect, to the north Rāmpŭrī
and Kănaurī, and to the south Kŭārī.   Kŭārī should
really belong to the United Provinces.   It is spoken
in a valley lying to the south and east of the upper
waters of the Pābbăr and in villages in the United
Provinces.   The streams of this valley drain into the
Ṭŏs River, which is ultimately joined by the Pābbăr.
Kŭārī is called after Ḍōḍrā Kŭar, the name given to the
district where it is spoken.   Ḍōḍrā and two other villages
are known as Kŭār or Ḍōḍrā Kŭar.   The villagers
generally resent being considered inhabitants of Rāmpŭr
State, and sometimes give trouble.   They prefer to think
of themselves as belonging to Garhwal (Gaḍwhāl), and if
we judge by the position of their valleys and the flow of
their streams they are right.   The whole Kōcī-speaking
population may be put down as 45,000.

Pronunciation

The transliteration follows the system of the Royal
Asiatic Society.   It should be noticed that vowels with
a long mark over them are the same as those with no
mark, the difference being merely one of length, whereas
vowels with a short mark are generally different vowels.
Thus, the following pairs are in each case identical vowels:
a, $\bar{a}$; e, $\bar{e}$; i, $\bar{\imath}$; o, $\bar{o}$; u, $\bar{u}$; the only difference being one
of length, so that when a vowel is unaccented it might
often be written either with or without a long mark.
Indeed, phonetically it would generally be more correct
to omit the mark, but it is unusual to omit it in works on
Oriental languages.   As regards the short vowels, $\ddot{a}$ is as
u in "but", $\breve{e}$ is practically the same as $\bar{e}$, except for length,
but it is probably a lower vowel in most cases; $\breve{o}$ is nearly
o in "hot"; $\breve{u}$ is the vowel of "pull" as distinguished from
that of "root".   The lips are usually neither protruded nor
drawn together in pronouncing it.   (The above paragraph
applies also to Jŭbbăl, Sŭkēt, and Bīlāspŭr.)

In the Kōcī dialects, as in Simla dialects as a whole, sonant letters are not aspirated; thus, the combinations *gh, ḍh, dh, jh, bh* are practically unknown, and when they occur they are probably to be put down to Hindi influence. Looking at the words as they appear on the printed page, one would say that the *h* is transferred to a position after the vowel. The fact, however, is that it is generally omitted altogether, and the only trace of its existence is found in the raising of the tone of the syllable in which one would expect the *h*. Thus, *ghōrā, bhāī, bhaiṇ, ghăr* become *gōhro, bāhī, bauhṇ, gauhr*, in which words the *h* is not sounded, the words being, however, pronounced with the high falling tone described under Kāgānī. This whole question of tone is very interesting. In Panjabi, north and west of Amritsar, the *h* is dropped with sonant letters, but there the sonant letter is transformed into a surd and the *h* replaced by a low tone (also described under Kāgānī), so that the words just mentioned are pronounced *kọ̄rā, pạ̄ī, pạiṇ, kặr*. This point is of some importance in connexion with the discussion of the original relations of the Romany language. The argument has been advanced that Romany must be connected with modern Shina, because, like Romany, it avoids aspirated sonants. It will here be seen that Northern Panjabi and all the Simla dialects, except those spoken in Bīlāspūr, have the same peculiarity.

ROHRU

Nouns

The plural of nouns in *-o* ends in *-ā*, reminding us of the Gūjărī dialect, which has nom. plur. *-ā*, obl. *-ã̄*. Masc. nouns ending in a consonant are inflected in *-ā* both sing. and plur., while fem. nouns have *-ī*. The gen. prep. is *ro*, the dat. *khĕ*, the abl. *khu*.

PRONOUNS

3rd pers. pronouns have a special fem. form in the obl. sing.

VERBS

The pres. ind. and pres. cond. are the same. The fut. adds *-lo* to the pres. ind., which undergoes several changes in the final vowel.

The stat. part. is sometimes a contracted form ending in *-ŏndo, -ando, -ahndo*, otherwise it ends in *-ero*.

Habit is expressed as in Hindi. The conception of an action actually taking place is expressed by the inflected pres. part., which does not vary, and the verb *lāgno*, thus *pītde lāgo*, is actually now beating. For ability the verb *bŏlno*, be able, is used.

RAMPURI

NOUNS

There is an organic genitive in *-o* which is, of course, an adjective.

The dat. prep. is *lĕ* and the abl. *kā*. Masc. nouns ending in *-o* inflect in *-e*, others in *-ā*. Fem. nouns inflect in *-ī*. The singular is nearly the same as the plural.

PRONOUNS

Pronouns of the 3rd pers. have separate forms for the fem. obl.

VERBS

The future has no separate form, it is the same as the pres. ind. and pres. cond. The stat. part. ends in *-ondau*.

BAGHI

The Bāghī dialect is almost the same as Rāmpŭrī.

NOUNS

The organic gen. of Rāmpŭrī is not found, the prep. *ro* being substituted. The prep. for the dat. is *kŏ* and for the abl. *ŭnda*. The inflection is generally as in Rāmpŭrī.

PRONOUNS

3rd pers., see note for Rāmpŭrī.

VERBS

There is a separate fut. (in -*ūlo*), but the pres. ind. and pres. cond. are the same. The stat. part. ends in -*ŏndo* or -*ēro*, the latter ending being for trans. verbs.

SURKHULI

The inhabitants of the Sŭrkhŭlī Pŭrgăna have to pass through Rōhṛū on almost every journey; their speech, therefore, does not differ much from that of Rōhṛū.

NOUNS

The gen., dat., and abl. have, as their prepositions, *ro*, *le*, and *ku* or *kū* respectively. Masc. nouns in -*o* inflect in -*e*, others in -*ā*; fem. nouns inflect in -*ī*; the sing. and plur. are generally alike.

PRONOUNS

As in the other Kōcī dialects the 3rd pers. pronoun has special forms for the obl. sing. fem.

VERBS

The pres. ind., pres. cond., and fut. have the same form. It is worth noting; e.g. *pīṭā ū*, *pīṭā ī*, etc.; the imperf. being *pīṭā thau*, plur. *pīṭā thē*.

There are two stat. part. forms, *ŏndau* and -*ērōā*.

To express actual action at the moment referred to the pres. part. of the verb is used with the stat. part. of *lăgṇo*, as *pīṭdo lăgŏndau*, is now beating.

KUARI

With Kŭārī we get under Garhwali influence.

NOUNS

Nouns inflect in a number of different ways. Most of them have nasal vowels in the obl. plur. The prepositions for gen., dat., and abl. are *ro*, *lĕ* or *kĕ* or *kĕ lĕ*, and *ku*.

PRONOUNS

There is the usual fem. sing. obl. form for the 3rd pers. pronoun. *kēcī*, how much or many, reminds us of Shiṇā *kŭcāk* or *kŭcā* with the same meaning.

VERBS

The accent in the future and past is unusual. In the future it is throughout on the last syllable, and in the past on the second (which is, except in the plural, the last), the past being thus distinguished from the past cond. or pres. part., which has the accent on the first.

Fut. *nŏṇḍūlŏ'*.   Past, *ṇŏṇḍau'*.   Past cond. *ṇŏṇ'ḍau*. The stat. part. ends in *-ēṛo*.

Very noteworthy is the dropping in some tenses of the *l* of *bōṇo*, speak, and *r* of *kŏnno*, do. The *l* is dropped in the inf. *bōṇo*, and past cond. *bōḍo*, and appears in pres. ind. *bōlū* and past *bōlau*. The *r* of *kŏnno*, do, appears in the tenses in which the *l* of *bōṇo* does so; pres. ind. *kŏrū*; past, *kŏrau*; and on the other hand, inf. *kŏnno*; past cond. *kŏddo*. The verb *bŏṇo*, be able, is treated in the same way as *bōṇo*, speak.

Something similar occurs in the Cŭrāhī dialect, spoken in Cămba State, where *bōlṇū*, speak, has past cond. *bōttā* and past ind. *bōlū*; and *kāhnū*, do, has fut. *kāhmā*; pres. ind. *kāhtā ā*, past, *keā*; in this case the *r* not coming in at all. In Cŭrāhī the word for beat, *mānū*, omits the usual *r* in the past cond. *mātā*, and in fut. 1st pers. sing. and plur. *māhmā*, *māhme*. See *Lang. North. Him.*, pt. iii, p. 32.

ROHRU DIALECT

NOUNS

Masculine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	*gōhṛ-o*, horse.	*-ā*.
Gen.	*-e ro*.	*-ā ro*.
Dat., Acc.	*-e khē*.	*-ā khĕ*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Abl.	*-e khu.*	*-ā khu.*
Agent	*-ĕā.*	*-ĕā.*
Voc.	*-ĕā.*	*-ĕo.*
Nom.	*gauh-r*, house.	*-r.*
Gen.	*-rā rō.*	*-rā ro.*
Agent	*-rā.*	*-rā.*

īhnd-ū, Hindu, has gen. *-ū ro*; agent, *-ūā*, etc.

Feminine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	*tshĕoṛ-ī*, girl, daughter.	*-ī.*
Gen.	*-ī ro*, etc.	*-ī ro*, etc.
Agent	*-īē.*	*-īē.*
Voc.	*-īā.*	*-īō.*
Nom.	*bauh-ṇ*, sister.	*-ṇ.*
Gen.	*-ṇī ro*, etc.	*-ṇī ro*, etc.
Agent	*-ṇīē.*	*-ṇīē.*

PRONOUNS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	*āŭ*, I.	*āmma.*
Gen.	*mēro.*	*māhro.*
Dat., Acc.	*mu khĕ.*	*āmŭ khĕ.*
Abl.	*mu khu.*	*āmŭ khu.*
Agent	*mūī.*	*āmma.*
Nom.	*tŭ*, thou.	*tumma.*
Gen.	*tēro.*	*tāhro.*
Dat., Acc.	*tŏ khĕ.*	*tāmu khĕ.*
Abl.	*tŏ khu.*	*tāmu khu.*
Agent	*tāī.*	*tumma.*
Nom.	*ēo*, fem. *ē*, this.	*ē*, fem. the same.
Gen.	*ēhro*, fem. *īāro.*	*īŭ ro* ,, ,,
Dat., Acc.	*ēs khĕ*, fem. *īā khĕ.*	*īŭ khĕ* ,, ,,
Abl.	*ēs khu*, fem. *īā khu.*	*īŭ khu* ,, ,,
Agent	*iṇī*, fem. *īŭ.*	*īua* ,, ,,

kun, who (inter.), declines *kauh- ro khĕ khu*; agent, *kuṇī.*

dzō, who (rel.), *dzau-ro khĕ khu*; agent, *dzuṇī*; *dzō kun*, whoever.

kōī, anyone, someone ; *kauh-ro*, etc., like *kuṇ*.

kā, what (inter.), *kĕăro*, etc.

kicch, something, anything; *dzō kicch*, whatever, etc., do not decline.

Adjective pronouns are : *iṇo*, of this kind ; *tiṇo*, of that kind ; *kiṇo*, of what kind ? *dziṇo*, of which kind (rel.).

ĕttī, so much or many ; *tēttī*, so much or many (correlatives); *kēttī*, how much or many ? *dzēttī*, as much or many.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives used as nouns are declined as nouns; otherwise, those ending in a consonant are not declined. Those ending in *-u* or *-o* take *-ā* for the obl. sing. and all the masc. plur., *-ĭ* for the fem. sing., and *ī* for the fem. plur. All genitives are used as adjectives and follow the rule just given except that in the obl. masc. sing. and plur. masc. they take *-e* instead of *-ā*.

Comparison. — There are no special forms for the comparative and superlative. Comparison is made by the preposition *khu*, from, with the positive.

sŏknīro, good ; *ēu khu sŏknīro*, good from this, better than this ; *sŏbbhī khu sŏknīro*, good from all, better than all, best.

NUMERALS

1. *ēk.*	13. *ṭēra.*
2. *dūī.*	14. *tsŏuda.*
3. *cīn.*	15. *păndra.*
4. *tsār.*	16. *sōḷa.*
5. *pānz.*	17. *sŏttra.*
6. *tshau.*	18. *ṭhāra.*
7. *sāt.*	19. *nĭsh.*
8. *āth.*	20. *bish.*
9. *nau.*	40. *dūī bīah.*
10. *dăs.*	60. *cīn bīah.*
11. *giāra.*	80. *tsār bīah.*
12. *bāra.*	100. *sau.*

ORDINALS

1st.	*paihlo.*	6th.	*tsŏūo.*
2nd.	*dujjo.*	7th.	*sātūo.*
3rd.	*cījjo.*	8th.	*āṭhuo.*
4th.	*tsŏutho.*	9th.	*nauuo.*
5th.	*pānzūo.*	10th.	*dăsuo.*

The *h* in 6th is much weaker than that in 6: *tsŏūo tshau.*
dĕūṛh is one and a half, *dāih* two and a half.

ADVERBS

Time

ēbhī, now.

tēbhī, then (correl.).

kēbhī, when ?

dzēbhī, when (rel.).

āz, to-day.

kāllā, to-morrow.

pōrs̲hī, the day after to-morrow.

tsauthe, on the fourth day.

hīzz, yesterday.

phrēz, the day before yesterday.

nătrēz, on the fourth day back.

kēbhī, sometimes.

kēbhī na, never.

kēbhī kēbhī, some time or other, sometimes.

Place

īyyā, here.

tīyyā, there.

kīyyā, where ?

dzīyyā, where (rel.).

īyya dzau, up to here.

īre, from here.

bhīttăr, inside.

hūbī, upwards.

tōl, downwards.

nēṛī, near.

dūr, far.

āggu, forward.

patshe, back.

bāhăr, outside.

Others

bōhrī, very much.

phettī, quickly.

sŏknīro kări, well.

kĭā khĕ, why ?

ō, yes.

băṛo, much, greatly.

The adjective pronouns *iṇo,* of this kind, etc., and *ēttī,* so much, etc., are often used as adverbs.

PREPOSITIONS

de, in.

kha, in.

gahi, upon.

thălī, *thăllī*, under.

āgga, *āga*, *āgu*, *khu āgu*, in front of; *mŭ āgu*, or *mŭ khu āgu*, in front of me.

are, with, along with.

khu, from, with (instru.).

ro, of.

tāia, for sake of (*ēhri tāia*, for his sake).

băṭṭi, about, concerning (*tau băṭṭi*, about you).

pār, on far side of.

ār, on this side of.

es bīyyā, in his direction.

phēra, round (*gauhrā phērā*, round the house).

khĕ, to.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. tense *ē*, *ēh*, *eh*, or *ai*, unchanged throughout.

Past tense—

Sing. masc.	Fem.	Plur. masc.	Fem.
thō.	*thĕ*.	*thē*.	*thī*.
thō.	*thĕ*.	*thē*.	*thī*.
thō.	*thĕ*.	*thē*.	*thī*.

pīṭno, beat

Pres. ind.	*pīṭū*.		*pīṭī*.
	pīṭā.		*pīṭā*.
	pīṭā.		*pīṭā*.
Fut.	*pīṭūlo*.		*pīṭīle*.
	pīṭālo.		*pīṭēlā*.
	pīṭēlo.		*pīṭēlā*.

Imperat. *pīṭ*; plur. *pīṭo*.

Imperf. the pres. ind. with the past verb subst.

pīṭū thō, fem. *thĕ*.		*pīṭī thē*, fem. *thī*.	
pīṭā thō, *thĕ*.		*pīṭā thē*, *thī*.	
pīṭā thō, *thĕ*.		*pīṭā thē*, *thī*.	

Past, *pīṭō*, fem. *pīṭĕ*; plur. *pīṭē*, fem. *pīṭī* (agreeing with object).

Plup. *pīṭo thō*, *pīṭĕ thĕ*, *pīṭē thē*, *pīṭī thī*.

Pres. cond. same as pres. ind.

Past. cond. and pres. part.—

    pīṭdo, fem. *pīṭdĕ*.   plur. *pīṭdĕ'*, fem. *pīṭdī*.

    pīṭdo,   *pīṭdĕ*.   *pīṭdĕ'*,   *pīṭdī*.

    pīṭdo,   *pīṭdĕ*.   *pīṭdĕ'*,   *pīṭdī*.

Part. pres. act. *pīṭdo* (*-ĕ, -ē, -ī*) ; *pīṭdī wĕrĭ*, while or on beating ; pass. *pīṭŏndo* ; fem. *pīṭĕndĭ* ; plur. *pīṭāndā* ; fem. *pīṭĕndī* (contracted from *pīṭo ondo*, Hindi *mārā huā*).

Conj. part. *pīṭĕā*, having beaten.

Agent, *pīṭṇa ālo*.

Habitual, *āū pīṭĕā kŏrū*, I am in the habit of beating.

Immediate pres. *āū pīṭde lāgo*, I am now beating.

ōhṇo, be, become

Imperat. *auh* ; plur. *auh*.

Pres. ind. and pres. cond. *ōh-ū, -ā, -ā, -ī, -ā, -ā*.

Fut. *auhūlo, auhālo, auhālo, auhīle, auhālā, auhālā*.

Past, *ūhō*.

Past cond. *ōhndo*.

āhṇo, come

Imperat. *āh, āho*.

Pres. ind. and cond. *āhū, āhā, āhā, āhī, āhā, āhā*.

Fut. *āhūlo, āhālo, āhālo, āhīle, āhālā, āhālā*.

Past, *āhō*.

Past cond. *āhŭndo*.

ḍēuṇo, go

Imperat. *ḍēo* ; plur. *ḍēo*.

Pres. ind. *ḍēū*, etc. (reg.).

Fut. *ḍēūlo, ḍēālo, ḍēālo, ḍēīle, ḍēālā, ḍēālā*.

Past, *ḍēo*, fem. *ḍēi* ; plur. *ḍēā*, fem. *ḍēī*.

Past cond. *ḍēundo*.

rauhṇo, remain

Imperat. *rauh* ; plur. *rauh*.

Pres. ind. *rauhū*, etc.

Fut. *rauhūlo*, etc.

Past cond. *rauhndo*.

bŭ<u>sh</u>ṇo, sit

Imperat. *bŭ<u>sh</u>, bŭ<u>sh</u>o.*
Pres. ind. *bŭ<u>sh</u>ū*, etc.
Fut. *bŭ<u>sh</u>ūlo.*
Past cond. *bŭ<u>sh</u>do.*

khāṇo, eat

Pres. ind. *khāū*, etc.
Past, *khāo.*

pīṇo, drink

Pres. ind. *pīū*, etc.
Past, *pīo.*

dēṇo, give

Pres. ind. *dēū.*
Past, *dēro* (stat. part.).

lāṇo, take

Pres. ind. *lāū.*
Fut. *lāūlo.*
Past, *lāo.*

bōlṇo, speak, say

Pres. ind. *bōlū.*
Past, *bōlō.*

kŏrno, do

Pres. *kŏrū.*
Past, *kīō.*

jāṇṇo, know

Past, *jāṇō.*

āṇṇo, bring

Past, *āṇō.*

nīṇo, take away

Past, *nīō.*

Ability is expressed by means of *bŏlṇo*, be able. The
other verb adds *ī* to the root; as *aū lĭkhī nĕīh bŏldo*,
I am not able to write.

In negative sentences the past cond. is used for the
pres. ind.

SENTENCES

1. *Tēro naū kās?* Thy name what is?

2. *Ēs gōhṛe rĭ kĕtti ŏmbăr ai?* This horse of how-much age is?

3. *Īre Kăshmīr kĕtti dūr ai?* From-here Kashmir how-much far is?

4. *Tēre băbbā re gauhrā kha kĕtti tshōru?* Thy father of house in how-many sons?

5. *Āz āū băṛi dūrā khu hāṇḍi āhō.* To-day I very far from walking came.

6. *Mēre kăkkā ro tshōru ēhri bauhṇī are biāhando.* My uncle of son his sister with married is.

7. *Gauhrā kha shukle gōhṛe rĭ zīn ai.* House in white horse of saddle is.

8. *Ēhri pĭṭṭhi gahi zīn kŏsh.* His back upon saddle tighten.

9. *Mūĩ ēhro tshōru bŏhri pĭṭō.* By-me his son much beaten.

10. *Ēu părbătta gahi gāui bakri tsārā.* That hill upon cows got grazing is.

11. *Ēu bīkhā thălli gōhṛa gahi buṭṭhahndo.* He tree under horse upon seated.

12. *Ēhro bāhi ăpṇi bauhṇī khu bŏṛo.* His brother own sister than big.

13. *Ēhro mōl ḍāih rŭpŏyye.* Its price two and a half rupees.

14. *Mēro bāb tshōṭa gauhrā de rauha.* My father little house in remains (lives).

15. *Ēs khĕ rŭpŏyye dē.* Him-to rupees give.

16. *Ēu rŭpŏyya ēs khu ōru lā.* That rupee him from hither take.

17. *Ēo atsho pĭtea rŏshi khu bănnho.* Him well having-beaten ropes with tie.

18. *Kūa khu pāṇi gāro.* Well from water bring-out.

19. *Mū khu āga hāṇḍo.* Me from before walk.

20. *Kauhro tshōru taū patshe āhande lāgahndo.*

Whose son thee behind coming attached, i.e. is at this moment coming.

21. *Ēu tāī kau khu mōlĕ lāo ?*   That by-thee whom-from in-price was-taken ?

22. *Grā re ĕkki aṭṭi-āḷa khu lāo.*   Village of one shop-owner from was-taken.

Notes.—1. *Kās*, what is ; cf. *kā sā* in the Sŭrkhŭḷī dialect.   6. *Biāhando*, stat. part. from *biāhno*, having been married.   10. *Bŭṭṭhahndo*, stat. part., seated.   20. *Āhandĕ lāgahndo*, two stat. part. corresponding to Hindi *āyā huā lĭgā huā* ; Panjabi has *aundā e lĭgā*.

Ability is rendered by *bŏḷno* with the inf., which adds -*ī* to the root ; *āū likkhī nĕīh bŏḷdo*, I cannot write.

VOCABULARY

able, be, *bŏḷṇo*.

about, *băṭṭi*.

above; see "up", "upon".

age, *ŏmbăr*.

all, *badhe*, *sŏbbhi*.

anyone, *kōi*; anything, *kicch*.

arrive, *puẕhṇo*.

ass, *gādho*.

back, n., *pīṭh*.

backwards, *patsho*.

bad, *rīo*.

be, become, *ōhṇo*.

bear, n., *rīkh*.

beat, *pīṭṇo*; see "fight".

beautiful, *bāṇthṇo*.

bed, *mānzo*.

behind, *patshe*.

beneath, *thăli*, *thălli*.

big, *bŏṛo*.

bird, *tsŏṛkū*.

bitch, *kukkrĕ*.

body, *jīu*.

book, *kătāb*.

boy, *tshōru*; see "son".

bread, *rōṭṭi*.

bring, *āṇṇo*.

brother, *bāhi*.

buffalo, *mŏ͠īsh*.

bull, *bŏḷăd*.

buttermilk, *chāsh*.

buy, *mōlc lāṇo*.

call, *bōdṇo*.

camel, *ṵ̃ṭ*.

cat, *brāḷo*, fem. *brāḷĕ*.

cock, *kŭkhro*.

cold, *shēḷo*.

come, *āhṇo*.

concerning, *băṭṭi*.

conquer, *dzītṇo*.

cow, *gāo*.

cowherd, *gŭāḷo*.

daughter, *māī*; see "girl".

day, *dūs*; see "to-day", "to-morrow".

defeated, be, *hārno*.

die, *mŏrno*.

direction, *bīyyā*; in this d., *ēs bīyyā*.

do, *kŏrno*.

dog, *kukkŭr*; see "bitch".

downwards, *tōl*.

draw (water), *gāṛno*.

drink, *pīṇo*; cause to drink, *pïāṇo*.

ear, *kŏnthū*.

eat, *khāṇo*; cause to eat, *khïāṇo*.

egg, *pinni*.

eight, *āṭh*; eighth, *āṭhŭo*.

eighteen, *thāra*.

eighty, *tsār bīah*.

eject, *gāṛno*.

elephant, *hāthī*.

eleven, *giāra*.

eye, *ākh*.

face, *mṵ̃*.

fall, *lōṭno*.

far, *dūr*.

father, *bāb*.

field, *ḍŭkhro*.

fifteen, *pŏndra.*

fight, *pītno;* see "beat".

fish, *māchi.*

five, *pānz;* fifth, *pānzuo.*

flow, *bauhno.*

foot, *bānnā.*

forty, *dūī bīah.*

forward, *āgu, āggu, aga, agga.*

four, *tsār;* fourth, *tsŏutho.*

fourteen, *tsŏuda.*

from, *khu.*

front, in — of; see "forward".

fruit, *phŏl.*

ghi, *gīuh.*

girl, *măī;* see "daughter".

give, *dēno.*

go, *ḍēuno.*

goat, he-, *bākro;* she-, *bākrĭ.*

good, *sŏknīro, ātsho.*

graze, intrans., *tsŏrno;* trans.,
    tsārno.

hair, *mănḍrāl, bāl.*

hand, *āhth.*

he, *ēo.*

head, *mūnḍ.*

hear, *shunno.*

hen, *kūkhrĕ.*

hence, *īre.*

here, *īyyā;* up to here, *īyyā
    dzau.*

high, *ūsṭo.*

hill, *părbăt.*

Hindu, *īhndu.*

horse, *gōhro.*

hot, *nĭāto.*

house, *gauhr.*

hundred, *sau.*

husband, *rānḍo.*

I, *āŭ.*

ignorant, *bāhlū.*

in, *de, kha.*

inside, *bhīttăr.*

iron, *lōah.*

jackal, *shailṭo.*

jungle, *baun.*

kind, of this —, *ino;* of that
    —, *tino;* of what —, *kino*
    (inter.); of which —, *dzino*
    (rel.).

kite, *gŏrăr.*

know, *jānno.*

lazy, *gŏlŏndo.*

learn, *shīkhno.*

leopard, *bărāhg.*

lie, *sŭttno;* see "sleep".

little, *tshŏto;* adv. *thŏro;*
    a —, *thŏro.*

load, *băgār.*

look, *dēkhno.*

maize, *bēlri.*

make, *cānno.*

man, *mānŭch.*

many; see "much".

mare, *gōhrĭ.*

marry, *bĭāhno.*

meat, *mās.*

meet, v., *mĭlno.*

milk, *dūdh.*

moon, *dzūn.*

mother, *āī.*

mountain, *părbăt.*

much, adv., *bŏro, bŏhri;* so —
    or many, *ēttī;* do. (correl.),
    tēttī; how — or many,
    kēttī; as — or many, *dzēttī.*

my, *mēro.*

name, *naŭ.*

near, *nēri.*

never, *kĕbhi na.*
night, *rācĭ.*
nine, *nau*; ninth, *nŏūo.*
nineteen, *nĭsh.*
no, *nĕ̃ĭh.*
no one, *kōi na.*
nose, *nāk.*
not, *nĕ̃ĭh.*
nothing, *kicch na.*
now, *ēbhi.*
of, *ro*, fem. *rĭ*; plur. masc. *rē*, fem. *rī.*
oil, *tēl.*
on, *gahi.*
one, *ēk.*
our, *māhro.*
out, *bāhăr.*
pen, *kŏllăm.*
pig, *sūṅgăr.*
place, v. trans., *tshāṛno.*
plain, *sŏllo.*
plough, n., *auhḷ*; v., *auhḷ jōcṇo.*
quickly, *phĕtti.*
rain, *pāṇi.*
read, *pŏṛhno.*
relate, *shuṇauṇo.*
recognize, *părāṇṇo.*
remain, *rauhṇo.*
return, *ōru āhṇo.*
rise, *ŭzīṇo*; rise up, *khăṛo ŭzīṇo.*
river, *nŏc*; see "stream".
rope, *rŏshĭ.*
round, prep., *phērā.*
run, *phĕṭh dēṇo.*
saddle, *zīn.*
sake, for — of, *tāiā.*
say, *bōlṇo.*

second, *dujjo.*
see, *dēkhṇo.*
seed, *bīj.*
seven, *sāt*; seventh, *sātūo.*
seventeen, *sŏttra.*
sharp, *pŏinno.*
she, *ē.*
sheep, *bēhrĭ.*
shepherd, *bṛāḷo.*
shop, *ăṭṭi*; shopkeeper, *ăṭṭiāḷo.*
sick, *ṭhaurănd.*
side, on this — of, *ār*; on that — of, *pār.*
sister, older than person referred to, *dāddi*; younger than do., *baihṇ.*
six, *tshau*; sixth, *tsŏūo.*
sixteen, *sōḷa.*
sixty, *cīn bīah.*
sit, *bŭshṇo.*
sleep, *sŭttṇo*; see "lie".
someone, *kōi*; something, *kicch*; see "anyone", "anything".
son, *tshōru*; see "boy".
sow, v., *bauṇo.*
speak, *bōlṇo.*
star, *tāro.*
stomach, *pēṭ.*
storm, *khŭaēra.*
stream, *gāhḍ*; see "river".
strong, *tŏkṛo.*
sun, *sūrăj*; sunshine, *rūṛ.*
sweet, *guḷūo.*
take, *lāṇo*; take away, *nīṇo.*
ten, *dăs.*
than, *khu.*
then, *tĕbhi.*
there, *tīyya.*
they, *ē*; their, *iŭ̃ro.*

K

thief, *tsōr*.

thirteen, *tēra*.

this, *ēo*; fem. *ē*.

thou, *tū*.

three, *cīn*; third, *cījjo*.

thy, *tēro*.

tie, *kŏsh̲no, băn̄nhn̥o*.

tighten, *kŏsh̲no*.

to, *khĕ*.

to-day, *āz*.

to-morrow, *kălla*; day after —, *pōrsh̲i*; on fourth day, *tsauthe*.

tongue, *dzīb*.

tooth, *dānd*.

town, *băzār*.

tree, *bīkh*.

twelve, *bāra*.

twenty, *bis̲h̲*.

two, *dūī*; two and a half, *ḍāih*.

ugly, *nĭkămmo*.

uncle, *kākko*.

under, *thăli, thălli*.

up, upwards, *hūbi*.

upon, *gahi*.

very, *bŏhri*.

village, *grāõ, grā̃*.

walk, *hān̥ḍn̥o*.

was, *tho*.

water, *pān̥i*.

way, *bāt̥*.

we, *āmma*.

well, adv., *sŏknīro kări, ātsho kări*.

well, n., *kū*.

what, *kā*; whatever, *dzō kicch*.

when, *kēbhi* (inter.); *dzēbhi* (rel.).

wheat, *gĩũh*.

where, *kīyyā*.

white, *sh̲ŭklo*.

who, *kun̥*; whoever, *dzō kun̥*.

why, *kīa khĕ*.

wife, *tshĕōr̥ī*; see "woman".

win, *dzītn̥o*.

wind, *bāgăr*.

wise, *ŏklĭāl̥ō*.

with, along —, are,— (instrumental), *khu*.

woman, *tshĕōr̥i*; see "wife".

write, *likkhn̥o*.

yes, *ō*.

yesterday, *hīzz*; day before —, *phrēz*; day before that, *nătrēz*.

you, *tumma*; your, *tāhro*.

RAMPUR AND BAGHI DIALECTS

Nouns

Masculine.

gōhṛo, horse

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	RAMPUR	BAGHI	RAMPUR	BAGHI
Nom.	*gōh-ṛo.*	*-ṛo.*	*-ṛe.*	*-ṛe.*
Gen.	*-ṛeo.*	*-ṛe ro.*	*-ṛeo.*	*-ṛe ro.*
Dat., Acc.	*-ṛe lĕ.*	*-ṛe kŏ.*	*-ṛe lĕ.*	*-ṛe kŏ.*
Abl.	*-ṛe kā.*	*-ṛe ănda.*	*-ṛe kā.*	*-ṛe ănda.*
Agent	*-ṛe.*	*-ṛeā.*	*-ṛe.*	*-ṛe.*
Voc.	*-ṛeā.*	*-ṛeā.*	*-ṛeo.*	*-ṛeo.*

gauhṛ, house

Nom.	*gauh-r.*	*-r.*
Gen.	*-ro.*	*-rā ro.*
Abl.	*-rā kā.*	*-r ănda.*
Agent	*-re.*	*-re.*

In the house is (Rām.) *gauhre, gauhr kĕ* or *dīa*; (Bāg.) *gauhrā dŏ* or *gauhrā de*.

The gen. is an adj. and inflects as follows: (Rām.) masc. sing. *-o*; fem. *-i*; plur. masc. *-e*; fem. *-i*. (Bāg.) *ro, rĭ, rē, rī*. These endings do not change for the case of the noun possessed except in the masc. sing. If a masc. sing. noun possessed is in an oblique case, *-o* and *ro* change to *-e* and *re* respectively.

bāb, father, has in (Rām.), gen. *bābbo*; abl. *bābbā kā*, etc.; and in (Bāg.) *bābbā ro, bābb ănda*; voc. *bābbā*.

An example of a masc. noun in *-i* may be given.

hātti, elephant (Bāg.) has gen. *hātti ro*; agent, *hāttie*, etc

Feminine.

tshōṭi, girl, daughter

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	RAMPUR	BAGHI	RAMPUR	BAGHI
Nom.	*tshōṭ-ī.*	*-ī.*	*-ī.*	*-ī.*
Gen.	*-īo.*	*-ī ro.*	*-īo.*	*-ī ro.*
Dat., Act.	*-ī lĕ.*	*-ī kŏ.*	*-ī lĕ.*	*-ī kŏ.*
Abl.	*-ī kā.*	*-ī ănda.*	*-ī kā.*	*-ī ănda.*
Agent	*-īĕ.*	*-īĕ.*	*-īĕ.*	*-īĕ.*
Voc.	*-īĕ.*	*-īĕ.*	*-īo.*	*-īo.*

baihṇ, sister

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	RAMPUR	BAGHI	RAMPUR	BAGHI
Nom.	*baih-ṇ.*	*-ṇ.*	*-ṇī*, etc., as	*-ṇī*, etc., as
Gen.	*-ṇīo.*	*-ṇī ro.*	sing.	sing.
Dat., Acc.	*-ṇī lĕ.*	*-ṇī kŏ.*		
Abl.	*-ṇī kā.*	*-ṇī ănda.*		
Agent	*-ṇīē.*	*-ṇīe.*		

PRONOUNS

1st Person.

Nom.	*mũ*, I.	*ã.*	*āmmĕ*, we.	*āmmĕ.*
Gen.	*mēro.*	*mēro.*	*māhro.*	*māhro.*
Dat., Acc.	*mulĕ.*	*mukhĕ.*	*ama lĕ.*	*āmmũ kŏ.*
Abl.	*mu khă.*	*mū ănda.*	*amma kā.*	*āmmũ ănda.*
Agent	*mė̃.*	*mŏ̃ē.*	*āmmē.*	*āmmē.*

2nd Person.

Nom.	*tū.*	*tū.*	*tŭme.*	*tŏmme.*
Gen.	*tēro.*	*tēro.*	*thāro.*	*taũ ro,*
				tŏmu ro.
Dat., Acc.	*tŏlĕ.*	*tākhe.*	*tŭma lĕ.*	*taũ kŏ.*
Abl.	*tŏkha.*	*ta ănda.*	*tŭma kā.*	*tŏmmănda.*
Agent	*teĩ.*	*tŏ̃è.*	*tŏmē.*	*tŏmmē.*

3rd Person

Nom.	*sē*, he, it.	*sē.*	*sē.*	*sē.*
Gen.	*tĕno.*	*tēhro.*	*tino.*	*tiũ ro.*
Dat., Acc.	*tēu lĕ.*	*tēh khe.*	*tina lĕ.*	*tiũ ko.*
Abl.	*tēu kā.*	*tēs ănda.*	*tina kā.*	*tiũ ănda.*
Agent	*tinī.*	*tĕnĕ.*	*tine.*	*tiũē.*

Feminine.

Nom.	*sē*, she.	*sē.*	Fem. same as masc.
Gen.	*tīŏ.*	*tīã ro.*	
Dat., Act.	*tīã lĕ.*	*tīã ko.*	
Abl.	*tīã kā.*	*tīã ănda.*	
Agent	*tīē.*	*tīe.*	

| | SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
	RAMPUR	BAGHI	RAMPUR	BAGHI
Nom.	*jō*, this.	*ēh, ēh dzo.*	*jĕ.*	*c̄.*
Gen.	*ēuo.*	*ēh ro.*	*ino.*	*c̆ū ro.*
Dat., Acc.	*ēu lĕ.*	*ēh khĕ.*	*inā lĕ.*	*c̆ū khĕ.*
Abl.	*ēu kā.*	*ēs ănda.*	*inā kā.*	*c̆ū ănda.*
Agent	*inī.*	*ĕne.*	*inc̆.*	*c̆ūĕ.*

Feminine.

Nom.	*jō.*	*ēh, ēh dzo.*	Fem. same as masc.
Gen.	*c̄ō.*	*iã ro.*	
Dat., Acc.	*c̄ã lĕ.*	*iã khĕ.*	
Abl.	*c̄ã kā.*	*iã ănda.*	
Agent	*c̄c̄.*	*c̄c̄.*	

kuṇ, who

Nom.	*kuṇ.*	*kuṇ.*
Gen.	*kau ro.*	*kau ro.*
Agent	*kuṇi.*	*kuṇĕ.*

dzō, who (rel.)

Nom.	*dzō.*	*dzō.*
Gen.	*dzau ro.*	*dzau ro.*
Agent	*dzuṇīē.*	*dzuṇe.*

Others are: *kā* (indecl.), what; *kŭtsh* (indecl.), something, anything; *dzō kŭtsh*, whatever; *kuṇ, kuṇi*, someone, anyone; *dzō kuṇ*, whoever; declined like *dzō* and *kuṇ*.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

The first word in each case is from Rampur, the second from Baghi.

Of this kind, *ĕṇo, ĕṇo*; of that kind, *tĕṇo, tĕṇo*; of what kind, *kĕṇo, kĕṇo*; of which kind (rel.), *dzĕṇo, dzĕṇo*. So much or many, *ētī, ĕtro*; so much or many, *tētī, tĕtro*; (correl.) how much or many, *kētī, kĕtro*; as much or many, *dzētī, dzĕtro*.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in *o, ŏ, u,* or *au,* including genitives, inflect according to the gender and number of the noun

with which they agree and change the last letter to *e* for the masc. plur. and *i* for the fem. sing. and plur.   In the masc. sing. the *-o* is changed to *-e* when the noun agreed with is in an oblique case, otherwise there is no inflection for case.   Other adjectives do not inflect for gender, number, or case.   All adjectives when used as nouns are treated as nouns and inflected accordingly.

Comparison. — There are no special forms for the comparative and superlative.   Comparison is expressed by the so-called ablative case with the positive, thus—

(Rām.) *hătshau*, good ; *ēu kā hătshau*, good from that, better than that; *sŏbbi kā hătshau*, good from all, better than all, best.

(Bāg.) *atshau, ēs ănda ătshau, sŏbbhi ănda ătshau.*

NUMERALS

1. *ēk.*	*ēk.*	13. *ţēra.*	*ţera.*
2. *dūi.*[1]	*dō.*	14. *tsŏuda.*	*tsŏuda.*
3. *caun.*	*caun.*	15. *pŏndra.*	*păndra.*
4. *tsār.*	*tsār.*	16. *sōla.*	*sōla* (not *l*).
5. *pāndz.*	*păndz.*	17. *sŏttra.*	*sŭttra.*
6. *tshau.*	*tshau.*	18. *ţhāra.*	*ţhāra.*
7. *sāt.*	*sāt.*	19. *ņīh.*	*nĭsh.*
8. *āţh.*	*āţh.*	20. *bīh.*	*bĭsh.*
9. *nau.*	*nau.*	40. *dī bīyyeh.*	
10. *dăsh.*	*dăs.*	60. *caun bīyyeh.*	
11. *giāra.*	*gaira.*	80. *tsār bīyyeh.*	
12. *bāra.*	*bāra.*	100. *shau.*	*shau.*

FRACTIONAL

1½	*dĕōrh.*	*dĕōrh.*
2½	*dāīh.*	*dāīh.*

The rest with *sādhe*, thus—

20½	*sādhe bīh.*	*sādhe bĭsh.*

[1] *ū* very long.

ORDINALS

1st.	*paihlau.*	*paihlau.*	6th.	*tsŏūau.*	*tshăṭau.*
2nd.	*dujjau.*	*dujjau.*	7th.	*sātūau.*	*sātūau.*
3rd.	*cijjau.*	*cijjau.*	8th.	*āṭhūau.*	*āṭhūau.*
4th.	*tsŏuthau.*	*tsŏuthau.*	9th.	*nŏūau.*	*nŏūau.*
5th.	*pānzūau.*	*păndzūau.*	10th.	*dăshūau.*	*dăsūau.*

and so on, adding -*ūau* to the cardinal.

ADVERBS

Time

	RAMPUR	BAGHI
now,	*ēbhī.*	*ēbhī.*
then,	*tēbhī.*	*tēbhī.*
when ?	*kēbhī.*	*kēbhī.*
when (rel.),	*dzēbhī.*	*dzēbhī.*
to-day,	*ādz.*	*āz.*
to-morrow,	*kalle.*	*jūā.*
day after to-morrow,	*pōrs̲h̲o.*	*pōrs̲h̲ī.*
fourth day,	*tsŏuthe.*	*tsŏuthe.*
yesterday,	*hīdz.*	*īzz.*
day before yesterday,	*phrez.*	*phŏrăz.*
day before that,	*tsŏuthe.*	*nŏrăz.*

Place

	RAMPUR	BAGHI
here,	*īde.*	*īde, īe.*
there,	*tīde.*	*tīde, tīe.*
where ?	*kīde.*	*kīde, kīe.*
where (rel.),	*jīde.*	*jīde, jīe.*
up to here,	*īdrā sĕk.*	*īde tāī.*
hence,	*īdrā.*	*īdrā.*
inside,	*bīte.*	*bĭtre.*
outside,	*baih.*	*bāre.*
upwards,	*ūbī.*	*ūbī.*
downwards,	*ūhndī.*	*ūṭī.*
near,	*bīḍe.*	*nēr̲ī.*
far,	*dūr.*	*dūr.*

	RAMPUR	BAGHI
forwards, in front.	*āgĕ.*	*āgĕ, ăgṛe.*
backwards, behind,	*patsha.*	*patsha.*
beyond,	*pār.*	*pār.*
on this side,	*wār.*	*ār.*

Others

	RAMPUR	BAGHI
why,	*kīlĕ.*	*kaī.*
yes,	*ō.*	*ō* (answering question).
		ei (answering call).
no, not,	*na, neīh.*	*na, neīh.*
quickly.	*nāndī.*	*shătt.*
very much,	*bărŏ.*	*bŏrī.*

PREPOSITIONS

	RAMPUR	BAGHI
of,	*-o.*	*ro.*
from,	*kā.*	*ănda.*
to,	*lĕ.*	*kŏ.*
in,	*dīa, kĕ.*	*de, dŏ, kha.*
above, upon,	*mătĕ.*	*gāhri.*
in front of,	*āge.*	*āge, ăgṛe.*
in front of me,	*mu ka āge.*	*mū ănda ăgṛe.*
with, along with,	*sīh.*	*sătte.*
with me,	*mu sīh.*	*mu sătte.*
with (instrument),	*khŭ, kau.*	*giddh.*
for,	*lĕ.*	*tāĩ.*
for him,	*teu lĕ.*	*tēhri tāĩ.*
under,	*pāḍ.*	*thăl.*
beyond,	*pār.*	*pār.*
on this side of,	*wār.*	*ār.*

VERBS
Verb Substantive

Pres. (R.) *ā*, indeclinable.

    (B.) *ĕh*, indeclinable.

Neg. *nĭh atī*; (B.) *nĕhī ăthī*, both indeclinable.

Past (R.) masc. sing. *tau*, fem. *ti*; masc. plur. *tē*, fem. *tī*.

   (B.) *tau*, fem. *te*; plur. *te*, fem. *te*.

lōṭṇo, fall

RAMPUR			BAGHI		
Imperat. sing. *lōṭ*.			Imperat. sing. *lōṭ*.		
plur. *lōṭā*.			plur. *lōṭā*.		
Pres. ind.	*lōṭū*.	*lōṭī*.	Pres. ind.	*lōṭū*.	*lōṭī*.
	lōṭĕ.	*lōṭau*.		*lōṭā*.	*lōṭā*.
	lōṭā.	*lōṭā*.		*lōṭā*.	*lōṭā*.
R. Fut., same as pres. ind.			B. Fut. *lōṭūlo*.	*lōṭūle*.
			lōṭālo.	*lōṭāle*.
			lōṭālo.	*lōṭāle*.

B. The fem. is the same as the masc. but with the ending *e* all through. The *e* of the fem. is almost *i*.

Imperf. R. *lōṭā*, indecl. with the past of the verb subst. *tau*, *te*, etc. B. Pres. ind. with the past verb subst. Thus—

R. *lōṭā tau*, fem. *ti*; *lōṭā tē*, fem. *tī*.

    ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,

    ,,   ,,   ,,   ,,

B. *lōṭū tau*, fem. *te*; *lōṭū tē*, fem. *tē*.

lōṭā tau,   ,,   *lōṭā tē*,   ,,

lōṭā tau,   ,,   *lōṭā tē*,   ,,

R. Pres. cond. same as pres. ind.

Past cond. *lōṭ-dau*, fem. *-di*; plur. *-de*, fem. *-dī*.

Conj. part. *lōṭĕau*, having fallen.

Stat. part. *lōṭ-ŏndau*, fem. *-ĕndi*; plur. *-ĕnde*, *-ĕndī*, in the state of having fallen.

Past, *lōṭ-au*, fem. *-i*; plur. *-ē*, fem. *-ī*.

Agent, *lōṭṇēwāḷo*, faller.

B. Pres. cond. same as pres. ind.

Past cond. *lōṭ-dā*, *-de* or *di*, *de*, *de* or *di*.

Conj. part. *lōṭṭĕā*, having fallen, indecl.

Stat. part. *lōṭ-ŏndŏ, -ĕnde, -ĕnde, -ĕnde*, in the state of having fallen.

Part. *lŏṭṭ-au, -e* or *-ī*; plur. *-ē*, fem. *-ē* or *-ī*.

ōṇō, be, become

R.	Imperat.	*ō.*	*ōā.*	B.	Imperat. *ō.*	*ūā.*
	Fut.	*ōū.*	*ōī.*		Fut. *ūllau.*	*ūlle.*
		ōē, aue.	*ōau, auau.*		*ŏllo.*	*ŏlle.*
		ōā, auā.	*ōā auā.*		*ŏllo.*	*ŏlle.*
	Past,	*ūau*, fem. *ūi*, etc.			Past, *ūau*, fem. *ūe*, etc.	

Past cond. *ŭndau.*   Past cond. *ŭndau.*

R. In *ūau, ūā*, the initial *ū* is very long.

B. A slight *h* is frequently prefixed throughout the verb.

B. In *ūau, ūā*, the *ū* is very long.

āṇō, come

R. Imperat. *ăts, ătsau.*

Fut. *āū, āe, atsā, āī, āau, atsā.*

Past cond. *āndau.*

Hab. *atsā kŏrū*, I am in the habit of coming.

B. Imperat. *ăsh, ăshā.*

Pres. ind. *āū, āe, āe, āū, āe, āe.*

Imperf. *āū tau, āe tau*, etc.

Fut. *āūlau, ālau, ālau, āūle, āle, āle.*

Past, *āō*, fem. *āe*, etc.

Past cond. *āndau.*

Conj. part. *āiā*, having come.

năshṇo, go

R. Pres. ind. *năshū, -e, -ā, -ī, -au, -ā.*

Imperat. *năsh, năshau.*

Past, *năṭhau.*

Past cond. *năshdau.*

Conj. part. *năshĕau*, having gone.

Agent, *năshnewălo*, goer.

<center>ḍĕūṇo, go</center>

B. Imperat. ḍū, ḍōā.
Pres. ind. ḍū, ḍūā, ḍūā, ḍūī, ḍūā, ḍūā.
Imperf. ḍū tau, ḍūa tau, etc.
Fut. ḍĕūlau, ḍūlau, ḍūlau, ḍĕūle, ḍūle, ḍūle.
Past, ḍūau, ḍūe, etc.

<center>rauhṇo, remain</center>

R. Pres. ind. rōū, rōe, rōā, etc.
Imperat. rau, rauau.
Past cond. rōndau.

B. Fut. răūlau, rōālau, etc.
Pres. ind. răū, rōā, etc.
Past, rau, fem. raui; plur. raue, etc.

<center>bĭshṇo, sit</center>

R. Past, bĭṭhau, the rest of the verb regular.

<center>bŭṭhṇo</center>

B. Past, bŭṭṭhau.

<center>tsĭkṇo, beat</center>

This verb is regular in both dialects. In the past, of course, the agreement is with the object.

<center>khāṇo, eat</center>

R. Pres. ind. khāū, etc.
Past, khāau.

B. Stat. part. khāero.

<center>pīṇo, drink</center>

R. Pres. ind. pīū.
Past, pīau.

B. Past, pīau; fem. pe; plur. pē.
Stat. part. pīcro.

<center>dēṇo, give</center>

R. Pres. ind. deū.
Past, dennau.

B. Fut. dĕūlau.
Past, dĕau.

"Take" is *lēṇo* (regular) in Rāmpur and *gĭnṇo* in Baghi.
The latter has: past, *gĭnau*; stat. part. *gĭnĕro*.

<p style="text-align:center">*kŏrno*, do</p>

R. Past, *kīau*.

B. Past, *kŏrau*.

"Bring" is *āṇṇo* (regular).

B. Fut. *āṇūlau*; past, *āṇau*; stat. part. *āṇero*.

"Take away" is *nīṇo* (regular) in Rāmpur and *nēṇo* in
Bāghī.

nēṇo has: fut. *nēūlau*; past, *nēau*; stat. part. *nēero*.

In the Rāmpur dialect verbs whose roots end in a vowel
make the pres. ind. in -*ū* instead of -*ū*, as *deū*, "I give."
It will be noticed that in Rāmpur the pres. ind., fut., and
pres. cond. are always the same. In Bāghī there is a
separate future, but the pres. ind. and pres. cond. are
identical. In negative sentences the past cond. is used
for the pres. ind.

SENTENCES

1. R. *Tēro nāŭ kā ?*

  B. *Tērau naū kā eh ?* Thy name what is ?

2. R. *Ēu gōhri kĕtri ŭmăr ā ?*

  B. *Īo gōhre ri kĕtrĕ ŏmbăr eh ?* This horse of how-much age is ?

3. R. *Īdrā Kăshmīra sikā* (up to) *kĕtro dūr ā ?*

  B. *Īdrănda Kăshmīr kĕtro dūr eh ?* Hence Kashmir (up to) how-much far is ?

4. R. *Thāre bābbe gauhr kētti tshōṭū ā ?*

  B. *Tŏmu re bābbā rĕ gauhrĕ kĕtre tshōṭū eh ?* Your father of house (in) how-many sons are ?

5. R. *Mũ āz barĕ dūrā hānde āo.*

  B. *Ā̃ āz băre dūr-ănda ăṇdĕa āo.* I to-day very far-from having-walked came.

6. R. *Mēre tsātsĕau tshōṭu ēui baihni sī biāh ūo.*

  B. *Mēre kăkā ro tshōṭu ēhri bauhṇi săttrau baih ūo.* My uncle-of son his sister with marriage became.

7. R. *Gauhr ke shŭkle gōhri zīn ā.*

  B. *Gauhrā dau shŭkle gōhre ri dzīn.* House in white horse of saddle (is).

8. R. *Ēui pĭṭthi mătĕ zīn kŏshau* (tighten).

  B. *Ēhri pĭṭthi gāhri dzīn bănnhau.* His back upon saddle bind.

9. R. *Mẽ ēue tshōṭu le* (to) *bărŏ mārau.*

  B. *Mŏē ēhrau tshōṭu bŏri pĭṭtau.* By-me his son (to) much was-beaten.

10. R. *Dŏṅkā māte gāuī bākri tsaurā.*

  B. *Ēh bŏṇā* (jungle) *dau bēhrā băkri tsārā.* (He) hill upon (jungle in) cows goats is grazing.

11. R. *Ēu būṭā pād gōhre māte bēṭhŏndau* (seated).

  B. *Ēh būṭṭā thăl gōhre gāhrā bŭṭṭho* (sat). That tree under horse upon seated (sat).

12. R. *Ēuo bāih bēhṇi kā bŏro.*

B. *Ēhrau bāih ăpni bauhni ănda băro.*   His brother (own) sister from (than) big, i.e. is bigger.

13. R. *Ēuo mūl ḍāih rupayye.*

B. *Ēhrau mōl ḍāih rupauo.*   Its price two-and-a-half rupees.

14. R. *Mēro bāb ēu hŭtsle gauhre rauā.*

B. *Mērau bāb es maṭṭhe gauhrā dŏ rauā.*   My father that small house in lives.

15. R. *Ēu le rupayye deau.*

B. *Ēh khĕ īū rupaue dĕā.*   Him to these rupees give.

16. R. *Ēu kā rupayye māṅgau.*

B. *Is ănda rupaue mŏṅga ōruh* (hither).   Him from rupees ask (hither).

17. R. *Ēu lĕ mārĭau rēzā kau bănnhau.*   Him to having-beaten ropes with bind.

B. *Is ătshe pīṭā rŏshie gĭddh bănnhā.*   Him to well beat ropes with bind.

18. R. *Kūĕ kā pāṇi gāḍau.*

B. *Kūe ănda cīsh* (or *pāṇi*) *gărha.*   Well from water bring-out.

19. R. *Mū̃ kā āge tsŭlo.*

B. *Mū̃ ănda agre tsŭlā.*   Me from before go.

20. R. *Kauro tshōṭu tŏma pŭtsha āo?*   Whose boy you behind came?

B. *Kauro tshōṭu ā tã̄ pŭtsha?*   Whose boy comes thee behind?

21. R. *Jau kau kā mūlle lēau.*   This whom from in-price was-taken?

B. *Ēh tōĕ kŏs ănda mōllĕ ḡinau.*   This by-thee whom from in-price was-taken?

22. R. *Gaū kā ēkki āhṭiwāle kā lēau.*

B. *Gaūa ri ēki dŭkāndār ănda ḡinau.*   Village of one shopkeeper from was-taken.

Notes.—8. B. *Gāhri*, upon, cf. 11. B.; *gāhrā* agrees with its noun; it is a prepositional adj. like *wărgā* (similar to) in Panjabi.   9. *Bărŏ* and *bŏri* (or *bŏhri*) are different

words. 11. *Bĕṭhŏndau*, stative part. in the state of having sat, seated.

The stative part. of trans. verbs becomes a passive part.; thus *khāero* means in the state of having been eaten. In Bāghī there are two such participles, one ending in *-ŏndau* and one in *-ero* for intrans. and trans. verbs respectively.

Examples.—*Lōṭŏndau*, fallen; *khāero*, eaten; *pīero*, drunk (i.e. of the thing drunk).

The ending *-ēro* is found in various forms, as *-ēroa* in Sŭrkhŭḷi, *-ĕro* in Kŭārī, *-ēṛu* in North and South Jubbaḷ, *-īrā* in Mānḍĕāḷī, East Sukētī, and North Bīlāspŭrī; *-ūrā* in Hănḍūrī, Dāmī, South Bīlāspŭrī, and Gādī; *-ōrā* in Cămĕāḷī, Cŭrāhī, and Paṅgwāḷī; *-ōro* in Bhădrăwāhī; *-ōr* in Pāḍărī.

VOCABULARY

The first word or words belong to the Rāmpur dialect, the others, separated by a colon, to the Bāghī dialect.

above; see "up", "upon".

all, sŏbbi : sŏbbhi.

anyone, someone, koi : kuṇ.

arrive, paūtsṇo : pŭjjṇo.

ass, gaddha : gaddho.

backwards, patsha : pătsha.

back, pīṭṭh : pīṭṭh.

bad, nēṇḍrūo : rīau.

be, become, ōṇo : ōṇo, hōṇo.

bear, rīkh : rīkkh.

beat, pīṭṇo, tsīkṇo : pīṭṇo, tsīkṇo.

beautiful, băṅkau : băṭṭhṇau.

bed, măndzā : măndzā.

behind, patsha : pătsha.

below, adv., ūhndi : ūṭi; prep., pāḍ : thăl.

big, băḍa : bŏṛau.

bird, tsăṛki : pānchi.

bitch, kukkri : kūkrĭ.

body, jĕắ : bădăn.

book, kătāb : kătāb.

boy, tshōṭu : tshōṭu; see "son".

bread, rōṭṭi : rōṭṭi.

bring, āṇṇo : āṇṇo.

brother, dād, baiḷṭu : bāĭh.

buffalo, mhaĭ : maŭsh.

bull, bŏḷăd : bŏḷăd.

buttermilk, tshāh : chāsh.

call, bĭḍṇo : bŭḍṇo.

camel, ū̃ṭ : ū̃ṭ.

cat, brailā, fem. braili : bărailau, fem. băraiḷi.

clean, hătsha : ătshau.

cock, kukhḷā : kŭkhṛau, mŭrgā; wild cock (Bāghī), khlair.

cold, shēḷau : shēḷau.

come, āṇo : āṇo.

conquer; see "win".

cow, gāo : gāo.

cowherd, gŭālo : gŭāḷo.

daughter, tshōṭi : tshōṭi.

day, dūs : dūs.

defeated, be, hārno : hārno.

die, mărno : mărno.

do, kĕrno : kĕrno.

dog, kukkăr : kūkăr.

downwards, ūhndi : ūṭi.

draw out, gāḍṇo : gărhno.

drink, pīṇo : pīṇo; cause to —, pĭăṇo : pīnĕṇo.

ear, kānn : kānn.

eat, khāṇo : khāṇo; cause to —, khĭāṇo : khĭāṇo.

egg, pinni : pīnni.

eight, āṭh : āṭh; eighth, āṭhūo : āṭhŭau.

eighteen, ṭhāro : ṭhāro.

eighty, tsār bĭyyeh.

eject, gāḍṇo : gărhno.

elephant, hātthi : hāthi.

eleven, gĭāra : gaira.

eye, ākkhi : ăkkh.

face, mū̃ : mū̃.

fall, lōṭno : lōṭno.

far, dūr : dūr.

father, *bāb* : *bāb*.

field, *ḍŭkro* : *khēc*.

fifteen, *pŏndra* : *păndra*.

fight, *lŏrno* : *pīṭno*.

fish, *mătshi* : *mătshli*.

five, *pāndz* : *păndz*; fifth, *pāndzŭo* : *pāndzūau*.

flow, *bauhno* : *bauhno*.

foot, *bāgna, răḍḍā* : *lāt*.

forty, *dī bīyyeh*.

forward, *āge* : *ăgre, āge*.

four, *tsār* : *tsār*; fourth, *tsŏutho* : *tsŏuthau*.

fourteen, *tsŏuda* : *tsŏuda*.

from, *kā* : *ănda*.

front, *āge* : *ăgre, āge*.

fruit, *phăl* : *phăl*.

ghi, *gīuh* : *gīuh*.

girl, *tshōṭi* : *tshōṭi*.

give, *dēno* : *dēno*.

go, *năshno* : *ḍūno*.

goat, *băkr-o*, fem. -*i* : *băkr-o-i*.

good, *hătsha* : *ătshau, shōblau*.

graze, intrans., *tsŏrno* : *tsărno*; trans., *tsārno* : *tsārno*.

hair, *shrāl* : *shĭrāl*.

hand, *hăth* : *hătth*.

he, *sē* : *sē*.

head, *mūnd* : *mūnd*.

hear, *shŭnno* : *shŭnno*; see "relate".

hen, *kukhḷi* : *kŭkhṛi, mŭrgi*; wild — (Bāghī), *ḍūhĭ*.

hence, *īdrā* : *īdro*.

here, *īde* : *īc, īde*; up to —, *īdrā sā* : *īde tāĭ*.

high, *ŭtsṭau* : *ŭtsṭhau*.

hill, *ḍaŭk* : *ḍăghār*.

horse, *gōhro* : *gōhro*.

hot, *nĭaitau* : *nētau*.

house, *gauhr* : *gauhr*.

hundred, *shau* : *shau*.

husband, *răṇḍko* : *răṇḍau*.

I, *mŭ* : *ā̄*.

ignorant, *bēsi* : *kănăṇḍ*.

in, *kĕ* : *dŏ*.

inside, *bīte* : *bĭtre*.

iron, *lōah* : *lōah*.

jackal, *shĭāl* : *shailṭo*.

jungle, *dzăngal* : *bauṇ*.

kind, of this —, *ĕno* : *ĕno*; of that —, *tĕno* : *tĕno*; of what —, *kĕno* : *kĕno*; of which — (rel.), *dzĕno* : *dzĕno*.

kite, *shărairi* : *mărairi*.

know, *dzānno* : *dzānno*.

lazy, *ḍihnau* : *ḍihnau*.

learn, *shīkno* : *shīkno*.

leopard, *bărāhg* : *bărāhg*.

lie, *suttno* : *sŭtno*.

little, *hŭtslo, chōṭo, kămti* : *mătthau, kămti*.

load, *bāhra* : *bāhrau*.

look, *shāno* : *dēkhno*.

maize, *tshălli* : *kŭkkṛi*.

make, *cānno* : *cānno*.

man, *mănsh* : *mănŭc*.

mare, *gōhṛi* : *gōhṛi*.

married, be, *bĭāh ōno* : *baih ōṇō*.

meat, *mās* : *māss*.

meet, *mēḷno* : *mĭlno*.

milk, *dūdh* : *dūddh*.

moon, *dzōth* : *dzōt*.

mother, *ī* : *ī*.

mountain, *ḍaŭk* : *ḍăghār*.

much, *dzādau* : *dzādau, bŏri*; so —, *ētī, tētī* : *ĕtro, tĕtro*;

how —, *kētī* : *kĕtro*; as — (rel.), *dzētī* : *dzĕtro*.

my, *mēro* : *mēro*.

name, *nāŭ* : *naŭ*.

near, *bīḍe* : *nēṛi*.

night, *rāci* : *rāc*.

nine, *nau* : *nau*; ninth, *nŏ͠iau* : *nŏ͠iau*.

nineteen, *nĭh* : *nĭsh*.

no, *nīh, na* : *nīh, na*; nothing, *kŭtsh na* : *kŭtsh na*.

nose, *nāk* : *nāk*.

not, *nīh, na* : *nīh, na*.

now, *ēbhī* : *ēbhī*.

of, *-o* : *ro*.

oil, *tēl* : *tēl*.

on, *mŭte* : *gāhrā*.

one, *ēk* : *ēk*; one and a half, *dĕoṛh* : *dĕoṛh*.

our, *māhro* : *māhro*.

out, *baih* : *bāhrā*.

pen, *kălăm* : *kălăm*.

pig, *suṅgăr* : *sŭṅgăr*.

place, v., *thāṇo* : *thăṛno*.

plain, n., *sŏllŏ* : *sŏllŏ*.

plough, *auhḷ jōcṇo* : *aul dzŭṇḍṇo*.

quickly, *nāndi* : *shăṭṭ*.

rain, *pāṇi* : *bărkhā*.

read, *pŏṛno* : *păṛno*.

recognize, *patshaiṇṇo* : *păraiṇṇo*.

relate, *shŭṇauṇo* : *shuṇāṇo*.

remain, *rauhṇo* : *rauhṇọ*.

return, *ōru āṇo* : *ōru āṇo*.

rise, *ŭdzu khăṛno* : *ŭṭṭhṇo*.

river, *dărāo* : *dăryaio*.

rope, *rēz* : *rŏshi*.

run, *ṭhŭṇṇo* : *bīchṇo*.

saddle, *zīn* : *dzīn*.

sake, for sake of, *lĕ* : *tāĭ*.

say, *bōlṇo* : *bōlṇo*.

see, *shāṇo* : *dēkhṇo*.

seed, *bīu* : *bījj*.

seven, *sāt* : *sāt*; seventh, *sātūo* : *sātŭau*.

seventeen, *sŏttra* : *sĭttra*.

sharp, *painnau* : *painnau*.

she, *sē* : *sē*.

sheep, *bēhri* : *bēhṛ* (note different *r*).

shepherd, *băḍāḷo* : *băṛāḷo*.

shop, *āhṭī* : *āhṭī*.

shopkeeper, *āhṭiwāḷo* : *dŭkāndār*.

side, on this side of, *wār* : *ār*; on the far side of, *pār* : *pār*.

sister, elder than person referred to, *dāi* : *dāĭ*; younger than do., *baihṇ* : *bauhṇ*.

sit, *bĭshṇo* : *bŭṭhṇo*.

six, *tshau* : *tshau*; sixth, *tshŏ͠iau* : *tshăto*.

sixteen, *sōḷa* : *sōḷa*.

sixty, *caun bīyyeh*.

sleep, *suttṇo* : *sŭtṇo*.

son, *tshōṭu* : *tshōṭu*.

sow, *ēṇṇo* : *bōṇo*.

speak, *bōlṇo* : *bōlṇo*.

stand, *ŭdzu khăṛno* : *khăṛā ōṇō*.

star, *tāra* : *tāra*.

stomach, *pēṭ* : *pēṭ*.

storm, *bāgăr* : *bāgŭr*; see "wind".

stream, *khāḍ* : *nau*.

sun, *sūrăj* : *sūrăj*.

sunshine, *dŏ͠* : *dau*.

sweet, *gŭluau* : *mīṭhau*.

swift, *sătāz : sătāz.*

take, *lēṇo : gīnṇo*; take away, *nīṇo : nēṇo.*

ten, *dăsh : dăs.*

than, *kā : ănda.*

then, *tēbhi : tēbhi.*

there, *tīde : tīe, tīde.*

they, *sē : sē.*

thief, *tsōr : tsōr.*

thirteen, *ṭēra : ṭēra.*

this, *jo : ēh.*

thou, *tū : tū.*

three, *caun : caun*; third, *cījjo : cījjo.*

thy, *tēro : tēro.*

tie, *bănnhṇo : bănnhṇo.*

tighten, *kŏshṇo : kŏshṇo.*

to, *lĕ : khĕ.*

to-day, *ādz : āz.*

to-morrow, *kălle : jīa*; day after —, *pōrsho : pōrshi*; on fourth day, *tsŏuthe : tsŏuthe.*

tongue, *dzībbh : dzībbh.*

tooth, *dānt : dănd.*

town, *băzār : bădzār.*

tree, *būṭ : būṭ.*

twelve, *bāra : bāra.*

twenty, *bīh : bĭsh.*

two, *dūi : dō*; two and a half, *ḍāīh : ḍāīh*; second, *dŭjjau : dŭjjau.* (The *u* in *dūi* is long and the *i* short.)

ugly, *nĭkămmau : rīau.*

uncle, *tsātso : kăk.*

under, *pāḍ : thăl.*

up, upwards, *ūhndī : ūṭī.*

upon, *măte : găhrā* (latter is an adjective).

very, *băro : bŏri, bŏhri.*

village, *grāõ : gaū̃.*

walk, *hăṇḍno : āṇḍno.*

was, *tau : tau.*

water, *pāṇi : cīsh, pāṇi.*

way, *paiṇḍau : bāṭ.*

we, *ămmẽ : ămmẽ.*

well, adv., *ătsho : ătsho.*

well, n., *kūo : kūo.*

what, *kā : kā*; whatever, *dzō kŭtsh.*

wheat, *gīũh : gīũh.*

when (inter.), *kēbhī : kēbhī*; (rel.), *dzēbhī : dzēbhī.*

where (inter.), *kīde : kīe, kīde*; (rel.), *dzīde : dzīde.*

white, *shŭklo : shŭklo.*

who (inter.), *kuṇ : kuṇ*; (rel.), *dzō : dzō.*

why, *kile : kai.*

wife, *răṇḍki, răṇḍi : tshĕōri, zănāna.*

win, *dzĭtṇo : dzītṇo.*

wind, *bāgăr : bāgŭr.*

wise, *sătāz : ăkldār.*

with, along with, *sīh : sătte*; (instr.), *kau : gĭddh.*

woman, *răṇḍki, răṇḍi : tshĕōri.*

write, *lĭkkhṇo : lĭkkhṇo.*

yes, *ō :* (answering question), *ō*; (answering call), *ei.*

yesterday, *hĭdz : īzz*; day before —, *phrēz : phŏrăz*; day before that, *tsŏuthe : nŏrăz.*

you, *tŭmĕ : tŏmmĕ.*

your, *thăro : taūro.*

Nouns

Masculine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	gōhr̯-o, horse.	-e.
Gen.	-ĕ ro.	-e ro.
Dat., Acc.	-ĕ le.	-e le.
Abl.	-ĕ kũ.	-e kũ.
Agent	-e.	-ĕūe.
Nom.	gauh-r, house.	-r.
Gen.	-rā ro.	-rā ro.
Agent	-re.	-rūe.

Feminine.

Nom.	tsheor̯-ĩ, girl.	-ĩ.
Gen.	-ĩ ro.	-ĩ ro.
Dat., Act.	-ĩ le.	-ĩ le.
Abl.	-ĩ kũ.	-ĩ kũ.
Agent	-ĩē.	-ĩē.
Nom.	bauh-n̯, sister.	-n̯ĩ.
Gen.	-n̯ĩ ro.	-n̯ĩ ro.
Agent	-n̯ĩē.	-n̯ĩē.

All genitives are themselves adjectives and are declined as such.

Pronouns

Nom.	aũ, I.	āmme, we.
Gen.	mēro.	ămāro.
Dat., Acc.	mulĕ.	ămlĕ.
Abl.	mu khu.	ăm ku.
Agent	mũie.	ămũe.
Nom.	tũ, thou.	tŭme, you.
Gen.	tēro.	tŭmāro.
Dat., Acc.	tãũ le.	tŭm le.
Agent	tãē.	tŭmũe.
Nom.	īo, this.	īe.
Gen.	ēs ro, ēh ro.	ĩũ ro.
Dat., Acc.	ĭs le.	ĩũ le.
Abl.	ĭs ku.	ĩũ ku.
Agent	īnīe.	ĩ̆īe.

The fem. sing. is nom. *īe* ; gen. *īū ro*, etc. ; agent *īde*.

Nom.	*sau*, that, he.	*tīe*.
Gen.	*tīsro, tēhro*.	*tīū ro*.
Agent	*tīnīe*.	*tīūe*.

Fem. sing. nom. *sau* ; gen. *tīū ro* ; agent *tīūe*.

kuṇ, who ? has, gen. *kāh ro*, ag. *kuṇīe*.

kā, is what ?

who, as a relative, is *juṇ* or *dzuṇ*.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

īṇo, of this kind ; *tīṇo*, of that kind ; *kīṇo*, of what kind (inter.) ; *jīṇo*, of what kind (rel.).

ētī, so much or many ; *tētī*, so much or many (correl.) ; *kētī*, how much or many ; *jētī*, as much or many (rel.).

dŏkh zeī is used for " a little " as *dŏkh zeī pīṭhau*. a little flour.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in a consonant are not declined unless when used as nouns, in which case they take the declension of nouns. Those ending in *o*, *u*, or *ā* have -*e* in masc. obl. sing. and masc. plur., and -*ī* all through the fem.

Comparison is made by means of the prep. *ku*.

ēs ku atsho, better from this, better than this.

bǎddēu ku atsho, better from all, better than all, best.

NUMERALS

1. *ēk*.	12. *bāra* (first *a* long).
2. *dūi* (*ū* long).	13. *ṭīra* (*i* long).
3. *cīn*.	14. *tsǎudā*.
4. *tsār*.	15. *pǎndra*.
5. *pānz*.	16. *sōula*.
6. *tshau*.	17. *sǎttra*.
7. *sǎtt*.	18. *ṭhāra*.
8. *ǎṭṭh*.	19. *ǔṇīs* (accent on first
9. *nau*.	syllable).
10. *dǎs*.	20. *bīs*.
11. *gīāra* (first *a* long).	
1½ *dēūrh*.	2½ *ḍāhi*.

ADVERBS

Time

ēbbī, now.

tēbbī, then.

kēbbī, when ?

jēbbī, when (rel.).

āj, to-day.

kālle, to-morrow.

pōrshī, day after to-morrow.

tsouthe, on fourth day.

hīdz, yesterday.

phărīdz, day before yesterday.

nĭtrēz, on fourth day back.

kēbbī, sometimes.

kēbṛī kēbṛī, sometimes, sometime or other.

kēbbi na, never.

Place

ētthī, *īde*, here.

tīc, there.

kīe, where ?

dzīe, where (rel.).

ōrū, hither.

īdrā zāū̃, up to here.

īdro, from here.

māthe, *māte*, upwards.

wār, on this side.

tŏle, downwards.

nēṛī, near.

dūr, far.

āgu, *ăgāṛī*, in front.

pitshe, *pitshu*, behind.

bītre, inside.

bāĭre, outside.

pār, on that side.

Others

kālle, why.

phēṭī, quickly.

atshe kŏrle, well.

Most adjectives may be used as adverbs. They follow the rules of agreement given for adjectives above.

PREPOSITIONS

ke, in.

ro, of.

le, to.

ku, *kŭ*, from.

māthe, *māte*, *dēi*, *dī* upon.

pār, under.

zāū̃, up to.

pitshe, *pitshu*, behind, after.

ăgāṛi, *ku ăgāṛi*, *āgu*, before, in front of.

ărle, with (along with).

kanne, with (instru.).

kāi, beside ; *mu kāi*, beside me.

pār, beyond.

wār, on this side of.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. tense *ū.*
ī.
ā, sā, āsā.
ī, sī.

Neg. sing. masc. *nāsto.* fem. *nāsti;* plur. masc. *nāste.* fem. *nāsti.*

Past masc. *thau,* fem. *thī.* *thē,* fem. *thā.*
thau, fem. *thī.* *thē,* fem. *thā.*
thau, fem. *thī.* *thē,* fem. *thā.*

pīṭṇo, beat

Imperat. *pīṭ.* *pīṭau.*
Pres. ind. *pīṭā ū.* *pīṭī ī.*
pīṭā ī. *pīṭā ī.*
pīṭā sā, pīṭā. *pīṭā sā, pīṭā ī.*

This does not change for gender.

Imperf. *pīṭā thau,* fem. *thā.* *pīṭā thē,* fem. *thā.*
pīṭā thau, fem. *thā.* *pīṭā thē,* fem. *thā.*
pīṭā thau, fem. *thā.* *pīṭā thē,* fem. *thā.*

Fut. and pres. conj. are the same as the pres. ind.
Past, *pīṭo, pīṭau;* fem. *pīṭī;* plur. *pīṭe;* fem. *pīṭī* (all agreeing with object).
Perf. sing. masc. *pīṭo ā, pīṭo ū;* fem. *pīṭī ā;* plur. masc. *pīṭe ī;* fem. *pīṭī ī.*
Plup. *pīṭo thau;* fem. *pīṭī thī;* plur. *pīṭe the;* fem. *pīṭī thā.*

Past cond.—
pīṭdo, pīṭdau, fem. *pīṭdi.* *pīṭde,* fem. *pīṭdi.*
pīṭdo, pīṭdau, fem. *pīṭdi.* *pīṭde,* fem. *pīṭdi.*
pīṭdo, pīṭdau, fem. *pīṭdi.* *pīṭde,* fem. *pīṭdi.*

Conj. part. *pīṭeau,* having beaten.
Stat. part. *pīṭŏndau,* in the state of having been beaten. or simply beaten.

In the same way are conjugated *lōṭno*, fall ; *ăsh̠no*, come ;
ḍĕŭno, go, except that this last, like all verbs whose root
ends in a vowel, inserts *n* before *-dau* in the past cond.,
ḍĕŭndau.

bŭsh̠no, sit

Past, *bŭṭṭho*, *bŭṭṭhau*.

Stat. part. *bŭsh̠ŏndo*, in the state of being seated, or
simply sitting.

khāno, eat

Pres. ind. *khāā ū, khā ĭ, khāā sā, khāĭ ĭ, khā ĭ, khāā ĭ*.

Past, *khāau*.

Stat. part. *khāiērōā* ; so also *lāno*, take.

pīno, drink

Past, *pīo*.

Stat. part. *pīērōā*.

dēno, give

Pres. ind. *dēā ū*.

Perf. *dēo ā* ; plur. *dēe i*.

Stat. part. *dēiērōā*.

kŏrno, do

Past, *kīo*.

āṇno, bring

Perf. *āṇo ā*.

Stat. part. *āṇiērōa*.

nīno, take away

Perf. *nīo ā*.

Stat. part. *nīērōā*.

In negative sentences the past cond. is used for the
pres. ind.

SENTENCES

1. *Tēro nau kā sā?*   Thy name what is?

2. *Ēs goḥre ri kētī bŏrs̲h̲e i?*   This horse of how-many years are?

3. *Īdro Kăs̲h̲mīrā dzāŭ (zāŭ) kēti (kētti) dūr ā.* Hence Kashmir up-to how-much far is.

4. *Tēre bŏbbā re gŏhra ke kētti tshōru i.*   Thy father of house in how-many sons are?

5. *Āz āŭ băre dūrā ku ăndiau ăs̲h̲o ū.*   To-day I very far from having-walked came.

6. *Mēre kăkka ro tshōru ĕsri bauhṇi ărle bĭăh ūau.* My uncle's boy his (this-of) sister with married is.

7. *Gŏhra ke s̲h̲ŭkle gōḥre ri katṭhi ā.*   House in white horse of saddle is.

8. *Tēhri pīṭṭhi māte katṭhi bănnho.*   His back upon saddle tie.

9. *Mūiē ēhre tshōru atsho pīṭau.*   By-me his (this-of) boy well was-beaten.

10. *Īo ḍănde dī (dei) bēhṛ bakkăr tsārā oā.*   He hill upon sheep goats grazing is.

11. *Īo ĭs bīkhā pāṛ gōḥre māthe bŭs̲h̲ŏndo.*   He this tree under horse upon seated is.

12. *Ĕsro bāhi ăpṇī bauĭhṇi ku bŏro ā.*   His brother own sister than (from) big is.

13. *Ēhro mōl dāih rŭpăe.*   This-of price two-and-a-half rupees.

14. *Mēro băbb lolḍe yŏhrā ī rauhā.*   My father little house in remains (lives).

15. *Ĕs lĕ īu rŭpăe dēau.*   Him to this rupee give.

16. *Īu rŭpăe ĕs ku ōrū măṅgau.*   This rupee him from hither ask.

17. *Ĕs atsho pīṭĕau lōhḷi kănne bănnhau.*   Him well having-beaten ropes with bind.

18. *Kūe ku pāṇi găṛau.*   Well from water draw.

19. *Mū ku ăgāṛi hănḍ.*   Me from before walk.

20. *Kāhro tshōrū tāũ̃ pitshu ăsh̲dau lăgŏndau.*   Whose boy thee behind coming attached (is in the act of coming).

21. *Īo tāẽ kās ku lāau.*   This by-thee whom from was taken.

22. *Gāũ̃ā re baṇīē ku.*   Village of shopkeeper from.

Notes.—6. *Ūau* (*ū* very long) is the Hindi *huā*. 10. The *o* in *oā* seems to be merely euphonic to avoid the coming together of the two vowels *ā*. 11. *Bŭsh̲ŏndau*, stat. part., in the state of having sat, i.e. seated. 19. *Hănḍ*, walk, appears above in 5 as *ănḍ*. 20. *Ăsh̲dau lăgŏndau* corresponds to the Pānjabī *aundā e lăg̲a* is in the act of coming.

VOCABULARY

above, *māthe* ; see "up", "upon".

all, *bădde*.

ass, *găddhau*.

backwards, *pitshe, pitshu*.

back, n., *pīṭh*.

bad, *nĭkāmmau*.

be, become, *ōṇo*.

bear, n., *rīkh*.

beat, *pīṭno*.

beautiful, *atshau*.

bed, *mănzā*.

behind, *pitshe, pitshu*.

below, *tŏle*.

big, *băṛo, bŏṛo*.

bird, *tsīṛū*.

bitch, *tshāuṭī*.

body, *dzēū*.

book, *kătāb*.

boy, *tshōru*.

bread, *rōṭṭī*.

bring, *āṇṇo*.

brother, *bāhī*.

buffalo, *maĩsh*.

bull, *bŏḷăd*.

buttermilk, *shāsh*.

call, *ŏṭăŭno*.

cat, *birālṭau*.

cock, *kukhṛŏ*.

cold, *shēlau*.

come, *ăshṇo*.

conquer, *dzĭtṇo*.

cow, *gāū*.

cowherd, *gŭālḍū*.

daughter, *tshŏṭūṛ*.

day, *dūs*.

defeated, be, *hărno*.

die, *mŏrno*.

do, *kŏrno*.

dog, *kukkŭr*.

downwards, *tŏle*.

draw out, *gāṛno*.

drink, *pīṇo*.

ear, *kŏnthū*.

eat, *khāṇo*.

egg, *ănḍa*.

eight, *ăṭṭh*.

eighteen, *ṭhāra*.

elephant, *ātthī*.

eleven, *giāra* (first *ā* very long).

eye, *ākkhī*.

face, *mũ*.

fall, *lōṭno*.

far, *dūr*.

father, *bāb*.

field, *ḍŭkhrau*.

fifteen, *păndra*.

fight, *pīṭno*.

fish, *mācchī*.

five, *pānz*.

foot, *ṭăṅge*.

forward, *āgu, ăgāṛi*.

four, *tsār*.

fourteen, *tsăuda*.

from, *ku, kū*.

front, in front of, *ăgāṛi, āgu*.

fruit, *phŏḷ*.

ghi, *gīh*.

girl, *tshŏṭūṛ*.

give, *dēṇo*.

goat, *băkrau*; female, *băkkăr*.

good, *atsho*.

graze, *tsărno*.

hair, *rēsh*.

hand, *āth*.

he, that, *sau*.

head, *mūṇḍ*.

hear, *shuṇṇo*.

hen, *kukhṛī*.

hence, *īdro*.

here, *ētthī*, *īde*.

hill, *ḍăṇḍā*.

horse, *gōhṛo*, *gōhṛau*.

hot, *niātau*.

house, *gauhr*, *gŏhr*.

husband, *bōūṭau*.

I, *ăū̃*.

ignorant, *nĭkămmau*.

in, *ke*.

inside, *bītre*.

iron, *lōah*.

jackal, *shailṭo*.

jungle, *dzăṅgăl*.

kind, of this, *īṇo*; of that —, *tīṇo*; of what —, *kīṇo*; of which —, *jīṇo* (rel.).

kite, *gŏrăḍ*.

lazy, *khărāb*.

learn, *shĭkhṇo*.

leopard, *bărāhg*.

lie, *sŭtṇo*.

little, *lolḍo*; a little, *dŏkh zei*; adv. *ŏkṛī*.

load, *băgār*.

look, *dēkhṇo*.

maize, *bēlṛī*.

make, *chāṇṇo*.

man, *āddmī*.

mare, *gōhṛī*.

married, be, *bĭāh ōṇo*.

meat, *mās*.

meet, *bhēṭṇo*.

milk, *dūdh*.

moon, *dzōth*.

mother, *āī*.

mountain, *ḍăṇḍā*.

much, so, *ētī*, *ēttī*; so much (correl.), *tētī*, *tēttī*; how much? *kētī*, *kēttī*; as much (rel.), *dzētī*, *dzēttī*; adv., *bŏrī*, *bŏṛo*.

my, *mēro*.

near, *nēṛī*.

never, *kēbbī na*.

night, *rāc*.

nine, *nau*.

nineteen, *ŭṇīs* (accent on first syllable).

no, *na*.

nose, *nāk*.

not, *na*.

now, *ēbbī*.

of, *ro*.

oil, *tēl*.

on, see "upon".

one, *ēk*.

our, *ămāro*.

outside, *bāĭre*.

pen, *kălăm*.

pig, *suṅgŭr*.

place, *tsāṛno*.

plain, n., *sŏllo*.

plough, *auḷ bāṇo*.

puppy, *kūīcā*.

quickly, *phēṭi*.

rain, *pāṇī*.

read, *pŏrhṇo*.

recognize, *rŭāuṇo*.

remain, *rauhno.*

return, *ōru. ăshno.*

river, *nau.*

rope, *lōhlī.*

saddle, *katthī.*

say, *bŏlno.*

see, *dēkhno.*

seed, *bīj.*

seven, *sătt.*

seventeen, *săttra.*

sharp, *pōīnau.*

she, *sau.*

sheep, *bēṛī.*

shepherd, *bŏkrāḷḍū.*

side, on this — of, *wār*; on that — of, *pār.*

sister (older than person referred to), *dāī*; younger than do., *bauīhn.*

sit, *bŭshno.*

six, *tshau.*

sixteen, *sōūla.*

sleep, *sŭtno.*

son, *tshōru.*

sow, *bauno.*

speak, *bŏlno.*

star, *tāra.*

stomach, *pēṭ.*

storm, *bāgŭr.*

stream, *gāhṛ.*

sun, *sŭrăz*; sunshine, *rŭṛ.*

sweet, *mĭthau.*

swift, *atsho.*

take, *lāno*; take away, *nīno.*

ten, *dăs.*

than, *ku.*

that, *sau.*

then, *tēbbī.*

there, *tīe.*

they, these, *tīe.*

thief, *tsōr.*

thirteen, *tīra* (very long *i*).

this, *īo.*

thou, *tū.*

three, *cīn.*

thy, *tēro.*

tie, v., *bannhno.*

to, *le.*

to-day, *āj.*

to-morrow, *kālle*; day after —, *pōrshi*; on fourth day, *tsōuthe.*

tongue, *dzīb.*

tooth, *dānd.*

town, *băzār.*

tree, *bīkh.*

twelve, *bāra* (first *ā* very long).

twenty, *bīs.*

two, *dūi* (long *ū*); two and a half, *ḍāhi.*

ugly, *nīkāmmo.*

uncle, *kākk.*

under, *tŏle.*

up, upwards, *māte, māthe.*

upon, *māte, māthe, dei, dī.*

very, *băro, bŏro, bŏrī.*

village, *gāō.*

walk, *ăndno, hăndno.*

was, *thau,* fem. *thī.*

water, *pānī.*

way, *bāṭ.*

we, *ămme.*

well, adv., *atsho.*

well, n., *kūo.*

what, *kā.*

wheat, *gīŭh.*

when ? *kēbbī,* (rel.) *jēbbī.*

where ? *kīe,* (rel.) *dzīe.*

white, _shŭklo_.

who ? _kuṇ_.

why ? _kālle_.

wife, _tsheoṛi_.

win, _dzĭtṇo_.

wind, _bāgŭr_.

wise, _ŏkliwālo_.

with (instru.), _kănno_; (along with), _arle_.

woman, _tsheoṛi_.

write, _likhṇo_.

yesterday, _hīdz_; day before —, _phărīdz_; on fourth day back, _nĭtrīz_.

you, _tŭme_.

your, _tŭmāro_.

KOCI:—KUARI DIALECT

Nouns

Masculine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*gŏh-ṛo*, horse.	-*ṛe*.
Gen.	-*ṛe ro*.	-*ṛĕū̃ ro*.
Dat.	-*ṛe lĕ*.	-*ṛĕū̃ le*.
Abl.	-*ṛe ku*.	-*ṛĕū̃ ku*.
Agent	-*ṛeī̃*.	-*ṛĕū̃ē̃*.
Nom., Acc.	*bēṭ-ā*, son.	-*ā*.
Gen.	-*ā ro*.	-*āū̃ ro*.
Dat.	-*ā kĕ lĕ*.	-*āū̃ kĕ lĕ*.
Agent	-*āē*	-*āŭ̃ē, āŭ̃ē̃*.
Nom., Acc.	*rīkh*, bear.	*rīkh*.
Gen.	*rīkh-e ro*.	*rīkh-u ro*.
Dat.	-*e lĕ*.	-*u lĕ*.
Abl.	-*e ku*.	-*u ku*.
Agent	-*eī̃*.	-*ō̃*.

Feminine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*bēṭ-ī*, daughter.	-*ī*.
Gen.	-*i ro*.	-*iū̃ ro*.
Dat.	-*i kĕ lĕ*.	-*iū̃ ke*.
Abl.	-*i ku*.	•*iū̃ ku*.
Agent	-*īē*.	-*iū̃ē̃*.
Nom., Acc.	*bauih-ṇ*, little sister.	-*ṇī*.
Gen.	-*ṇi ro*.	-*ṇiū̃ ro*.
Dat.	-*ṇi kĕ lĕ*.	-*ṇiū̃ kĕ*.
Abl.	-*ṇi ku*.	-*ṇiū̃ ku*.
Agent.	-*ṇīē*.	-*ṇiū̃ē̃*.

Pronouns

First.

Nom.	*āū̃*.	*āmmē̃*.
Gen.	*mairo*.	*māhro*.
Dat.	*mū̃ kĕ lē*.	*ămmū̃ kĕ lē*.
Abl.	*mū̃ koi*.	*ămmū̃ koi*.
Agent	*muī̃*.	*ămme*.

Second.

Nom.	*tū.*	*tummĕ.*
Gen.	*tērŏ.*	*tŭmāro.*
Dat., Acc.	*tā̃u ke.*	*tum kĕ lĕ.*
Abl.	*tā̃u koi.*	*tum koi.*
Agent	*tā̃ī.*	*tumme.*

Third.

Nom.	*nau*, he, she, it, that.	*nē.*
Gen.	*nyăs ro*, fem. *nyā ro.*	*nī̃u ro.*
Agent	*nīṇī*, fem. *nyā̃ī.*	*nī̃ua.*
Nom., Acc.	*jo*, this.	*jē.*
Gen.	*ēh ro, ĕs ro.*	*ī̃u ro.*
Dat., Acc.	*ēh kĕ, ĕs ke.*	*ī̃u kĕ lĕ.*
Agent	*īṇī.*	*ī̃ue.*
Nom.	*kūṇ*, who.	
Gen.	*kāh ro.*	
Agent	*kūṇī*	

jō is who, relative, and *kā*, is what ? *kŭcch*, something, anything.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

īĕno, of this kind ; *tauṇo*, of that kind ; *kauṇo*, of what kind ? *dzauṇo*, of which kind (rel.).

ētī, so much or many ; *tētī*, so much or many (correl.) ; *kētī*, how much or many ? *dzētī*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in *-o, -ā, -au* are declined as follows : masc. sing. obl., *-e* ; masc. plur., *-e* ; fem. sing. and plur. *-i*. Others are not declined except when used as nouns. Adjectives used as nouns are declined as nouns.

Comparison is expressed by means of the preposition *koi*, from.

jō cītho ēdze cīthe koi khūb ai, this paper is good from this paper, this paper is better than this paper (*ēdzo*, this, a word used in Jubbal State).

sŏk koi khūb, all from good, better than all, best.

Ability is expressed by means of the verb *bŏno, bauno,* be able, with the root of the required verb. To the root is added the syllable *-ī*. Thus: I am not able to read, *āū pŏrī na baudo;* these (men) can read, *jō pŏrī bŏle.*

In negative sentences the past cond. is used for pres. ind.

NUMERALS

1. *ēk.*
2. *dūi.*
3. *tīn.*
4. *tsār.*
5. *pānc.*
6. *tshau.*
7. *sāt.*
8. *āṭh.*
9. *nau.*
10. *daush.*
11. *īgara* (accent on first syllable).
12. *bāra.*
13. *ṭēra.*
14. *tsōŭda.*
15. *pŏndra.*
16. *sōla.*
17. *săttra.*
18. *ăṭṭhara* (accent on first syllable).
19. *uṇīsh.*
20. *bīsh.*

ORDINALS

1st. *paihlau.*
2nd. *dūdzau.*
3rd. *cījau.*
4th. *tsārūau.*
5th. *pāntsūau.*
6th. *tshaūau.*
7th. *sātūau,* etc., adding *-ūau.*

For two and a half, *cījau,* apparently contracted from *cījādha,* is used.

ADVERBS

Time

ibbī, ētrā, now.
tautrā, then.
kautrā, when?
jautrā, when (rel.).
ētrā, to-day.
dōutī, to-morrow.
pōshī, day after to-morrow.
nittōshī, fourth day.

bĭau, yesterday.
phŏrēdz, day before yesterday.
kāddī, sometimes.
kāddī na, never.
kŏtrā kŏtrā, some time or other, sometimes.

Place

ītā′, *ēttīke*, here (*ītā* has accent on second).	*ūndī*, downwards.
	nērī, near.
taukē, there.	*dūr*, far.
kaukē, where ?	*āge*, *āggu*, in front.
dzaukē, where (rel.).	*pītshu*, behind.
ītā zaū, up to here.	*mānzēdī*, inside.
ītā koi, from here.	*bāir*, outside.
ūbī, upwards.	*pār*, on that side.

Others

kōlĕ, why ?	s̲h̲ŏs̲h̲ŏṛa, quickly.
khūb, well.	

Nearly all adjectives are used as adverbs. When so used they are declined like adjectives.

PREPOSITIONS

ro, of.	*āri*, along with.
kĕ, *lĕ*, *kĕ lĕ*, to.	*māī*, upon.
koi, *ku*, from.	*zīlū*, under.
ke, beside.	*dī*, *ke*, in.
ke le, for, for sake of.	*koi*, with (instru.).
āge, *āggu*, in front of.	*pār*, beyond.
pītshu, behind.	

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. sing.	*ī.*	Plur.	*ī.*
	ī.		*ī.*
	ai, *e*.		*ī.*
Past	*tō*, fem. *tī.*		*tē*, fem. *tī.*
	tō, fem. *tī.*		*tē*, fem. *tī.*
	tō, fem. *tī.*		*tē*, fem. *tī.*

Negative of present *nau āthī* or *nāthī̃*, throughout

nŏṇḍṇo, go

Imperat. *nauṇḍ*, *nauṇḍau*.

Pres. ind. or cond.:

nŏṇḍ-ōu, -ū.	*-īṇī* (first *i* very long).
-īā.	*-ēi.*
-ē.	*-ēi.*
Fut. *nŏṇḍ-ulŏ.*	*-elĕ.*
-elŏ.	*-elĕ.*
-elŏ.	*-elĕ.*

The fut. throughout has the accent on the last syllable

Past, *ṇŏṇḍau,* fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*	*nŏṇḍēi,* fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*
ṇŏṇḍau, fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*	*nŏṇḍēi,* fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*
ṇŏṇḍau, fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*	*ṇŏṇḍēi,* fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*

The accent of the past is on the second syllable.

Past cond. *ṇŏṇḍau,* fem. *ṇŏṇḍī*; plur. *ṇŏṇḍe,* fem. *ṇŏṇḍī.*
The accent of the past cond. is on the first syllable.
The ending of the past cond. is *-do* after a sonant letter,
and *-to* after a surd. These endings are changed to *-ḍo*
and *-ṭo* after *sh* or cerebral letters: (also *-dau, -ḍau,* etc.)

Pres. perf.: the past with the pres. of the verb subst.
added—*ṇŏṇḍau ī,* etc.

Plup.: the past with the past of the verb subst. added
—*ṇŏṇḍau tō,* etc. Note initial *ṇ* in past and past cond.

āshṇo, come

Imperat. *āsh, āshau.*
Pres. ind. and cond. *āsh-ūi* or *-ū, -īa, -e, -īṇī, -ĕāṇ, -ēi.*
Past *āsho,* fem. *āshi*; plur. *āshe,* fem. *āshi.*
Pres. perf. *āsho ī, āsho ī, āshau e, āshe ī, āshe ī, āshe ī.*
Past cond. *āshṭo,* fem. *āshṭī*; plur. *āshṭe,* fem. *āshṭī.*

ōṇo, auṇo, be, become

Imperat. *aū*; plur. *au*; or *aūh,* plur. *auh.*
Pres. ind. *auū* or *auhū.*
Fut. *auūlau, auhūlau.*
Past *hūo* (*ū* very long).
Past cond. *ŏndau.*

<center>*bush̲ṇo*, sit</center>

Imperat. *bōsh̲* or *būsh̲*, *bush̲o*.
Pres. ind. *bush̲ūī*.
Fut. *bush̲ūlau*.
Past cond. *bush̲ṭo*.

<center>*khāṇo*, eat</center>

Pres. ind. *khā̃-ū̃* or *-ū̃ī*, *-īā̃*, *-e* or *-ā*, *-īṇī*, *-e* or *-ū*, *-e*.
Imperf. *khā̃-ū̃ tō*, *-ā tō*, *-ā tō*, *-ī tē*, *-e tē*, *-ā tē*.
Fem. substitutes *tī* for *tō* and *tē*.
Past, *khāo*.
Stat. part. *khāiēṛo*, in the state of having been eaten.

In transitive verbs the past tense agrees with the object. The actual conjugation of trans. and intrans. verbs is the same.

<center>*pīṇo*, drink (*ī* very long)</center>

Pres. ind. *pīū*.
Past, *pīo*.
Stat. part. *pīēṛo*, in the state of having been drunk.

<center>*dēṇo*, give</center>

Pres. ind. *dēū̇*.
Past, *dēṇau*.

<center>*bōṇo*, speak</center>

Pres. ind. *bōlū*.
Past cond. *bōḍo* (Hindi *bōltā*).
Past, *bōlau*.

<center>*kŏnno*, do</center>

Pres. ind. *kŏrū*.
Past cond. *kŏḍḍo* (Hindi *kărtā*).
Past, *kŏrau*.

<center>*āṇṇo*, bring</center>

Pres. ind. *āṇū*.
Past cond. *āṇḍo*.
Past, *āṇo*.

ghīnno, take

Pres. ind. *ghīnū.*
Past, *ghīnau.*
Stat. part. *ghīniēṛo.*

lōṭṇo, **fall**

Past cond. *lōṭṭau.*
Past, *lōṭau.*

bŏṇo, bauṇo, be able

Pres. ind. *bŏḷū.*
Past cond. *bauḍo.*

SENTENCES

1. *Tēro naū kā sĕ?*   Thy name what is ?

2. *Ēh gōhre ri kētī bŏ<u>sh</u>e ī?*   This horse of how-many years are ?

3. *Ītā koi Kā<u>sh</u>mīri lĕ kēcī dūr e?*   From-here Kashmir to how-much far is ?

4. *Tēre bābā rē kētī bēṭā ai?*   Thy father of how-many sons is ?

5. *Āū dūrā koi hāṇḍo ētrā.*   I far from walked to-day.

6. *Mēre kăkkā ro bēṭa ĭs ri bauihṇī ri jŏṇeac kŏrī.* My uncle of son this of sister of marriage was-made.

7. *Gauhre ke <u>sh</u>ētte gōhre rĭ zīn ai.*   House in white horse of saddle is.

8. *Ēh ri pĭṭṭhī dī kŏṇi zīn.*   His back on tighten saddle.

9. *Mūĩ ēsro bēṭā bhaut māro.*   By-me his son much was-beaten.

10. *Kāṇḍe dī gāĩ bākri tsŏrāe.*   Hill-top in cows goats he-is-grazing.

11. *Jō ādmī bĭkhu zĭlū bō<u>sh</u>ŏndau gōhre māĩ.*   This man tree under seated horse upon.

12. *Nyăs ro bāhi nyăs bauihṇī koi bŏṛau ai.*   Him of brother him (of) sister than big is.

13. *Ēh ro mōl cīji āṭhannī.*   This of price two and a half rupees (see note).

14. *Mēro bāb lōḍḍe gauhre dī thāke.*   My father small house in lives (or sits).

15. *Ĕs kĕ rūpaī dē.*   Him to rupees give.

16. *Rūpaī ēh koi (ĕs koi) āṇo.*   Rupees him from bring.

17. *Ēh khūb māro lauṭĩū koi bānho.*   Him well beat ropes with tie.

18. *Kūā koi pāṇi gāṛo.*   Well from water draw.

19. *Mũ koi āge hāṇḍ.*   Me from in-front walk.

20. *Tāū pītshu kāh ro bēṭā āṣhe.* Thee behind whom of boy comes ?

21. *Tāī kās koi mōl āṇo.* By-thee whom from (in) price was-brought ?

22. *Naugre dī bāṇīā koi āṇo.* Village in shopkeeper from was-brought.

Notes.—1. *sĕ*, is : *s* is common in the verb subst. in dialects of this region. 3. *kēcī*, how much ; this form in *c* is interesting, it occurs in <u>Shi</u>ṇā *kăcāk* or *kăcā* and in Romany. 13. The expression *cīji āṭhannī* puzzles me. *cīji* seems to be a contraction of *cījādhi* (a half less than three ?) which is used in Jubbal State. In this case *āṭhannī* must be used for rupee instead of eight annas. See the Jubbal dialects.

VOCABULARY

above; see "upon", "upwards".

all, *sŏb, sŏk.*

ass, *gādhau.*

backwards, *pītshu.*

back, *pīth.*

bad, *mŏndau.*

be, become, *ŏṇo.*

bear, *rīkh.*

beat, *mārno.*

beautiful, *khūb.*

bed, *mānzau.*

behind, *pītshu.*

below, *zīlū.*

beside, *ke.*

beyond, *pār.*

big, *bǎṛo.*

bird, *tsŏṛi.*

bitch, *kukrī.*

body, *nŏrdē.*

book, *kitāb.*

boy, *nŏnno.*

bread, *rōṭī.*

bring, *āṇṇo.*

brother, *bāhī, bhāī.*

buffalo, *mŏī͟shi.*

bull, *bŏḷĭd*; young bull, *gūṇḍa.*

buttermilk, *͟shā͟sh.*

call, *bōṇo* (= say).

cat, *bīrāṭhaŭ,* fem. *bīrāḷi.*

cloth, *jǔṛkō.*

cock, *kūkṛa.*

cold, *͟shēlo.*

come, *ā͟shṇo.*

cow, *gāō.*

cowherd, *gǔāḷ.*

cowhouse, *ōbro.*

daughter, *bēṭī.*

day, *dūsau.*

die, *mŏrno.*

do, *kŏnno.*

dog, *kukūṛ.*

downwards, *ūndī.*

draw (water), *gāṛno.*

drink, *pīṇo.*

dwell, *thākṇo.*

ear, *kŏnzauṇ.*

eat, *khāṇo.*

egg, *āṇḍī.*

eight, *āṭh*; eighth, *āṭhūau.*

eighteen, *ǎṭṭhara* (accent on first).

elephant, *hāthī.*

eleven, *ĭgara* (accent on first).

eye, *ǎkkh.*

face, *mū̃.*

fall, *lōṭno.*

far, *dūr.*

father, *bābā, bāb.*

field, *ḍǔkhrau.*

fifteen, *pŏndra.*

fight, *ghūmīṇo.*

fish, *māchi, mātshi.*

five, *pānc*; fifth, *pāntsūau.*

foot, *bāṅno.*

for, see "sake".

forward, *āge, āggu.*

four, *tsār*; fourth, *tsārūau.*

fourteen, *tsōuda.*

from, *koi, ku.*

front, in front of, *āge, āggu.*

garment, *jǔṛko.*

girl, *nŏnni.*

give, *dēṇo*.

go, *nŏṇḍṇo*.

goat, *bākhrā*, fem. *bākhri*.

good, *khūb*.

graze, v. tr., *tsŏrāṇo*.

ground, on the, *dhaunī*.

hair, *mŭṇḍŭāḷ*; see "head".

hand, *āth*.

he, that, *nau*.

head, *mūṇḍ*; see "hair".

hen, *kūkṛī*.

hence, *ītā koi*.

here, *ītā, ēttike*; up to —, *ītā zaū*.

hill, *ḍāṇḍau*.

horse, *gōhṛo*.

hot, *tātau*.

house, *gauhr*.

husband, *bŏūṭā*.

I, *āū*.

ill, be, *mŏrī āshṇo* (illness to —come).

in, *dī, ke*.

inside, *mānzēdi*.

iron, *lŏū*.

is, *ai*.

jackal, *shĭāḷ*.

jungle, *kŏnauṇ*.

kick, *khurērī lāṇi, khŭshiṭērī lāṇi*.

kind, of this —, *īēṇo*; of that —, *tauṇo*; of what —, *kauṇo*; of which — (rel.), *dzauṇo*.

lazy, *jāndau*.

learn, *sīkṇo*.

leopard, *bāhg*.

little, *lŏḍḍau*; a little, less, *kăm*.

live (dwell), *thākṇo*.

load, *bāṭṭau*.

look, *dēkhṇo*.

maize, *mālkauṇi*.

make, *cāṇṇo*.

man, *pŭrīsh*.

mare, *gōhṛi*.

married, be, *jŏṇ̆ac kŏnno*.

meat, *mŏsāū̃*.

meet, *bēhṭṇo*.

milk, *dūdh*.

mother, *āī*.

mountain, *ḍāṇḍau*.

much, so, *ētī*; so — correl.), *tētī*; how —, *kētī*; as — (rel.), *dzētī*.

my, *mēro*.

near, *nēṛī*.

never, *kāddi na*.

night, *rāt*.

nine, *nau*.

nineteen, *ŭnīsh*.

no, *na*.

nose, *nāk*.

not, *na*.

nothing, *kŭcch na*.

now, *ētra, ĭbbī*.

of, *ro*.

oil, *tēl*.

on, *mā̃ī*.

one, *ēk*.

our, *māhro*.

outside, *bāir*.

paper, *cīṭho*.

pen, *kŏlĭm*.

pig, *suṅgūr*; wild —, *baurā*.

place, *cāṇṇo*.

plain, *khāṭēḷ*.

quickly, *shŏshŏra*.

rain, *dzŏr*.

read, *pŏrno.*
remain, *thākṇo.*
rise up, *thăḍḍo ŭzīṇo.*
river, *nau.*
rope, *lauṭī.*
saddle, *zīn.*
sake, for — of, *kĕ lĕ.*
say, *bōṇo.*
second, *dūdzau.*
see, *dēkhṇo.*
seed, *bīj.*
seven, *sāt*; seventh, *sātŭau.*
seventeen, *săttra.*
she, *nau.*
sheep, *bēhṛ.*
shepherd, *bhēḍŭāḷ.*
side, on that — of, *pār.*
sister, *bēhṇ, bauihṇ.*
sit, *bushṇo.*
six, *tshau*; sixth, *tshŏŭau.*
sixteen, *sōḷa.*
something, *kŭcch.*
sometimes, *kāddī, kŏtrā kŏtra.*
son, *bēṭā.*
speak, *bōṇo.*
stable, *ōbro.*
stand, *thăḍḍo ŭzīṇo.*
star, *tārau.*
stomach, *pēṭ.*
storm, *būĭṭ.*
stream, *gāhḍ.*
sun, *bŏgwāṇ*; sunshine, *ṛūṛ.*
sweet, *mīṭho.*
take, take away, *ghīnno.*
ten, *daush.*
than, *koi.*
that, *nau.*
then, *tautrā.*
there, *taukē.*

they, these, *nē.*
thief, *tsōr.*
third, *cījau.*
thirteen, *ṭēra.*
this, *jō.*
thou, *tū.*
three, *tīn.*
thy, *tēro.*
tie, *banhṇo.*
to, *lĕ, kĕ lĕ.*
to-day, *ētrā.*
to-morrow, *dōuti*; day after
    —, *pōshi*; on fourth day,
    nittōshi.
tongue, *dzībh, jībh.*
tooth, *dānd.*
town, *nŏgēr.*
tree, *bīkh.*
twelve, *bāra.*
twenty, *bīsh.*
two, *dūi.*
uncle, *kăkk.*
under, *zīlū.*
up, upwards, *ūbī.*
upon, *māĭ.*
very, *bŏrī* (different word from
    băro, big), *khūb.*
village, *nŏgēr.*
walk, *hāṇḍṇo.*
was, *tō.*
water, *pāṇī.*
way, *bāṭ.*
we, *āmnē̆.*
well, adv., *khūb.*
well, n., *kūā.*
what, *kā.*
wheat, *gūĭh.*
when, *kautrā* (interr.); *jautrā*
    (rel.).

where, *kaukē* (inter.) ; *dzaukē* (rel.).

white, <u>*shē*</u>*tta.*

who, *kūṇ* (inter.) ; *jō* (rel.).

why, *kōlĕ.*

wife, *bŏūṭi.*

wind, *bāgŭr.*

with, along —, *ārī* ; (instrumental), *koi.*

woman, *chŏŭeṛ.*

write, *likhṇo.*

yesterday, *bĭau* ; day before —, *phŏrēdz.*

you, *tumme* ; your, *tŭmāro.*

THE DIALECTS OF JUBBAL STATE

INTRODUCTION

Jŭbbă̤l, or as it is called by its inhabitants Jubil, is one of the Simla States, and lies on the border of Gă̤rhwă̤l (locally Gă̤ḍ-hwā̤l) in the United Provinces. Two dialects are spoken within its bounds, one in the northern part of the State and one in the southern. The former is called Bă̤rā̤rī; it is spoken in the small portion of Jŭbbă̤l lying north of the narrow neck which divides the State into two parts, and south of the Rōhṛū Tă̤hsīl of Rāmpur, also in the State of Rā̤wīgă̤rh and in the adjoining part of Gă̤rhwā̤l. It is identical with the dialect called Sā̤rā̤cā̤lī. The latter, called Bīsẖsẖhau, is spoken in the southern and larger part of Jŭbbă̤l and also in the adjoining district of Pŭnă̤r, which belongs to Kĭṳ̆thă̤l, and in Tă̤rhōc. Immediately to the east of it is the Jaunsā̤r district of the United Provinces, to the west is the State of Sĭrmaur, while to the north are spoken Kĭṳ̆thă̤lī on the west and Bă̤rā̤rī on the east.

Both the dialects show the dislike which Simla dialects generally have for aspirated sonants: thus the words *ghōṛā*, horse; *dhī*, daughter; *bhain* (Panjabi-ized Urdu), sister, become in Bă̤rā̤rī *gō'ṛo*, *dī'ī*, and *bauihṇ*, and in Bīsẖsẖhau *gōhṛo*, *dīhī*, and *bauhṇ*. The sound represented by ' is very remarkable. It is not unlike a mild *'ain* or a strong glottal stop. When a word in Hindi contains an aspirated sonant, as in the words just given, the sonant loses its aspiration, and instead of it there appears after the vowel this strange ain-like sound. It is a phenomenon of considerable interest. The glottal stop is not very common in India, and generally when it occurs it appears to be more or less accidental. It corresponds to the *hamza* in Arabic as spoken by those whose vernacular is Arabic. It is heard also in German and in Scotch English.

In Bīsh̲sh̲au the sound of *h* is lost altogether in such circumstances, and what is written *h* is merely a high rising—falling tone. An account of it has been given in the Introduction to Kāg̲ānī. Neither dialect has any objection to aspirating unvoiced or surd letters, as the prepositions *khi*, to, and *khu*, from (Bărārī), and *khe*, to (Bīsh̲sh̲au), testify. In the Bīsh̲sh̲au dialect one occasionally hears the ' of the northern dialect, but it is not so common, and when it is used, it is not so vigorously enunciated.

BARARI

Nouns

In declension "of", "to" and "from" are rendered by *rū* or *rā*, *khi*, and *khu* or *du* respectively. The plural is almost the same as the singular.

Pronouns

The 3rd pers. pron. has a special fem. obl. form in the sing., being *tīᾱ* for the remote and *ĩau* for the near pronoun.

Adverbs

The adverbs of place *īdā, īā, īchā*, here ; *tēidā, tēā, tēchā*, there ; *kēidā, kēā, kēchā*, where (interr.), and *jēidā, jēā, jēchā*, where (rel.), are really adjectives agreeing with the nominative of the sentence.

The words for "to-morrow" and "the day after", *kāl, pōrsh̲ī*, are distinguished from those for "yesterday" and "the day before", *hīz, phrēz*.

Verbs

There is a negative form for the present of the verb subst., *anthi*, which, like all such forms, is indeclinable.

The pres. ind. and pres. cond. are the same, and the future is formed by adding *lā* (*li, le, li*) to it, while the imperf. ind. is formed by adding to it the past of the verb subst., *thīā*.

There are two stat. part., one ending in -*ēṛu* for transitive verbs and one ending in -*ŏndau* for intransitive verbs. The former ending is frequently used as a separate word preceding the root of the verb. *jāṇā*, go, is used in composition with other verbs, while *ḍeūṇo* expresses the action of going.

The infinitive is a verbal noun and may be declined; thus, *tsārne khi*, for grazing, for the purpose of grazing.

Ability is expressed by one of two verbal participles apparently passive, in -*ūo* or -*ūā*, and -*īdā* respectively. The subject of the sentence is put in the genitive, while the participle agrees with the logical object.

mēre rōṭī na khāīndi, I cannot eat bread.

BISHSHAU

NOUNS

The prepositions for the gen., dat. and abl. are *ko* or *kā* or *rā*, *khe*, and *du* respectively.

PRONOUNS

The fem. sing. oblique form for *ō*, *sē*, that, is *tīô*, and for *ēdzo*, this, is *īô*.

VERBS

There is an indeclinable negative form, *āthī*, for the present of the verb subst.

The pres. ind. and pres. cond. are the same, but there is an alternative form for the pres. ind. The fut. and imperf. ind. are almost identical with the pres. cond.; they add *lā* (*lī*, *le*, *lī*) and the past verb subst., *thīā*, etc. respectively.

The stat. part. ends in -*ēṛu* for transitive and -*ŏndau* for intransitive verbs; the ending -*ēṛu* may be separated as in Bărārī.

Ability is expressed by the pass. pres. part. in -*īdu*, with the logical subject in the genitive, as *mēre ēdzo*

nĩh ērīdu, I cannot do this, (*ērīdu* agr. w. *ēdzo*); cf. Bărāṛī above.

In sentence 17 *s* is added as a pronominal suffix to indicate "him", reminding us of the similar usage in North Panjabi.

The words for "to-morrow" and "the day after" are *dōtte* or *jĩs͟hī* and *pŏrs͟hī* respectively, while "yesterday" is *hĩjo*, and "the day before" *phŏrzŏ*.

NORTH JUBBAL OR BARARI

Nouns

Masculine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*gō'ṛ-o*	-*e.*
Gen.	-*e ru.*	-*e ru.*
Dat.	-*e khi.*	-*e khi.*
Abl.	-*e khu* or *du.*	-*e khu* or *du.*
Agent	-*e.*	-*e.*

Nom., Acc.	*rīkh-*, bear.	*rīkh-.*
Gen.	-*ŏ ru.*	-*ŏ ru.*
Dat.	-*ŏ khi.*	-*ŏ khi.*
Abl.	-*ŏ khu* or *du.*	-*ŏ khu* or *du.*
Agent	-*ē.*	-*ē.*

Feminine.

Nom., Acc.	*dī'-ī*, daughter.	-*ī.*
Gen.	-*iŏ rā.*	-*ī ru.*
Dat.	-*iŏ khi.*	-*ī khi.*
Abl.	-*iŏ khu* or *du.*	-*ī khu* or *du.*
Agent	-*iŏ.*	-*iē.*

Nom., Acc.	*bauih-ṇ*, sister.	-*ṇī.*
Gen.	-*ṇī ru.*	-*ṇī ru.*
Dat.	-*ṇī khi.*	-*ṇī khi.*
Abl.	-*ṇī khu* or *du.*	-*ṇī khu* or *du.*
Agent	-*ṇī.*	-*ṇīē.*

PRONOUNS

1st Person.

Nom., Acc.	*aŭ̃*, I.	*āmme.*
Gen.	*mērū.*	*mā'rū.*
Dat.	*mŭ̃, mŭ̃ khi.*	*amu khi.*
Abl.	*mŭ̃ khu.*	*amu khu.*
Agent	*mūē̆.*	*āmmĕ.*

2nd Person.

Nom., Act.	*tū, thou.*	*tūē.*
Gen.	*tērū.*	*tā'rū.*
Dat.	*tāŭ̃, ta khi.*	*tamu, tamu khi.*
Abl.	*ta khu.*	*tamu khu.*
Agent	*taŭ̃e.*	*tūē.*

3rd Person.

Nom., Acc.	*ŏsŏ, he, she, that.*	*ŏsŏ.*
Gen.	*tĕs rū, tē rū.*	*tĭndrū.*
Dat.	*tē, tē khi, tĕs, tĕs khi.*	*tīnd khi.*
Abl.	*tē khu, tĕs khu.*	*tīnd khu.*
Agent	*tĕnĕ*	*tēyĕ.*

For *tē* we may have *tēh.*

The following cases of the fem. sing. differ from the masculine: Gen. *tĭã ru.*   Dat. *tĭã khi.*   Abl. *tĭã khu.* Agent, *tĭõ.*

Nom., Acc.	*ēdzā, this.*	*ēdze.*
Gen.	*ēh rū, ĕs rū.*	*īnd rū.*
Dat.	*ē, ēh khi, ĕs, ĕs khi.*	*īn, īn khi.*
Abl.	*ē khu, ĕs khu.*	*īn khu.*
Agent	*ēne.*	*ēyĕ.*

Fem. sing., Nom., Acc. *ēdze.*   Gen. *ĩau ru.*   Dat. *ĩau khi.* Abl. *ĩau khu.*   Agent *ĩau.*

Nom., Acc. *kūṇ, who.*   Gen. *kauh ru.*   Plural same as singular.

Nom.	*dzū, jū, who (relative).*	*jē.*
Gen.	*jē ra, jĕs ra.*	*jīnd ru.*
Dat.	*jē khi, jĕs khi.*	*jīn, jīn khi.*
Abl.	*jē khu, jĕs khu.*	*jīn khu.*
Agent	*jĕnē.*	*jēye.*

Fem. sing., Gen. *jīō ra*, etc.

kā, what.
kĭcch, something.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

īno, of this kind ; *tīno*, of that kind ; *kīno*, of what kind ? *jīno*, of which kind (rel.).

ētī, so much or many ; *tētī*, so much or many (correl.); *kētī*, how much or many ? *jētī*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives used as nouns are declined as nouns. Otherwise those ending in -*ā* agree with their nouns, the masc. sing. and all the masc. plur. ending in -*e*, and the fem. both sing. and plur. in -*i*. This *i* sometimes changes to *e*. The rest are indeclinable.

Comparison is expressed by means of *du* with the positive, there being no forms for the comparative and superlative.

ē tāto ŏ, this is hot.

ē ĕs du tāto ŏ, this is hot from this, hotter than this.

ē bāddhe du tāto ŏ, this is hot from all, hotter than all, hottest.

ADVERBS

Time

ēbre, ēbbī, now.

taubre, tŏbbe.

kaubre, kŏbbe, when ?

jaubre, jŏbbe, when (rel.).

ādz, to-day.

kāl, to-morrow.

pōrshī, day after to-morrow.

tsōuthe, on fourth day.

hīz, yesterday.

phrēz, yesterday, day before.

tsōuthe, on fourth day back.

kŏbbe, sometimes.

kŏbe kŏbe, some time or other, sometimes.

kŏbbe na, never.

Place

īdā, *īā*, *īchā*, here.

tēidā, *tēā*, *tēchā*, there.

kēidā, *kēū*, *kēā*, *kēchā*, where ?

jēidā, *jēā*, *jēchā*, where (rel.).

īchā tāī, up to here.

ītthau, from here.

bītre, inside.

bāhre, outside.

ūbhā, upwards.

ūṭā, downwards.

nēro, near.

dūr, far.

gŏū̃, *āgo*, forward, in front.

tshŏū̃, backwards.

pare, *pōrū*, beyond.

wār, *ōrū*, on this side.

Others

kĕōi, why ?

phēṭī, quickly.

ō, yes.

khūb, *accho*, well.

Most adjectives can be used as adverbs.

The adverbs marked with an asterisk agree with the subject of the sentence.

pōrū, thither, and *ōrū*, hither, are often used with little meaning, as :—

māṅg ōrū, ask hither, ask for it.

dē pōrū, give thither, give it to him.

dē ōrū, give hither, give it to me.

PREPOSITIONS

(Normally used after the nouns and pronouns.)

khi, to.

khū, from.

dū, from.

pāre, on the other side of.

wār, on this side of.

pătshu, behind.

āgo, in front of.

dā, with (instru.).

khe, beside.

sāthi, *sātthe*, along with.

khi, *khe*, for sake of.

dā, *dē*, in.

gāī, upon.

nīṭhā, below.

māndz, in.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres.	ŏsso or ŏ.	ŏsso or ŏ.
	ŏssĕ or ŏ.	ŏsso or ŏ.
	ŏsso or ŏ.	ŏssōĕ or ōĕ.

Neg. *naī anthi, nī anthi*, indeclinable.

Past, *thīā*, fem. *thī*.	*thīe*, fem. *thī*.
thīā, fem. *thī*.	*thīe*, fem. *thī*.
thīā, fem. *thī*.	*thīe*, fem. *thī*.

<center>*pŏṛno*, fall.</center>

Imperat. *pŏṛ*   *pŏṛo* or *pŏṛau*.

Pres. ind. and pres. cond. :

pŏṛ-ū.	*-ū*.
-e.	*-au*.
-au.	*-au*.

The fut. adds *-lā, -li, -le, -li*.

Fut. *pŏṛ-ūlā*, fem. *-ūli*.	*-ūle*, fem. *-ūli*.
-ēlā, fem. *-ēli*.	*-ōle*, fem. *-ōli*.
-ōlā, fem. *-ōli*.	*-ōle*, fem. *-ōli*.

Imperf. same as pres. ind. with past of verb subst. added (contracted in masc.); 1st sing. *pŏṛū thā*, fem. *pŏṛū thi*; 2nd sing. *pŏre thā, pŏre thī*, etc.

Past :—masc. sing. *pŏṛā*, fem. *pŏṛe*; plur. masc. *pŏṛe*, fem. *pŏṛī*.

Plup. :—past with past of verb subst. *pŏṛā thā*, fem. *pŏṛe thī*, etc.

Past cond. :—masc. sing. *pŏṛdā*, fem. *pŏṛde*; plur. masc. *pŏṛde*, fem. *pŏṛdī*.

Conj. part. *pŏṛĕau*, having fallen.

<center>*ō'ṇo*, be, become</center>

Imperat. *ō'*   *ō'au*.

Pres. ind. *ō'ū*.

Fut. *ō'ūla*.

Past cond. *ū'ndā*.

Past, *ū'ō*.

<center>*āṇo*, come</center>

Imperat. *ā*.   *āo*.   Neg. *nai ō, nĭ aiō*.

Past cond. *āndā*.

Past, *āā* or *āsh̲ā*.

ḍēūṇo, go

Imperat. ḍēo.	ḍēo.
Fut. ḍēūlā, ḍēūlau.	ḍēūle.
ḍēwela.	ḍēole.
ḍeōla.	ḍeōlē.

Past cond. ḍēūnda.
Past, ḍēūa.

jāṇo, go

(Used in composition with other verbs.)

| Imperat. jā. | jāo. |

Fut. jāūlā.
Past cond. jāndā.
Past, gōā.

rauhṇo, remain

Fut. rauhūla.

būthṇo, sit

| Imperat. būṭh. | buṭṭho. |

Past cond. buṭhdā.
Fut. buṭṭhūlā.
Past, bōṭṭhā.
Stat. part. bōṭhŏndā, in the state of having sat, seated.

pīṭṇo, beat

Conjugation same as for pŏrno. In the past tenses of transitive verbs the verb agrees with the subject.

| Imperat. pīṭ. | pīṭā. |

Pres. ind. or cond. pīṭū.
Fut. pīṭūla.
Imperf. pīṭū thā.
Past. cond. pīṭdā.
Past, pīṭā.
Pres. perf. pīṭā ai.
Plup. pīṭā thā.

khāṇo, eat

Stat. part. khārū, in the state of having been eaten.

pīṇo, drink

Stat. part. *pīēṛu*.

dēṇo, give

Fut. *dēūla.*.
Past cond. *dīnda*.
Past, *dīṇā*.
Stat. part. *dēēṛu*.

lauṇo, take

Fut. *lauūla*.
Past cond. *laundā*.
Stat. part. *lauēṛu*.

ē'rno, do

Past cond. *ē'ddā*.
Past *ē'ro*.

kŏrno, do

Past cond. *kŏrdā*.
Past, *kīō*.

jāṇṇo, knew

Past cond. *jāṇdā*.

āṇṇo, bring

Past cond. *aṇdā*.
Past, *āṇō*.

nīṇo, take away

Past cond. *nīndā*.
Past, *nīō*.
Stat. part. *nīēṛu*.

In the stat. part. the ending *ēṛu* is frequently separated from the root of the verb and placed before it ; thus we have *ēṛu pīe* for *pīēṛu*, drunk ; *ēṛu dē* for *dēēṛu*, given ; *ēṛū laue* for *lauēṛu*, taken.

In negative sentences the past cond. is used for the pres. ind.

Purpose: take to graze, *tsārne khi nēo*, lit. grazing for take-away ; *tsārde ḍeo*, grazing go, take to graze.

Contraction.—In rapid speech words are much contracted, thus ; *kauh rā ō'lā ēdzā tshōṭā*, whose is this boy ? is pronounced *kauhra lādza tshōṭā*.

Ability.—The following sentences show the method of expressing ability :—

mēre na dēūo, I cannot give.

ĕsre na pŏrūo, he cannot read.

ēdza kĭtāb mēre na pŏrĭda or *pŏrūa*, I cannot read this book.

mēre na rōṭĭ khāĭndi, I cannot eat bread.

bāt mēre khāĭo, I can eat rice.

Hence we see an example of an organic passive, though the passive construction is confined to the participle. It ends in either *-ĭdo* or *-ūo* (the *-ĭo* of *khāĭo* is exceptional). Verbs whose roots ends in a vowel insert *n* in *ĭda*, as in *khāĭndā*. The particle agrees with the noun in gender and number; thus *rōṭĭ* is feminine, while *kĭtāb* and *bāt* are masculine. Cf. Panjabi *khāĭdā*, and also the Panjabi passive verb *khāĭṇā*, to be eaten.

NUMERALS

Cardinal

1. *ēk.*		12. *bāro.*	
2. *dūī.*		13. *ṭēro.*	
3. *cīn.*		14. *tsŏūdau.*	
4. *tsār.*		15. *pŏndrau.*	
5. *pānc.*		16. *sōḷau.*	
6. *tshau.*		17. *sŏttrau.*	
7. *sāt.*		18. *ṭhārau.*	
8. *āṭh.*		19. *ŭṇīsh.*	
9. *nau.*		20. *bīsh.*	
10. *daush.*		100. *shau.*	
11. *gĕro.*			

ORDINALS

1st. *paihlau.*	6th. *tshŏūau.*
2nd. *dŭjjau, dŭjjā.*	7th. *sātūau.*
3rd. *cījjā.*	8th. *āṭhūau.*
4th. *tsōuthā.*	9th. *nŏūau.*
5th. *panjūau.*	10th. *dŏshūau.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *deōṛh.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ḍā'e.*

SENTENCES

1. *Tēro nāū kā sŏ* or *ŏsso?* Thy name what is?

2. *Ē gō'ṛe ri kētti ŏmbăr ō'le?* This horse of how-much age will be?

3. *Ītthau Kăsh̲mīr kēti dūr ŏ?* From-here Kashmir how-much far is?

4. *Tā're bappŏ re kētti lŏṛke?* Your father of how-many boys?

5. *Āū ādz dūrŏ du hoṇdĕo.* I to-day far from walked.

6. *Mēre kāke rā bēṭā tēhri bauhṇī sāthi dzādzṇā ō'ā.* My uncle of son his sister with married became.

7. *Gauhro dē tsīṭe dzīn gō'ṛe rī.* House in white saddle horse of.

8. *Ēhri pīṭṭhe gāi dzīn kŏsh̲au.* His back upon saddle tighten.

9. *Mūē tēh re tshōṭe dī khūb lāī.* By-me him of boy on well attached-was (i.e. beat).

10. *Pai'ṛo rī tīro dī gŏrū bē'ṛi tsāro.* Hill of top on cows sheep he-is-grazing.

11. *Ē bīkho nīṭhā gō'ṛe gāi bōṭhondā thīa.* He tree under horse upon seated was.

12. *Ēh rā bā'ī ăpṇī bauhṇī du jēṭhā.* This of brother own sister than elder.

13. *Ēh rū mūl cījje ṭhănni.* This-of price two-and-a-half rupees (see note).

14. *Mērā bāp tshōṭe gau'ro dī rauo.* My father small house in remains (lives).

15. *Ē rŭpŏye dēo.* Him-to rupees give.

16. *Ĕs du ōrū māṅgu rŭpŏye.* Him from hither ask rupees.

17. *Ĕs khūb pīṭĕau rŏsh̲īo dā baunho.* Him well having-beaten ropes with tie.

18. *Kūe dū pāṇī ōrū gāṛo.* Well from water hither draw.

19. *Mu khu āgo călo.*   Me from before walk.

20. *Kauh rā tshōṭā tā're pătshu āo ?*   Whom of boy your behind comes ?

21. *Tūē kau khe lauā mūlle.*   By-you whom from was-taken in price.

22. *Gaŭŏ re dŭkāndāro du lauū* or *ginū.*   Village of shopkeeper from was taken.

Notes.—2. *ō'le,* final *e* and *i* are often interchanged, this might be *ō'li.*   7. *gauhro,* the influence of neighbouring dialects is responsible for the introduction of *h* here, *gauhro* for *gau'ro.*   9. *lāī* agreeing with some word for blow understood, Hindi *lăgāī.*   10. *gōrū,* collective word, cattle.   11. *bōṭhondā,* stat. part., seated.   13. *cījje ṭhănni,* see note on this sentence in the Kŭār dialect.

VOCABULARY

above, see "upon", "upwards".

all, *bāddhe.*

ass, *khŏtsūr, găddhā.*

back, *pīṭṭh.*

backwards, *tshŏū, pătshu.*

bad, *khthănā.*

be, become, *ō'ṇo.*

bear, n., *rīkh, bŏṇsŏr.*

beat, *pīṭṇo.*

beautiful, *atshā, bāṇthṇīā.*

bed, *mānzā, pŏlăg.*

before, *gŏū, āgo.*

behind, *pătshu.*

below, *ūṭā, nīṭhā.*

beside, *khe.*

beyond, *pār.*

big, *bŏṛo.*

bitch, *kūkrĕ.*

body, *jaid.*

book, *kĭtāb, kătāb.*

boy, *tshōṭā.*

bread, *nāz, rōṭī.*

bring, *āṇṇo.*

brother, *bā'ĕ.*

buffalo, *mau'ish.*

bull, *bŏlŏd.*

buttermilk, *cāsh.*

call, *budno* (not *-no*).

camel, *uṭṭ.*

cat, m., *ḍhauṇḍhā;* f., *bīrāḷi.*

cloth, *jūṛkā.*

cock, *kūkhṛā.*

cold, adj., *shēḷo.*

come, *āṇo.*

cow, *gāo* (col., cattle, *gōrū*).

cowherd, *gaīlā.*

daughter, *dī'ī, tshāṇṭi, chāṇṭi.*

day, *dūs.*

die, *mŏrno.*

do, *ē'rno, kŏrno.*

dog, *kūkur.*

downwards, *ūṭā.*

draw (water), *gāṛno.*

drink, *pīṇo;* cause to drink, *pĕōṇo.*

ear, *kān.*

eat, *khāṇo;* cause to eat, *khĕōṇo.*

egg, *pinni.*

eight, *āṭh;* eighth, *āṭhūau.*

eighteen, *ṭhārau.*

elephant, *hātthe.*

eleven, *gĕro.*

eye, *ākkhī.*

face, *mũh.*

fall, *pŏrno.*

far, *dūr.*

father, *bābbā, bāp.*

field, *khēc, pāṭṛī.*

fifteen, *pŏndrau.*

fight, *pīṭṇo.*

fish, *mācchī.*

five, *pānc;* fifth, *panjūau.*

foot, *lāt;* see "leg".

four, *tsār;* fourth, *tsōuthā.*

fourteen, *tsŏūdau.*

from, *khu, du.*

front, in — of, *āgo.*

fruit, *phăl.*

garment, *jūṛkā.*

ghi, *gi'u.*

girl, *tshāṇṭi, chāṇṭi, tshōṭi.*

give, *dēṇo.*

go, *ḍēūn̤o, jān̤o* (in composition).

goat, *bākrā*; f., *bākrĭ*.

good, *atshā, bān̤thn̤īā*.

graze, v. intr., *tsŏrno*; s. tr., *tsārno*.

hair, *mằn̤ḍằḷ*.

hand, *hāth*.

hasten, *phēṭ dīni* (not *dīn̤i*).

he, *ŏsŏ*.

head, *mūn̤ḍ*.

hear, *shŭn̤n̤o*.

hen, *kŭkhṛĕ*.

hence, *īṭṭhau*.

here, *īḍā, īā, īchā*; up to here, *īchā tāĩ*.

high, *uc̤ŭ*.

hill, *pai'ṛ*; hilltop, *tīr*.

horse, *gō'ṛo*.

hot, *tāto, nēto*.

house, *gau'r*.

hundred, *shau*.

husband, *bŏṳ̄ṭā*.

I, *āū̃*.

ignorant, *dzŏgŏr*.

ill, be, *thaurno*.

in, *māndz*.

inside, *bītre*.

iron, *lŏū*.

jackal, *shailṭo*.

jungle, *baun̤*.

kick, n., *pichaiṛīe*; v., *pichaiṛīe lān̤o*.

kind, of this, *īn̤o*; of that —, *tīn̤o*; of what —, *kīn̤o*; of which —, (rel.) *jīn̤o*.

know, *jān̤n̤o*.

lazy, *dằlĭddằr*.

learn, *sīkhno*.

leg, *bāin̤o*.

leopard, *bāhg*.

lie, *sutn̤o*.

little, *lōkṛo, tshōṭo*; a little, *thōṛū*.

load, *bằgār*.

look, *dēkhno*.

maize, *bēlṛī*.

make, *cằn̤n̤o*.

man, *mŏrŏd*.

mare, *gō'ṛi*.

married, be, *dzādzn̤ā ŏ'n̤o*.

meat, *ḍŏḷkī*.

meet, *bēhṭn̤o*.

milk, *dūdh*.

moon, *dzūn̤*.

mother, *ījjī*.

mountain, *pai'ṛ*.

much, (a lot) *bŏ'rī* (not *ṛ*); so much, *ētī*; (correl.), *tētī*; how much? *kētī*; as much (rel.), *jētī*.

my, *mērū*.

name, *nāū̃*.

never, *kŏbbe na*.

night, *nēhro, rāt*.

nine, *nau*; ninth, *nŏūau*.

nineteen, *ŭn̤īsh*.

no, *na*.

nose, *nāk*.

not, *na*.

nothing, *kīcch na*.

now, *ēbṛe, ēbbī*.

of, *rū*.

oil, *tēl*.

older (brother, etc.), *jēṭhā*.

on, *gāī*.

one, *ēk*; first —, *paihlau*; one-and-half, *dēŏṛh*.

our, *mā'rū*.

out, *bāhre.*

peach, *āṛū* (not *āṛū*).

pen, *kŏlŏm.*

pig, *suṅgur.*

place, v., *tshāṛno.*

plain, *nīūḷ*

plough, *bāldo jŭṇḍno.*

quickly, *phēṭi.*

rain, *dzau'ṛ.*

read, *pŏṛhno, pŏṛno.*

recognize, *praiṇno.*

relate, *shŭṇāno.*

remain, *rau'ṇo, rauṇo.*

rent, n. (hire), *bā'hṛā.*

return, *pătshi āno.*

rise, *bĭñzno.*

river, *dreō.*

rope, *rŏshi.*

saddle, *dzīn.*

sake, for sake of, *khi, khe.*

say, *bōlno.*

see, *dēkhno.*

seed, *bīj.*

seven, *sāt*; seventh, *sātūau.*

seventeen, *sŏttrau.*

sharp, *pŏīnau.*

she, *ŏsŏ.*

sheep, *bēhṛ.*

shepherd, *băṛā'lā.*

shopkeeper, *dŭkāndār.*

sick, be, *thaurno.*

side, on this — of, *wāṛ*; on that — of, *pāre.*

sister (older than person referred to), *dāddi*; younger than do., *bauihṇ.*

sit, *būṭhno.*

six, *tshau*; sixth, *tshŏūau.*

sixteen, *sŏḷau.*

sleep, *sutno.*

something, *kīcch.*

sometimes, *kŏbbe, kŏbe kŏbe.*

son, *tshōṭā, bēṭā.*

sow, v., *bauno.*

speak, *bōlno.*

stand, *khŏṛā ō'no.*

star, *tārā.*

stomach, *pēṭ.*

storm, *shăṛgī.*

stream, *nauĕ.*

strong man, *mōṛ.*

sun, *pănēsŭr*; sunshine, *rūṛ.*

sweet, *gŭḷūo.*

take, *gīnno, launo*; take away, *nīno.*

ten, *daush*; tenth, *dŏshūau.*

than, *dū.*

that, *ŏsŏ.*

then, *taubṛe, tŏbbe.*

there, *tēā, tēidā, tēchā*; up to there, *tēchā tāĩ.*

they, *ŏsŏ.*

thief, *cōr.*

thirteen, *ṭēro.*

this, *ēdzā.*

thou, *tū.*

three, *cīn*; third, *cījjā.*

thy, *tērū.*

tie, *baunhno.*

tighten, *kŏshno.*

to, *khi.*

to-day, *ādz.*

to-morrow, *kāl*; day after —, *pōrshi*; on fourth day, *tsōuthe.*

tongue, *dzībh, jībh.*

tooth, *dānd.*

town, *gauṛ.*

tree, *bīkh.*

twelve, *bāro.*

twenty, *bīsh.*

two, *dūī* ; two and a half, *ḍā'e* ; second, *dŭjja, dŭjjau.*

uncle, *kāko.*

under, *niṭhā.*

up, upwards, *ūbhā.*

upon, *gāī.*

very, *bŏ'rī* (not *ṛ*).

village, *gāõ.*

walk, *hŏṇḍno.*

was, *thīa,͂ thā.*

water, *pāṇī.*

way, *bāṭ.*

we, *āmme.*

well, adv., *khŭb.*

well, n., *kūā.*

what, *kā.*

wheat, *gīŭh.*

when ? *kaubṛe, kŏbbe* ; (rel.), *jaubṛe, jŏbbe.*

where? *kēū, kēā, kēidā* ; (rel.), *jēā, jēidā, jēchā.*

white, *tsīṭā.*

who ? *kūṇ* ; (rel.), *dzū, jū.*

why ? *kĕōi.*

wife, *chēoṛi.*

wind, *bāgŭr.*

wise, *atshā.*

with, (along with), *sāthī, sātthe* (instru.), *dā.*

woman, *chēoṛi.*

write, *līkhno.*

yes, *ō.*

yesterday, *hīz* ; day before —, *phrēz* ; on fourth day back, *tsōuthe.*

you, *tūē* ; your, *tā'rū.*

SOUTH JUBBAL OR BISHSHAU

Nouns

Masculine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*gōhṛ-o*, horse (almost *gūhṛo*).	*-e.*
Gen.	*-e ko.*	*-e ko.*
Dat.	*-e, -e khe.*	*-e, -e khe.*
Abl.	*-e dū.*	*-e dū.*
Agent	*-e.*	*-e.*
Nom., Acc.	*rīkh-*, bear.	*rikh-.*
Gen.	*-o ko, kā.*	*-o ko, kā.*
Dat.	*-o khe.*	*-o khe.*
Abl.	*-o dū.*	*-o dū.*
Agent	*-e.*	*-e.*

Feminine.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom., Acc.	*dādd-ī*, big sister.	*-ī.*
Gen.	*-ī rā, -ī kā.*	*-ī rā, ro.*
Dat.	*-ī, -ī khe.*	*-ī khe.*
Abl.	*-ī dū.*	*-ī dū.*
Agent	*-īē.*	*-īē.*

dīh-ī, daughter, has: Gen. *-o rā, kā.* Dat. *-ī, -ī khe.* Abl. *-ī dū.* Agent, *-ē.* Plur. *-ī.* Gen. *-ī ro, rā.* Dat. *-ī, -ī khe.* Abl. *-ī dū.* Agent, *-ē.*

Nom., Acc. *bauhṇ-*, little sister.	*-ĭ.*	
Gen.	*-ĕ rā, ro, -ĭ rā, ro.*	as sing.
Dat.	*-ĭ, -ĭ khe.*	
Abl.	*-ĭ dū.*	
Agent	*-īē.*	

Pronouns

Nom., Acc.	*āū̃*, I.	*āmmĕ*, we.
Gen.	*mēro.*	*āmma rū.*
Dat.	*mū̃.*	*āmŭ.*
Abl.	*mu kĕī dū.*	*āmŭ dū.*
Agent	*mōē̃.*	*āmĕ.*

Nom.	*tū*, thou.	*tūē*, you.
Gen.	*tēro.*	*tūō ko.*
Dat.	*tā̆.*	*tūō.*
Abl.	*tā̆ dū.*	*tūō dū.*
Agent	*taūc.*	*tūē.*

Nom., Acc. *ō, sē*, he, that.		*ō, sē.*
Gen.	*tērū.*	*tēndī ko.*
Dat.	*tĕs.*	*tēnnī.*
Abl.	*tĕs dū.*	*tēn dū.*
Agent	*tēnnĕ.*	*tēnnīā.*

Fem. has: Gen. *tīō ko.*   Dat. *tīō.*   Abl. *tīō dū.*   Agent *tīē*; plur. as masc.

Nom., Acc. *ēdzo, ē*, this.		*ēdze.*
Gen.	*ē ko, ĕs ko.*	*ēndī ko.*
Dat.	*ĕs.*	*ēnnī.*
Abl.	*ĕs dū.*	*ēn dū.*
Agent	*ēnnĕ.*	*ēnnīā.*

Fem., Nom. *ēdzĕ, ē.*   Gen. *īō ko.*   Dat. *īō.*   Abl. *īō dū.* Agent, *īē.*   Plur. Nom. *ēdzĕ.*   Otherwise as masculine.

kūṇ, who?

Gen. *kos ku*, etc.

Agent, *kŏṇe.*

Who (rel.) is *dzū*; what (interrog.) is *kā.*

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

ērū, of this kind; *tērū*, of that kind; *kērū*, of what kind? *jērū*, of which kind (rel.).

ēthṭū, so much or many; *tēthṭū*, so much or many (correl.); *kēthṭū*, how much or many? *jēthṭū*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

As regards agreement adjectives follow the same rule as in North Jŭbbăl, not being declined except (i) when used as nouns, in which case they are treated as nouns and declined accordingly, or (ii) when ending in the usual masculine ending -*ā*, -*o*, etc., in which case the masculine

has nom. sing. -*ā*, -*o*, etc., and all the rest -*e*, feminine all through -*i*.

Comparison is expressed by means of *dū*, from, as: *ē atsha ŏsau*, this is good; *ē ĕs dū atsha ŏsau*, this is good from this, i.e. better; *bāddhe dū atsha*, good from all, best.

ADVERBS

Time

ĕb, now.
tēkhunī, then.
tŏbĕ, then.
kŏbĕ, when ?
jēkhunī, when (rel.).
jŏbĕ, when (rel.).
āz, to-day.
kŏbĭ, sometimes.
dōtte, jīshī, to-morrow.

pŏrshī, day after to-morrow.
tsōuthĕ, on fourth day.
hĭjo, yesterday.
phŏrzŏ, day before yesterday.
tsōuthĕ, on fourth day back.
kŏbĕ kŏbĕ, some time or other, sometimes.
kŏbĕ na, never.

Place

ītthā, here.
tētthā, there.
kētthā, where ?
jētthā, where (rel.).
ītthe zã, up to here.
ītthū, from here.
bĭṭhe, inside.
bătnde, outside.
ūbhe, upwards.

ūdhe, downwards.
nĭre, near.
dūr, far.
āgū, in front.
pătshu, behind.
pānde, beyond.
ānde, on this side.
dauīnda, on the ground.

Others

kēī, why ?
shīgē, quickly.

ō, yes.

PREPOSITIONS

ro, rā, ko, of.
khe, to.
dū, from.
kaū, beside.

nīṭhā, below.
gashĕ, upon.
dā, dī, in.
zã, up to.

sātthe, along with.   *āṇde*, on this side of.

khe, for, for sake of.   *āgū, dū āgu*, in front of.

pāṇde, on that side of.   *pătshe*, behind.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

ŏsū or *o*, am.   *ŏsau* or *o*, are.

ŏse or *ĕ*, art.   *ŏsau* or *o*, are.

ŏsau or *o*, is.   *ŏsau* or *o*, are.

Neg. *nĩ āthĩ*, indeclinable.

Past, masc. sing. *thīā*; fem. sing. *thī*; plur., masc. sing. *thīe*; fem. *thī*.

pīṭṇo, beat

Imperat. *pīṭ*.   *pīṭo*.

Pres. ind. or cond. *pīṭ-ūā*.   -*ūē*.

               -*ē*.   -*au*.

               -*au*.   -*au*.

pīṭdā ū, etc., also used for pres. ind.

Fut. *pīṭ-ūlā, -ēlā, -ōlā, -ūle, -ōle, -ōle*. Fem. ends in -*ī*.

Imperf. *pīṭū thīā, pīṭe thīā, pīṭau thīā, pīṭū thīe, pīṭau thīe, pīṭau thīe*; fem. same with *thī*; for imperf. *pīṭdā thīā*, etc., is also used.

Past cond. *pīṭdā*; fem. *pīṭdi*; plur. *pīṭde*; fem. *pīṭdī*.

Past, *pīṭā*, agreeing with obj. (-*e*; fem. -*i*).

Plup. *pīṭā thīā*, etc.

Conj. part. *pīṭï̆au*, having beaten.

Stat. part. *pīṭēru*, having been beaten.

pīṭde means while beating or on beating.

ō'ṇo, be, become

(The ' is not so marked as in North Jŭbbăl.)

Past, *ōū*.

Past cond. *ŏndā*.

ājṇo, come

Imperat. *ājē*   *ājau* (accent on second syllable).

Pres. ind. or cond. *ājūā*.

Past. cond. *āzhdā*.

Past, *ājā*.

dēuṇo, go

Pres. ind. ḍēūā.

Fut. ḍē-ūlā, -lā, -olā, -ūle, -ole, -ole.

Past. cond. ḍēōdu.

Past, ḍēā.

jāṇo, go (used in composition)

Past, gōā.

bōṭhṇo, sit

Imperat. bōṭh.

Fut. bōṭhūlā.

Past, bōṭṭhā

khāṇo, eat

Pres. ind. khāūā or khāndā u.

Past, khāū.

Stat. part. khāēṛu.

pīṇo, drink

Pres. ind. pīūā or pīndā ū.

Past, pīū.

Stat. part. pīēṛu.

dēṇo, give

Pres. ind. dēūā.

Past cond. dĕndā.

Past, dĭttā.

Stat. part. dēiēṛu.

bōlṇo, speak

Past, bōlū.

Stat. part. bōlēṛu.

kŏnno, do

Pres. ind. kŏrū.

Past, kīo.

Stat. part. kŏriēṛu.

āṇṇo, bring

Past cond. āndā.

nīṇo, take away

Stat. part. nīēṛu.

The stat. part. in -ēṛu is often heard with -ēṛu preceding the root of the verb, as ēṛu kŏri, done, for kŏriēṛu; ēṛu dēi, given, for dēiēṛu.

Ability is expressed as follows :—

mēre nĩh dēīndu, I cannot give.

mēre rōṭi nĩh khāīndi, I cannot eat bread.

mēre nāz khāīndu, I can eat bread.

mēre nĩh ērīdu, I cannot do.

See corresponding note in North Jubbal.

To indicate a question -e is added to the verb.

NUMERALS

Cardinal

1.	ēk.	12.	bārau.
2.	dū.	13.	ṭērau.
3.	cīn.	14.	tsŏūdau.
4.	tsār.	15.	pŏndrau.
5.	pānz.	16.	sōḷau.
6.	tshau.	17.	sằttrau.
7.	sāt.	18.	ṭhārau.
8.	āṭh.	19.	ŏnĩ<u>sh</u>.
9.	nau.	20.	bī<u>sh</u>.
10.	dau<u>sh</u>.	100.	<u>sh</u>au.
11.	gĭārau.		

ORDINALS

1st.	paihlau.	6th.	tshŏūau.
2nd.	dŭjjau.	7th.	sātūau.
3rd.	cījjau.	8th.	āṭhūau.
4th.	tsŏuthau.	9th.	nŏūau.
5th.	pānzūau.	10th.	dŏ<u>sh</u>ūau.
	1½ dŭjādhu.		2½ cījādhā.

These strange expressions seem to mean "a half less than", like the English expressions half seven, half eight, etc., which some people use for half-past six, half-past seven, etc.

SENTENCES

1. *Tēro naū̃ kā o?*   Thy name what is ?

2. *Ĕs gōhṛe ri* or *ki kēthṭī ŏmbăr o?*   This horse of how-much age is ?

3. *Itthe dū Kăs̲h̲mīre zā̃ kēthṭo dūr ai?*   Here from Kashmir to how-much far is ?

4. *Tēre bābbā rē kēti tshōṭe ?*   Thy father of how-many boys ?

5. *Ādz aū̃ băṛe dūre dū ājjā.*   To-day I very far from came.

6. *Mēre kăkke rā tshōṭā ĕs ri bauhṇi sātthē bĭāhā ōā.*   My uncle of boy him of sister with married became.

7. *Gauhṛe tsĭṭṭe gōhṛe ri zīn o.*   House-in white horse of saddle is.

8. *Ĕs ri pĭṭṭhe gas̲h̲ĕ zīn baunho.*   Him of back upon saddle tie.

9. *Mōĕ ĕs rā tshōṭā khūb pĭṭā.*   By-me him of boy well was-beaten.

10. *Ḍŏūko dī gāo bākri tsārau.*   Hill-top on cows goats he-is-grazing.

11. *Ĕs ḍāḷo nĭṭhā gōhṛe gas̲h̲ĕ bōṭhā.*   This tree under horse upon he-sat.

12. *Ĕs rā bāĭh ăpṇi bauhṇī dū bŏṛā o.*   Him of brother sister than big is,

13. *Ĕs ru mŭl cĭjje ṭhĭănni o.*   This of price two-and-a-half rupees (see note).

14. *Mērā bāb năṅhke gauhṛā dā rauho.*   My father small house in remains (lives).

15. *Ĕs rŭpŏyye dēo.*   Him-to rupees give.

16. *Ĕs dū tŏĩo kŏrau rŭpŏyye.*   Him from back make rupees (take back).

17. *Khūb pĭṭau-s tŏbbe bănnho.*   Well beat-him, then tie (him).

18. *Kūĕ dū pāṇi gāṛo.*   Well from water draw.

19. *Mu dū āge tsălo.*   Me from before go.

20. *Kŏs rā tshōṭā ājjā tāū̃ pătshe?*   Whom of boy (has) come thee behind ?

21. *Taū kŏs dū āṇo mūl?*   By thee whom from was-brought (in) price ?

22. *Gāô dū ēkkī dŭkāndāra kaundu āṇo.*   Village from one shopkeeper from was-brought.

Notes.—13. See note in North Jubbal and Kuar. 17. The *s* is interesting; such pronominal suffixes are very common in Northern Panjabi and Laihndī. 22. *ēkkī,* inflected form of *ēk,* one.   The same form is found in Panjabi.

VOCABULARY

above; see "up", "upon".

all, *bāddhe.*

ass, *găddhā.*

back, *pīṭṭh.*

backwards, *pătshu, pătshe.*

bad, *nīkāmmā.*

be, become, *ŏ'ṇo.*

bear, *rīkh.*

beat, *pīṭno.*

beautiful, *bāṇṭhīā.*

bed, *mānzā.*

before, *āgū.*

behind, *pătshu, pătshe.*

below, *nīṭhā,* (adv.) *ūdhe.*

beside, *kaū.*

beyond, *pāṇḍe.*

big, *bŏro, băro.*

bitch, *kūkrĭ.*

body, *sarīr.*

book, *kătāb.*

boy, *tshŏṭā.*

bread, *nāz, rōṭī.*

bring, *āṇno.*

brother, *bāĭh,* (older) *dāddā.*

buffalo, *mhauish.*

bull, *bŏlŏd.*

buttermilk, *shāsh.*

buy, *mūl āṇno.*

call, *bōdno* (not ṇ).

cat, *bīrāl-a,* fem. -*ĕ.*

cock, *kūkrā.*

cold, *shēla.*

come, *ājṇo.*

cow, *gāo.*

cowherd, *gŭālā.*

daughter, *dīhī, tshōṭi.*

day, *dūs.*

die, *mŏrno.*

do, *ērno, kŏnno.*

dog, *kūkŭr.*

downwards, *ūdhe.*

draw (water), *gāṛno.*

drink, *pīṇo;* cause to —, *pĭāṇo.*

ear, *kān.*

eat, *khāṇo;* cause to —, *khĭāṇo.*

eight, *āṭh;* eighth, *āṭhūau.*

eighteen, *ṭhārau.*

elephant, *āhthĭ.*

eleven, *gĭārau.*

eye, *ākh.*

face, *mŭh.*

fall, *pŏrno.*

far, *dūr.*

father, *bābbā.*

field, *khēcau.*

fifteen, *pŏndrau.*

fight, *lŏrno.*

first, *paihlau.*

fish, *māchi.*

five, *pānz;* fifth, *pānzūau.*

foot, *lāt.*

forwards, *āgū.*

four, *tsār;* fourth, *tsŏuthau.*

fourteen, *tsŏūdau.*

from, *dū.*

front, in, *āgū.*

fruit, *phŏl.*

ghi, *gĭūh.*

girl, *tshōṭi.*

give, *dēṇo.*

go, *dēuno;* in compos. *jāṇo.*

goat, *bākr-ā,* fem. -*i.*

good, *ātsha*.

graze, tr., *tsārno*; int., *tsŏrno*.

ground, on the, *dauīnda*.

hair, *mūṇḍālo*.

hand, *āhth*.

he, *ō*, *sē*.

head, *mūṇḍ*.

hear, *shuṇṇo*.

hen, *kūkri*.

hence, *ītthū*.

here, *ītthā*; up to —, *ītthā zā*.

hill, *ḍo'g*.

hilltop, *ḍŏūk*.

horse, *gōhro*.

hot, *nĭātŭ*.

house, *ṭāpra*, *gau'r*, *gauhr*.

hundred, *shau*.

husband, *bauṭā*.

I, *āū̃*.

ignorant, *jŏgŏr*.

in, *dā̆*, *dī̆*.

inside, *bīṭhe*.

iron, *lōhū̆*.

jackal, *saiḷ*.

jungle, *gāhḷ*.

kind, of this, *ērū*; of that —, *tērū*; of what — ? *kērū*; of which — (rel.), *jērū*.

lazy, *āḷsī*.

learn, *shīkhṇo*.

leopard, *bāhg*.

lie, *sutṇo*.

little, *nănhko*, *nanhko*.

load, *bāhrā*.

look, *dēkhṇo*.

maize, *kukrī*.

make, *cāṇṇo*.

man, *ādmī*.

mare, *gōhri*.

married, be, *bĭāhā o'ṇo*.

meat, *ḍŏḷkī*.

meet, *bhēṭṇo*.

milk, *dūdh*.

moon, *dzūṇ*.

mother, *ĭjji*.

mountain, *ḍo'g*.

much, so, *ēthṭū*; so — (correl.), *tēthṭū*; how — ? *kēthṭū*; as — (rel.), *jethṭū*.

my, *mēro*.

name, *nā̆ū̃*.

near, *nīre*.

never, *kŏbĕ na*.

night, *rāt*.

nine, *nau*; ninth, *nŏūau*.

nineteen, *ŏnīsh*.

no, *na*.

nose, *nāk*.

not, *na*, *nĭh*.

now, *ĕb*.

of, *ro*, *ra*, *ko*, *ka*.

oil, *tēl*.

on, *gashĕ*.

one, *ēk*.

one and a half, *dŭjādha*.

our, *āmma rū*.

outside, *băinde*.

pen, *kŏlŏm*.

pig, *suṅgur*.

place, v., *tshărno*.

plain, n., *sŏ̈*.

plough, *auḷ juṇḍṇo*.

quickly, *shīgē*.

rain, n., *dzaur*.

read, *pŏrno*.

remain, *rauhṇo*.

river, *nau*.

saddle, *zīn*.

sake, for sake of, *khe*.

say, *bōlṇo*.

see, *dēkhṇo*.

seed, *bīj*.

seven, *sāt*; seventh, *sātūau*.

seventeen, *săttrau*.

sharp, *pŏīnau*.

she, *ō, sē*.

sheep, *bai'ŗ*.

shepherd, *bēhŗāḷa, băkrāḷa*.

shopkeeper, *dŭkāndār*.

side, on this side of, *ăṇḍe*; on the far side of, *pāṇḍe*.

sister, older than person referred to, *dāddī*; younger than do., *bauhṇ*.

sit, *bōṭhṇo*.

six, *tshau*; sixth, *tshŏūau*.

sixteen, *sōḷau*.

sleep, *sutṇo*.

sometimes, *kŏbĕ, kŏbĭ*.

son, *tshōṭā*.

sow, *bōṇo*.

speak, *bōlṇo*.

star, *tārā*.

stomach, *pēṭ*.

storm, *baunlā*.

stream, *gāhḍ*.

strong, *tshēōŗa*.

sun, *sūruz*.

sunshine, *dauh*.

sweet, *gŭḷūo*.

take away, *nīṇo*.

ten, *daush*; tenth, *dŏshūau*.

than, *dū*.

then, *tēkhunī, tŏbĕ*.

there, *tētthā*.

they, *ō, sē*.

thief, *tsōūr*.

thirteen, *ṭĕrau*.

this, *ēdzo*.

thou, *tū*.

three, *cīn*; third, *cījjau*.

thy, *tēro*.

tie, *bănnhṇo*.

to, *khe*.

to-day, *āz*.

to-morrow, *dŏtte, jīshī*; day after —, *pŏrshī*; on fourth day, *tsōuthĕ*.

tongue, *dzibh*.

tooth, *dānd*.

town, *bŏīzār*.

tree, *ḍāḷ*.

twelve, *bārau*.

twenty, *bīsh*.

two, *dū*; second, *dŭjjau*; two and a half, *cījādha*.

uncle, *kākko*.

under, *nīṭhā*.

up, upwards, *ūbhe*.

up to, *zā̄*.

upon, *gashĕ*.

very, *khūb*.

village, *gauŗ*.

walk, *tsălṇo, ḍēuṇo*.

was, *thīā*.

water, *pāṇĭ*.

way, *bāṭ*.

we, *ămme*.

well, adv., *khūb*.

well, n., *kūā*.

what, *kā*.

wheat, *gīūh*.

when, *kŏbĕ*; (rel.), *jēkhunī, jŏbē*.

where, *kētthā*; (rel.), *jētthā*.

white, *tsĭtto*.

who, *kūṇ*; (rel.), *dzū*.

why, *kēī*.

wife, *tshēōṛī*.

wind, *bāgŭr*.

with (along with), *sātthe*.

woman, *tshēōṛī*.

write, *līkhṇo*.

yes, *ō*.

yesterday, *hījo*; day before —,
phŏrzo; on fourth day back,
tsōuthĕ.

you, *tūe*.

your, *tūō ko*.

DIALECTS OF SUKET AND MANDI

INTRODUCTION

The states of Măṇḍī and Sŭkēt lie due north and north-west of Simla; they are bounded by Kŭḷū on the east and Kāṅgrā on the west, while to the north of Măṇḍī lies the district of Chōṭā Băṅghāḷ. The main dialect is Măṇḍěāḷī, spoken in the west of Sŭkēt and over the whole of Măṇḍī except the extreme north and east. To the north are found the very similar subdialects of North Măṇḍěāḷī, and, across the border in British territory, Chōṭā Băṅghāḷī. To the east we may distinguish two subdialects of Măṇḍī Sĭrājī, one spoken on the east of the State for some miles north and south of the village of Măṅglaur in Kuḷū just on the Măṇḍī border, and another adjoining this on the west in the Bākhḷī valley south of the Bĭās River. We might call the two jointly Măṇḍī Sĭrājī, and separately Eastern Măṇḍěāḷī and Bākhḷī after the Bākhḷī Khăḍ, on the banks of which it is spoken. The word sĭrājī from sĭrāj, hill, means the same as păhārī, belonging to the hills. sĭrāj or sŭrāz is commonly used in Măṇḍī and Sŭkēt.

Turning to Sŭkēt we find as above that in the west of the State the dialect is pure Măṇḍěāḷī; in the east there are two dialects, Eastern Sŭkētī, adjoining the Măṇḍěāḷī of the west of the State, and Sŭkēt Sĭrājī on the extreme east, extending also north over the Măṇḍī border. This dialect lies directly south of Eastern Măṇḍěāḷī and Bākhḷī. To the south of these Sŭkētī dialects is found Kĭŭṭhāḷī, the chief dialect spoken round Simla. To the east of Sŭkēt Sĭrājī on the south is the dialect of Kōṭ Gurū and to the north Outer Sĭrājī. To the east of Eastern Măṇḍěāḷī are (from south to north) Inner Sĭrājī, Saïnjī, and Kuḷūī. To the west of Sŭkēt are the Bĭlāspŭr dialects and to the

west of Măṇḍī is Kăṅgrī.   All the dialects lying round those now to be dealt with are treated of in the Monograph on Northern Himalayan Languages.

I looked into the dialects of Jhŭṅgī in Măṇḍī and Gihrĕ (Giri or Ghiri on the maps) in Sŭkēt and found that the former was almost indistinguishable from Eastern Sŭkētī and that the latter was the same as Măṇḍĕālī.   A few remarks on the dialect of Jhŭṅgī will be found under Eastern Sŭkētī.   Immediately to the south is the State of Bhăjjī, the dialect of which I examined and found to be ordinary Kĭŭṭhălī.

For Măṇḍĕālī, North Măṇḍĕālī, and Chōtā Băṅghālī see *Lang. North. Him.*

EASTERN SUKETI
NOUNS

The prepositions for the gen., dat., and abl. are *rā, lĕ,* and *kā* respectively.   The plural is the same as the sing. except in the voc. case.   Exception: nouns whose nom. sing. ends in *-ā* change it to *-e* for the plur.

PRONOUNS

The 3rd pers. pronouns have different forms for the masc. and fem. oblique sing.

NUMERALS

For 3 the form in *c* which is lost further north is still used.

VERBS

The pres. ind. and pres. cond. have the same form.   The fut. has an interesting indeclinable form in *-ăṅg,* a form also found in the Sǎsī dialect.   There is another form for the 1st pers., *-mā,* pl. *-me.*

The stat. part. ends in *-īrā.*

There is, as is the case with all dialects near Simla, a special negative form for the pres. of the verb subst. :— affirmative *ăsī* : neg. (*nī*) *ăthī.*

Habit is expressed after the Urdu and Hindi model :—

ăchā kĕrū, is in the habit of coming, corresponds to *āyā kărtā hai*.

The idea of actually doing a thing at the moment is expressed by means of the stative part of *laggṇā*.

Especially noteworthy is the participle by means of which the conception of ability is rendered. This partic. ends in *-tā* or *-dā* according to whether the verbal root ends in a surd or sonant letter. Thus we have *cŏktā* from *cŏkṇā*, lift, and *lĭkhtā* from *likhṇā*, write, but *pŏṛhdā* from *pŏṛhnā*, read.

The infin. is used as in Panjabi in a finite sense with the nom. in the agent case. The 1st and 2nd prons. sing. have a different agent when used with the infin.

Forms of the verb requiring the agent case are sometimes strangely used in the fem. where we should expect the masc. Examples are given at the end of the paradigms of verbs.

SUKET SIRAJI

NOUNS

The singular and plural are alike as in Eastern Sŭkēti. The gen. does not need a special preposition. It ends in *-ō* or *-ā*. A gen. with the prep. *rā* is also found.

PRONOUNS

The 3rd pers. sing. has special obl. forms for the fem.

VERB

The conjugation of the verb is very much the same as in Eastern Sŭkēti. The stat. part. ends in *-ādā*.

The use of the fem. where one would expect the masc. is found as in Eastern Sŭkēti. All the pronouns have special forms for the agent when used with the finite infin.

To express ability an organic passive pres. part. is employed, as *khāŭndā*, from *khāṇā*, eat; *jāŭndā*, from *jāṇā*, go.

BAKHLI

Nouns

The prepositions for the gen., dat., and abl. are *rā*, *bĕ*, and *gā*. *bĕ* is found over the border in Inner Sīrājī and Kuḷūī and shortened to -*b* in Saïnjī.

Pronouns

The usual special form for the oblique sing. fem. in the 3rd pers. is found.

Verbs

There are no less than three forms of the fut., one being indeclinable. They end in -*ṅg*, -*ghā*, and -*lā*.

The pres. part. ends in -*ā* as in Măṇḍĕāḷī, the stat. part. in -*īdā*.

Ability is expressed by means of an organic pass. part. in -*dā* as *jāhndā*, from *jāṇā*, go; *khāhndā* or *khāhăndā* from *khāṇā*, eat.

EASTERN MANDEALI

Nouns

The prepositions for the gen., dat., and abl. are *rā*, *bĕ* and *lĕḍĕ*. *bĕ* has been noticed above, *lĕḍĕ* corresponds to the *lēṛā* of Inner Sīrājī.

Pronouns

The 3rd pers. prons. have special forms for the fem. obl. sing.

Verbs

As in Bākhḷī there are three forms for the future. One is the same as the pres. ind. or pres. cond., -*ū*, another ends in -*ghā*, and the third in -*lo*.

The stat. part. ends in -*īrā*.

For Kŭḷūī, Saïnjī, Inner and Outĕr Sīrājī see *Lang. North. Him.*

EASTERN SUKETI

NOUNS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL

Masculine.

Nom., Acc.	*ghŏṛ-ā*	-*ē.*
Gen.	-*e rā.*	
Dat.	-*e lĕ.*	as
Abl.	-*e kā*	sing.
Agent	-*ē.*	
Voc.	-*ĕā.*	-*ĕō.*

Nom., Acc.	*ghŏr-*, house.	
Gen.	-*ā rā.*	as
	etc.	sing.
Agent	-*ē.*	

bāb, father. Gen. *bābbā rā*. Agent, *bābbē*. Voc. *bābbā*.
hătthī, elephant. Agent, *hătthī*.

Feminine.

Nom., Acc.	<u>*sh*</u>*ōhr-ĕ*, girl.	-*ī.*
Gen.	-*ī rā.*	as
	etc.	sing.
Agent	-*ī.*	

Nom., Acc.	*bēbb-ĕ*, sister.	-*ī.*
Gen.	-*ī rā.*	as
	etc.	sing.
Agent	-*ī.*	

PRONOUNS

Nom., Acc.	*hā̃*, I.	*hāmmĕ.*
Gen.	*mērā.*	*mhārā.*
Dat.	*māllĕ.*	*hāmmā lĕ.*
Abl.	*mā kā.*	*hāmmā kā.*
Agent	*mõ*, w. infin. *mā.*	*hāmmĕ.*

Nom., Acc.	*tū.*	*tŭmmĕ.*
Gen.	*tērā.*	*thāra.*
Dat.	*tāllĕ.*	*tŭmma lĕ.*
Abl.	*tā kā.*	*tŭmma kā.*
Agent	*taũ*, w. infin. *tā.*	*tŭmmĕ.*

Nom., Acc. *sō*, he, that, it.·   *tēu*.
Gen.   *tēh rā*.   *tinna rā*.
Dat.   *tēs lĕ*.   *tinna lĕ*.
Abl.   *tēs kā*.   *tinna kā*.
Agent   *tīnnī*.   *tinṇĕ*.

Fem. sing.: Gen. *tēa rā*. Dat. *tēa lĕ*. Abl. *tēa kā*. Agent, *tēa*.

Nom., Acc. *ēh*, this.   *ēu*.
Gen.   *ēs rā*.   *inna rā*.
Dat.   *ēs lĕ*.   *inna lĕ*.
Abl.   *ēs kā*.   *inna kā*.
Agent   *innī*.   *innĕ*.

Fem. sing.: Gen. *ēā rā*. Dat. *ēa le.* Abl. *ēa kā*. Agent, *ēa*.

In Jhŭṅgī, which lies to the extreme south of Mănḍī State, the dialect is the same. Thus in the nouns and pronouns the only difference is that *jē* is used for *lĕ*, to, and *khā* for *kā*, from; and that the word for "to me" inserts an *n* :—*mānjō*.

      kuṇ, who?   *dzuṇ*, who (rel.).
Gen.   *kŏs rā*, etc.   *dzĕs ra*, etc.
Agent, *kuṇī*.   *dzuṇī*.

kōī, someone, anyone; *kĭcch*, something, anything; *dzēhṛā kĭchh*, whatever; *săbb*, all; *kījĕ*, what?

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

ēhṛā, of this kind; *tēhṛā*, of that kind; *kēhṛā*, of what kind? *dzēhṛā*, of which kind (rel.).

ētrā, so much or many; *tētrā*, so much or many (correl.); *kētrā*, how much or many? *dzētrā*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

Comparison.—There are no special forms; *kā*, from,. is used (in Jhŭṅgī *khā*).

khŏrā, good ; *ēs kā khŏrā*, better than this.
săbbī kā khŏrā, better than all, best.

NUMERALS
Cardinals

1. *ēk.*		11. *gaira.*	
2. *dūe.*		12. *būra.*	
3. *trăĭ, cŏn.*		13. *tērah.*	
4. *tsār.*		14. *caudah.*	
5. *pānj.*		15. *păndrah.*	
6. *tshē.*		16. *sŏḷah.*	
7. *sāt.*		17. *sătārah.*	
8. *ăṭṭh.*		18. *ṭhārah.*	
9. *nau.*		19. *ŭnnī.*	
10. *dăss.*		20. *bīh.*	

In Jhŭṅgī the numerals are the same except the following :—

5. *pănj.*	11. *tsaudah.*
6. *tshau.*	16. *sauḷa.*
7. *sāth.*	19. *ăṇī* (accent on -*ī*).
10. *dŏss*	

ORDINALS

1st. *paihlā.*	3rd. *ciūtā* (Jh. *ciūthā,*
2nd. *dujjā* (Jh. *dŭjjā*).	*cīyyā*).

ADVERBS
Time

ēbĕ, now.	*pŏrshī,* day after to-morrow.
tīẵ, then.	*tsauthe,* on fourth day.
kŏbhĕ, when ?	*hīdz,* yesterday.
dzīẵ, when (rel.).	*phărdz,* day before yester-
ājj, to-day.	day.
kăl, to-morrow.	*tsauthe,* on fourth day back.
dhaiṛ, every day.	

For Jhŭṅgī the following are different :—

ēbbĕ, now.	*ădz,* to-day.
kŏbbĕ, when ?	*părshī,* day after to-morrow.

Place

īnde, here.

tīnde, there.

kīnde, where ?

dzīnde, where (rel.).

ūbĕh, upwards.

ūndĕh, downwards.

nē̆r, near.

īndā kā, from here.

dūr, far.

āgo, āggo, in front.

pitshau, behind.

mītre, inside.

bāgge, outside.

pār, on the further side.

wār, on the nearer side.

īndā tīkk, hither, up to here.

In Jhŭṅgī the same except :

ētthī, here.

tētthī, there.

kētthī, where ?

dzētthī, where (rel.).

Others

kī lĕ, why ?

āh, yes.

na, nĩ, no, not.

sūllĕ, well.

dzhă̆t, quickly.

Prepositions

tōḷ, under.

dzhōṭṭe, under.

rā, of.

lĕ, to.

sāuge, along ; *mā sāuge*,
   with me.

kā, from, than.

tīkk, up to.

gă̆sh, upon.

mānjhe, in.

āgo, āggo, in front of.

pitshau, behind.

kŏṭṭhe, for sake of ; *ēs re
   kŏṭṭhe*, for his sake.

Jhŭṅgī *jō*, to ; *khā*, from, than.

Verbs

Verb Substantive

Pres. *ă̆sī*, indeclinable.

Neg. *nī āthī*, indeclinable.

Past sing. masc. *thīā*, fem. *thī* ; plur. *thīe*, fem. *thī*.

pŏṛnā, pă̆ṛnā, fall

Imperat. *pŏṛ*.

Fut. *pŏṛmā* or *pŏṛă̆ṅg*.

   pŏṛă̆ṅg.

   pŏṛă̆ṅg.

pŏṛā.

pŏṛme or *pŏṛă̆ṅg*.

pŏṛă̆ṅg.

pŏṛă̆ṅg.

The form in -*mā*, -*me* is confined to the 1st person.

Pres. cond. or pres. ind.
$\begin{cases} p\breve{o}r\bar{u}. \\ p\breve{o}re. \\ p\breve{o}ro,\ p\breve{o}r\bar{a}. \end{cases}$
$\begin{matrix} p\breve{o}r\bar{u}. \\ p\breve{o}ro. \\ p\breve{o}ro. \end{matrix}$

Past, *pŏṛā*.

Past cond. *pŏṛdā*.

Conj. part. *pŏṛīke*, having fallen.

Stat. part. *pŏṛīrā*, in the state of having fallen.

Agent, *pǎṛnĕāḷa*, fallen.

Pres. contin. *pŏṛdā lǎgīrā*, I am (just now) falling.

Slight differences in Jhŭṅgī :—

Pres. cond. and ind. *pŏṛ-ū*, -*au*, -*au*, -*ū*, -*au*, -*au*.

Fut. *pŏṛǎṅghā*, fem. *pŏṛǎṅghī*; plur. *pŏṛǎṅghe*, fem. *pŏṛǎṅghī*; also *pŏṛǎṅg*, indeclinable.

īchṇā, come

Imp. *īcch*   *īcchā* : also *ǎcch*   *ǎcchā*.

Fut. *īchmā* or *īchǎṅg*.

Pres. ind. *īchū*.

Past cond. *īchdā*.

Past, *āyā*.

Conj. part. *ǎcchīke*.

Stat. part. *āīrā*.

Pres. contin. *īcchdā lǎgīrā*, I am coming.

Jhŭṅgī, only *ǎcch*-, form.

Fut. *ǎchǎṅghā* or *ǎchǎṅg*.

hōṇā, be, become

Fut. *hŭmmā* or *hŭṅg*.

Past, *hōā*.

Past cond. *hŭndā*.

jāṇā, go

Fut. *jāmmā*, *jǎṅg*.

Past cond. *jāndā*.

Past, *gōā*.

Jhŭṅgī, *jāṇā* and *nŏṣhṇā*.   The fem. of *jāṇā* shows epenthesis.   It is *jaiṇī* instead of *jāṇī*.

rauṇā, remain

Pres. ind. *rauū*.
Fut. *raumā, rauṅg*.
Past, *rauā*.

bĕṣhṇā, sit

Past, *baiṭṭhā*.
Stat. part. *baiṭṭhīrā*.

dzīkṇā, beat

Fut. *dzīkᵃṅg, dzīkmā*.

khāṇā, eat

Past, *khāddā*.

pīṇā, drink

Past, *pīyyā*.

dēṇā, give

Fut. *dĕṅg, dĕmmā*.
Past cond. *dēndā*.
Past, *dīyyā*.

kărnā, do

Past, *kīyyā, kīttā*.

āṇṇā, bring

Past, *āṇā*.

nīṇā, take away

Past, *nīyyā*.

Habit and Continuance.—*dhair ăchā kŏro*, he comes every day (*ăchā* is indeclinable).

khāndā lăgīrā, he is eating (at this moment).
khāndĕ lăgīrī, she is eating.
khānde lăgīre, they are eating.
khāndī lăgīrī, they (fem.) are eating.

Ability.—Ability is expressed by means of a participle which ends in -*tā* when the last letter of the verbal root is

an unvoiced consonant, and -*dā* when it is a voiced consonant or vowel.

mēre nĩ cŏktā ētrā bhār (Jh. *cŏkthā*), I cannot lift so great a load (*cŏkṇā,* lift).

mēre nĩ ēh kătāb pŏṛhdĕ, I cannot read this book (Jh. do.).

thāre nĩ lĭkhtā (Jh. *lĭkhthā*), you cannot write.

So also *mŭktā* (Jh. do.) is the particle from *mŭkṇā*, be finished.

In the past tense of transitive verbs and the infinitive (when used as a finite verb) there is a strange use of the feminine in negative clauses where we should expect the masculine.

mā nĩ jāṇī, I will not go. Jhŭṅgī *mā nĩ jaiṇī* or *nŏshṇī*; cf. Panjabi *mai nĕhĩ jāṇā*.

mõ nĩ kīttī, I did not do (Jh. do.).

tŭmmĕ ēhṛā kămm nĩ kīttī, you did not do such a work (Jh. do.); but *mõ kīttā*, I did it (Jh. do.).

It is noteworthy that the forms for the agent case of *hã*, I, and *tū*, thou, normally *mõ* and *taŭ*, become *mā* and *tā* with the infinitive, as *tā nĩ hērnī*, thou art not to look; cf. *mā nĩ jāṇī*, above.

The nominative is used for the logical object even with pronouns.

mõ ēh mārā, I beat him.

innī hã mārā, they beat me.

To express advisability, necessity, the word *lauṇī* is used unchanged as

hāmma lauṇī braiḷ, we want a cat.

hāmme lauṇī dūe băṇāe, we want two bears.

māŭ lauṇi tsākar, I want a servant.

SENTENCES

1. *Tērā naū̃ kī̆jĕ?*   Thy name what?

2. *Kētrī bй̆rshā rā ēh ghōṛā?*   How-many years of this horse?

3. *Īndā kā Kā̆shmīrā tīkk kētrā dūr?*   Here from Kashmir up-to how-much far?

4. *Thāre bābbā re ghй̆re kētrē shōhrū ā̆sī?*   Your father of house-in how-many boys? ,

5. *Hã̆ bй̆ṛā dūrā̆ kā hй̆ṇdĕ āyā.*   I very far from walking came.

6. *Mēre kākkā rū shōhrā ēs rī baihṇī sāuge beīrā.*   My uncle of boy this of sister with married.

7. *Ghй̆re shēttē ghōrē re kā̆ṭṭhe ā̆sī.*   House-in white horse of saddle is.

8. *Ēs rī pĭ̆ṭṭhe gй̆sh kā̆ṭṭhe ṭhōkko.*   Him of back upon saddle tie.

9. *Mõ ēs rū shōhro bй̆rā mārā.*   By me him of boy much was beaten.

10. *Sō bauṇe gāṇe bākre tsāro.*   He jungle-in cows goats grazes.

11. *Ḍāle dzhōṭṭe ghōre gй̆sh baiṭṭhīrā.*   Tree under horse upon seated.

12. *Ēs rā bhāe baihṇī kā bŏḍḍā ā̆sī.*   Him of brother sister than big is.

13. *Ēs rā mūl ḍhāe rй̆pй̆yye.*   This of price two-and-a-half rupees.

14. *Mērā bāb rauo mā̆ṭṭhe ghй̆re.*   My father remains (lives) small house-in.

15. *Ēs lĕ ēh rй̆pй̆yye dē dĕ.*   Him to these rupees giving give.

16. *Ēs rй̆pй̆yye ēs kā ōrĕ lau.*   Him from these rupees hither take.

17. *Ēs lĕ ain dzīk rāshī kā bānnh.*   Him to well beat ropes with tie.

18. *Khūe kă pāṇī kăḍḍh.* Well from water draw (bring out).

19. *Mēre āgo tsălo.* Me before go.

20. *Kŏs rā s͟hōhra tŭmma pĭtshu āo* (or *ăccho*). Whom of boy you behind comes.

21. *Eh mūl kŏs kā lauā.* This price-in whom from was-taken ?

22. *Eh grauā re hăṭṭiwāle kā lauā.* This village of shopkeeper from was-taken.

Notes.—5. *hănde*, the *e* is added for euphony to the root *hănd*; *hănde aunā*, walking come. 7. *rĕ kāṭṭhĕ* or *ri kāṭṭhi*, short *i* and *e* being often interchangeable. 17. *ain*, an Arabic word, here meaning "exactly" or "well".

VOCABULARY

Words within brackets belong to the Jhūngī dialect

able, be, see Grammar.

all, *săbb.*

arrive, *pujjṇā.*

ass, *khōtṛŭ,*

back, *piṭṭh, pĭṭṭh.*

backwards, *pĭtshu.*

bad, *bŭrā.*

be, become, *hōṇā.*

bear, *băṇāch.*

beat, *dzīkṇā, mārnā.*

beautiful, *bāṅkā.*

bed, *mānzā.*

before, *āgo, āggo.*

behind, *pĭtshu, pĭtshau.*

below, *tōḷ*; adv., *ūndĕh.*

beyond, *pār.*

big, *bŏḍḍā.*

bitch, *kūttĕ.*

body, *sărīr.*

book, *kătāb.*

boy, <u>sh</u>ōhrŭ, *bālăk, tshōkrā.*

bread, *rōṭṭī.*

bring, *āṇṇā.*

brother, elder, *dād*; younger, *bhāo.*

buffalo, *mhaĩsha*; f., *mhaĩsh.*

bull, *bŏḷd.*

buttermilk, *tshā.*

call, *bōlṇā.*

camel, *ūṭ.*

carpenter, *duchāṇ.*

cat, *braiḷ.*

clothes, *jhĭkṛā.*

cock, *kukhṛā.*

cold, <u>sh</u>ēḷā, *ṭhăṇḍā.*

come, *īchṇā.*

cow, *gāo.*

cowherd, *gŭāḷā.*

daughter, <u>sh</u>ōhri, *mŭnni.*

day, *dhairā.*

desire, *lauṇī*, see Grammar.

die, *mărnā.*

do, *kărnā.*

dog, *kūttā.*

downwards, *ūndĕh.*

draw (water), *kăḍḍhṇā.*

drink, *pīṇā.*

ear, *kān.*

eat, *khāṇā.*

egg, *băttī.*

eight, *ăṭṭh.*

eighteen, *ṭhārah.*

elephant, *hătthī.*

eleven, *gaira.*

eye, *ākh.*

face, *mũh.*

fall, *pŏṛnā, păṛnā.*

far, *dūr.*

father, *bāb.*

field, *khēc.*

fifteen, *păndrah.*

fight, *dzhăgărnā.*

finished, be, *mŭkṇā.*

first, *paihlā.*

fish, *măchḷi.*

five, *pānj* (*pănj*).

flow, *bauhṇā.*

foot, *khūr.*

forwards, *āgo, āggo.*

four, *tsār.*

fourteen, *caudah* (*tsaudah*).

from, *kā* (*khā*).

front, in, *āgo, āggo*.

fruit, *phŏḷ*.

ghi, *ghīau*.

girl, *shōhrē, kănnĕā, mŭnni*.

give, *dēṇā*.

go, *jāṇā* (*nŏshṇā*).

goat, *bākra*; f., *bākrĕ*.

good, *rāmṛā, khŏrā, ăcchā*.

graze, tr., *tsārnā, tsărauṇā*; intr., *tsărnā*.

hair, *shrāḷ*.

hand, *hāth*.

he, *sō*.

head, *mūṇḍ*.

hear, *shŭṇṇā*.

hen, *kukhṛĕ*.

hence, *īndā kā*.

here, *īndc* (*ĕtthī*).

high, *ŭchṭā*.

hill, *sărāj*.

hither, *ōrĕ, īndā tīkk*.

horse, *ghōṛo*.

hot, *tāttā*.

house, *ghŏr, ghăr*.

husband, *bauhṭo*.

I, *hā̄*.

ignorant, *jŏllĕ*.

in, *mānjhc*.

inside, *mītrc*.

iron, *lŏah* (*ŏ* long).

jackal, *shailṭā*.

jungle, *bauṇ, dzākkhăr*.

kick, v. tr., *lāttĕ bāhṇĕ* (lit., strike a leg).

kind, of this, *ēhṛā*; of that —, *tēhṛā*; of what —, *kēhṛā*? of which —, (rel.) *dzēhṛā*.

know, *dzaiṇṇā*.

learn, *shīkhṇā*.

leopard, *brāhg*.

lie, *suttṇā*.

lift, *cŏkṇā*.

little, *māṭṭhā*.

load, *bhārā*.

look, *hērnā*.

maize, *chăllī*.

man, *mānch, paidā', mŏṇsh*.

mare, *ghōṛĕ*.

marry, *bēṇā*.

meat, *shīkhā*.

meet, *mīrnā*.

milk, *duddh*.

moon, *dzŏtth*.

mother, *īj*.

mountain, *sărāj*.

move aside, *hăṭṇā*.

much, *ētrā*; so —— (correl.), *tētrā*; how —, *kētrā*; as — (rel.), *dzētrā*; adv., *băṛā*.

my, *mĕrā*.

name, *nāū̃*.

near, *nĕṛ*.

night, *raic*.

nine, *nau*.

nineteen, *ŭnnī* (*ăṇī*).

no, *na, nī*.

nose, *nāk*.

not, *na, nī*.

nothing, *kĭcch na*.

now, *ēbĕ* (*ĕbbĕ*).

of, *rā*.

oil, *tel*.

on, *găsh*.

one, *ēk*.

outside, *bāggc*.

pen, *kŏllăm*.

pig, *sŭṅgàr*.

place, v., *ḍāhṇā*.

plain, *dăṛh*.

plough, *hāḷē jānā*.

price, *mūl*.

quickly, *dzhàṭ*.

rain, *pāṇč*.

read, *pŏṛhnā*.

recognize, *păchaiṇṇā*.

remain, *rauṇā*.

rise, *ūbĕh uthṇā*.

river, *dărēo*.

rope, *rā<u>sh</u>ī*.

run, *dauṛnā*; run away, *dauṛī jānā*.

saddle, *kāṭṭhc*.

sake, for sake of, *rc kŏṭṭhe*.

say, *bōlṇā*.

seed, *bēdzā*.

seven, *sāt* (*sāth*).

seventeen, *sătārah*.

sharp, *pēnnā*.

she, *sō*.

sheep, *gābbo*; f., *gābbĕ*.

shepherd, *phŭāl*.

shopkeeper, *hāṭṭiwāḷa*.

side, on this — of, *wār*; on that — of, *pār*.

sister (older than person spoken of), *dāe*; younger than do., *bēbbe*.

sit, *bĕ<u>sh</u>ṇā*.

six, *tshē* (*tshau*).

sixteen, *sōḷā* (*sauḷā*).

sleep, *suttṇā*.

someone, *kōī*.

something, *kĭcch*.

son, *tshōkrā*, <u>shō</u>hra, *pŭttăr*.

sow, v., *bauṇā*.

speak, *bōlṇā*.

star, *tāra*.

stomach, *pēṭ*.

storm, *bāgrĕ*.

stream, *khāḍ*.

sun, *părmēsŭr*.

sunshine, *dhūppā*.

sweet, *gŭḍḷā*.

take, *lauṇā*; take away, *nīṇā*.

ten, *dăss* (*dŏss*).

than, *kā* (*khā*).

that, *sō*.

then, *tīā̃*.

there, *tīnde*, (*tētthī*).

they, *tēu, ēu*.

thief, *tsōr*.

third, *ciūtā* (*cīyyā, ciūthā*).

thirteen, *tērah*.

this, *ēh*.

thou, *tū*.

three, *trai*.

thy, *tērā*.

tie, *bānnhṇā*.

to, *lĕ* (*jō*).

to-day, *ājj* (*ădz*).

to-morrow, *kăl*; day after —, *pŏr<u>sh</u>ī*, (*păr<u>sh</u>ī*); on fourth day, *tsauthe*.

tongue, *dzibbh*.

tooth, *dānd*.

town, *bădzār*.

tree, *ḍāl*.

twelve, *bāra*.

twenty, *bīh*.

two, *dūc*; two and a half, *ḍhāe*;

ugly, *jaū*.

uncle, *kākk*.

under, *tōl, dzhŏṭṭe*.

upon, *gă<u>sh</u>*; up to, *tīkk*.

upwards, *ŭbĕh.*

very, *băṛā.*

village, *graū.*

walk, *hăṇḍṇā.*

was, *thīā.*

water, *pāṇĕ.*

way, *paiṇḍā.*

we, *hāmmĕ.*

well, adv., *sūllĕ.*

well, n., *khūā.*

what, *kījĕ.*

wheat, *kŏṇăkh, gī͂ŏh.*

when? *kŏbhe, (kŏbbĕ);* (rel.), *dzīā.*

where? *kĭnde, (kētthī);* (rel.), *dzīndē, (dzētthī).*

white, <u>shetta.</u>

who? *kuṇ;* (rel.), *dzuṇ.*

why? *kī lĕ.*

wife, *chēoṛī (tshēoḍī, lāṛī).*

wind, *bāgrĕ.*

wise, *khŏrā* (good).

with, along with, *sāugē;* instru., *kā.*

woman, *jănāna (tshēoḍī).*

write, *likhṇā.*

yes, *āh.*

yesterday, *hīdz;* day before —, *phărdz;* on fourth day back, *tsauthc.*

you, *tŭmmĕ;* your, *thārā.*

SUKET SIRAJI

Nouns

Nom., Acc.	*căcc-ā*, uncle.	*-ē.*
Gen.	*-ĕā, -ĕŏ.*	
Dat.	*-e -lĕ.*	as
Abl.	*-e khā.*	sing.
Agent	*-ē.*	

bāb, father, has: Gen. *bābbō* or *bābbā.* Dat. *bābbā lĕ.*
Abl. *bābbā kā.*   Agent, *bābbē.*

ghŏr, house. Gen. *ghŏrā* or *ghŏrō*, etc., the same as *bāb*,
but without the doubling of the final letter.

Nom., Acc.	*baihṇ-*, sister.	*-ī.*
Gen.	*-īō, -īā.*	*-īā.*
Dat.	*-ī lĕ.*	*-ī lĕ.*
Abl.	*-ī kā.*	*-ī kā.*
Agent	*-īē.*	*-īē.*

Pronouns

Nom., Acc.	*hā̃.*	*hāmmĕ.*
Gen.	*mēro.*	*mhārā.*
Dat.	`*mū lĕ.*	*hāmma lĕ.*
Abl.	*mūkhā.*	*hāmma kā.*
Agent	*maū̃.*	*hāmme.*

Nom.	*tū*, thou.	*tummc.*
Gen.	*tēro.*	*thāro.*
Dat.	*tāllĕ.*	*tumma lĕ.*
Abl.	*tā khā.*	*tumma kā.*
Agent	*taū̃.*	*tummc.*

Nom., Acc.	*sau*, he, she, it, that.	*tēŏ̃.*
Gen.	*tēuā.*	*tīnna.*
Dat.	*tĕs lĕ.*	*tīnna lĕ.*
Abl.	*tĕs kā.*	*tīnna kā.*
Agent	*tēī.*	*tīnne*

Fem. sing.: Gen. *tĕssā*. Dat. *tĕssa lĕ*. Abl. *tĕssa kā*. Agent, *tĕsse*; also *tiss-*, throughout.

Nom., Acc. *ēh*, this.	*ēō*.
Gen. *ēuā*.	*inna*.
Dat. *ĕs lĕ*.	*inna lĕ*.
Agent *ēī*.	*innc*.

Fem. sing.: Gen. *ĕssā*. Dat. *ĕssa lĕ*. Agent *ĕsse*.
kuṇ, who ? Gen. *kŏsio* or *kŏs rā*.
what ? *kījĕ*: something, anything, *kicch*.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

ēo, of this kind ; *tēo*, of that kind ; *kēo*, of what kind ? *jēo*, *dzēo*, of which kind (rel.).

ētro, so much or many ; *tētro*, so much or many (correl.) ; *kētro*, how much or many ? *dzētro*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in -*o*, -*ā* in masc. sing. agree with their nouns in gender and case (masc. sing. obl. -*e*, masc. plur. -*e*, fem. sing. -*i* or -*e*, plur. -*e*). Others do not change unless used as nouns when they are declined as nouns.

Comparison.—No special forms.

rāmṛā, good ; *ĕs kā rāmṛā*, better than this.
sŏbbī kā rāmṛā, better than all, best.

• NUMERALS

The numerals are the same as in Eastern Sŭkētī except the following :—

2. *dūī*.		15. *pŏndra, păndra*.
3. *cŏn*.		16. *sōḷa*.
6. *tshau*.		17. *sătāra*.
13. *ṭēra*.		18. *ṭhāra*.
14. *tsauda*.		19. *ṇīh*.

ADVERBS

Time

ēbbĕ, now (emphatic *ēbbi*).   *pŏrs̱ẖī*, day after to-morrow.

tīā̃, then.   *tsaute*, on fourth day.

kēbbĕ, when ?   *hīdz*, yesterday.

dzīā̃, when (rel.).   *phărdz*, day before

ādz, to-day.   yesterday.

kāllā, to-morrow.   *tsaute*, on fourth day back.

Place

īnde, tīnde, kīnde, dzīnde, here, there, where ? where, are as in Eastern Sŭkētī, for " where " *kidhi, kēi, kē* are also found ; *īndā kā*, hence.

ūjhe, upwards.   *ūndhe*, downwards.

Others

kī, kī lĕ, why ?   *tsīke*, quickly.

PREPOSITIONS

jhōṭṭe, under.   *āgo*, in front of.

sāuge, along with ; *mū*   *lĕ*, to.

   sāuge, with me.   *găs̱ẖ*, upon.

kā, than, from.   *dē*, in, upon.

kĕ, with (instru.).

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. *ăsī* or *ā*.

Past, *thīa* ; fem. *thī* ; plur. masc. *thīe* ; fem. *thī*.

     or *tau* ; fem. *te* ; plur. *tē* ; fem. *tī*.

     Neg. *nĕ āthī* or *āthī̃ nī*.

pŏṛnā, fall

(Infinitives end in *-ā* or *-o*.)

Imperat. *pŏṛ*.   *pŏṛo*.

Pres. cond. and ind. *pŏṛ-ū, -e, -o* or *-a, -ū, -o, -o* or *-e*.

Pres. ind. with *thīa* (*thīe, thī*), or *tau* (*te, tī*).

Fut. *pŏ̆rmĕ̆* or *pŏ̆r̆ăng.*   *pŏ̆rmĕ̆* or *pŏ̆răng.*
    pŏ̆răng.   *pŏ̆răng.*
    pŏ̆răng.   *pŏ̆răng.*

pŏ̆rmã, makes fem. sing. *pormē*; fem. plur. *pŏ̆rmĩ*. As in Eastern Sŭkētī the form in -mã is used only for the 1st person.

Past, *pŏ̆rā*.

Past cond. *pŏ̆rdā*.

Plup. *pŏ̆rā thĩa* or *tau*.

Stat. part. *pŏ̆rādā*, fallen.

ăchṇo, come

Past, *āo*, fem. *āe*; plur. *āe*, fem. *āĩ*.

Plup. *āo tau*, fem. *āe te*, plur. *āe te*, fem. *āĩ tĩ*.

Past cond. pres. stat. part. *ăchdā*.

dēuṇo, go

Imperat. *ḍēo.*   *ḍĕuā.*

Pres. ind. *ḍēū*; plur. *ḍēe*.

Past, *ḍeuā*.

jāṇo, go

Fut. *jāmmã*.

baishṇo, sit

Past, *baiṭhā*.

Stat. part. *baiṭhādā*.

dzīkṇo, beat

Past, *dzīkā*.

khāṇo, eat

Past, *khāyā*.

Stat. part. *khāādā*.

jhūṭṇo, drink

Stat. part. *jhūṭādā*.

dēṇo, give

Fut. *dēmmã* or *dēng*.

kŏrno, do

Past, *kīau.*

nĩṇo

Past, *nīau.*

In negative sentences the past cond. is used for the pres. ind., as *hã nĩ dēndā, ăchdā, kŏrdā,* I will not give, come, do (lit. not giving, coming, doing).

Pres. contin., to express that a person is actually at the moment doing a thing; the pres. part. of the verb is used with the stat. part. of *lăggṇā.*

ēh ăchdā lăggādā, he is coming.

ēh ăchde lăggede, she is coming.

hã khāndā lăggādā, I am eating.

hāmmĕ khāndī lăggīdī, we (fem.) are eating.

tĕō khānde lăggede, they are eating.

The strange use of the fem. in neg. sentences with the past of trans. verbs, or the infin. (used as finite), which was noted in Eastern Sŭkētī, is found also in this dialect.

mã nĩ jāṇī, I will not go.

mã bhāt (masc.) *nĩ khāṇī,* I will not eat rice.

When pronouns are used as in these sentences with the infinitive, they have a slightly different form of the agent, as follows :—

ORDINARY	WITH INFINITIVE
by me, *maũ.*	*mã.*
by thee, *taũ.*	*tā.*
by him, *ēī, tēī.*	*ĕs, tĕs.*
by her, *ĕssĕ, tĕssĕ, tĭssĕ.*	*ĕssā, tĕssā, tĭssā.*
by us, *hāmma.*	*hāmmĕ.*
by you, *tumma.*	*tummĕ.*
by them, *īnnĕ, tīnnĕ.*	*īnna, tīnna.*

Ability.—Ability is expressed by means of an interesting organic pass. part. in *-ŭndā.*

thāre bŏllĕ bhāt nĩ khāŭndā, you cannot eat rice.

thāre bŏllĕ rōṭī (fem.) *nĩ khāŭndī,* you cannot eat bread.

mēre bŏlle nĩ jāŭndā, I cannot go.

SENTENCES

The translations are very similar to those given under Eastern Sŭkētī, but for the sake of minor points it is as well to print them.

1. *Tēro naū kījĕ ăsī ?* Thy name what is ?

2. *Ĕs ghōṛĕī ŭmbăr kētri ăsī ?* This horse-of age how-much is ?

3. *Īndā kā Kăshmīr kētrā dūr ăsī?* Here from Kashmir how-much far is ?

4. *Tēre bābbe ghŏre ketre shōhrū ăsī?* Thy father's house-in how-many boys are ?

5. *Haū dūrā kā hăṇḍī āyā.* I far from walking came.

6. *Mēre cāccĕā shōhrū tīsrā baih ĕsri bauhṇī sāuge hōā.* My uncle's boy him-of marriage him-of sister with became.

7. *Ghŏre shētte ghōṛĕī zīn ăsī.* House-in white horse-of saddle is.

8. *Ĕs rī piṭṭhe găsh zīn bannho.* Him of back upon saddle tie.

9. *Maū ēuē shōhrū bŏrā dzīkā.* By-me his boy much was-beaten.

10. *Ḍhēke mŭṇḍā de ḍāge caiṇe cāre.* Hill-of top on cows sheep he-grazes.

11. *Ĕs ḍāle jhōṭṭe baiṭṭhā ghōre găsh.* This tree under sat horse on.

12. *Tĕsṛa (or ēuā) bāih apṇī baihṇī kā bŏro ăsī.* His brother own sister than bigger is.

13. *Ĕsrā (or ēuā) mūl ḍhāe rŭpŏyye ăsī.* Its price two and a half rupees is.

14. *Mēro bāb māṭṭhe ghŏre rauho.* My father small house-in lives.

15. *Ĕslĕ rŭpŏyye dē.* Him to rupees give.

16. *Ĕs kā rŭpŏyye lauī lau.* Him from rupees taking take.

17. *Ĕs khūb dzīk răsshi ke bannh.* Him well beat ropes with tie.

18. *Ḍibra kā pāṇi kăḍḍho.* Well from water draw.

19. *Mēre ăggū lĕ tsăl.* My in-front to walk.

20. *Kŏsĭū shōhrū tā pitshu āō?* Whose boy thee behind came?

21. *Ēh mūl kŏs kā lauā?* This price-in whom from was-taken?

22. *Grauē hăṭṭīwăḷe kā lauā ēh.* Village-of shopkeeper from was-taken this.

Note.—It will be noticed that the gen. has two forms *-iū* or *-ă* or *-ĕō* or *-ūă*, and *-rā*, both inflected as adjj.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is nearly the same as that of Eastern Sŭkētī. The following slight differences may be noted :—

arrive, *pujjṇā.*
ass, *găddhau.*
bad, *jaū.*
bed, *mŏnzau.*
book, *kāgăd.*
call, *shădṇā.*
cat, *brailau,* f., *braiḷi.*
cock, *kūkhḷau.*
cows (collective), *ḍāge.*
egg, *ānni.*
eye, *ăkkhi.*
fish, *mācchi.*
ghi, *ghīū.*
graze, *cārnā, tsārnā.*
hand, *hātth.*
hear, *shuṇṇā.*
hen, *kūkhḷi.*
hill, *ḍhēkā, sărāz.*
hilltop, *mŭṇḍ.*
in, *dē.*
jungle, *dzăṅgăḷ, dzŏṅgăḷ.*

load, *būzkā.*
meet, *mīlṇā.*
moon, *tsŏnd.*
pen, *kŏlăm.*
pig, *sūr.*
plain, *sŏṅṅau.*
plough, *bŏḷd jōḷṇā.*
quickly, *tsīke.*
rise, *ūbhe khŏḷṇā.*
run, *thōrnā.*
see, look, *bhālṇā.*
sharp, *painnā.*
sheep (collective), *caiṇe.*
sister, *cē* (as well as other words).
sow, v., *hŭṇḍṇā.*
stream, *gāhḍ.*
sun, *Părmēsŭr* (cerebral *r*).
tongue, *jibbh.*
water, *pāṇi.*
way, *bāt* (not *bāṭ*).

MANDI SIRAJI

(1) Bakhli Khad (Bākhḷī Khăḍ)

Nouns

bhāī, brother.   Dat. *bhāī bĕ*.   Abl. *bhāyyā gā*.

Pronouns

Nom., Acc.	*haŭ*, I.	*āssĕ*.
Gen.	*mērā*.	*āssa rā*.
Dat. Acc.	*māmbe, māˉbĕ*.	*āssa bĕ*.
Abl.	*māˉgā*.	*āssa gā*.
Agent	*māẽ*.	*āssĕ*.
Nom., Acc.	*tū*.	*tussĕ*.
Gen.	*tērā*.	*tussa rā*.
Dat. Acc.	*tŭddhu bĕ*.	*tussa bĕ*.
Abl.	*tŭddhka, tŭddha gā*.	*tussa gā*.
Agent	*tāẽ*.	*tussĕ*.
Nom., Acc.	*ēh*, this.	*sē*, that, he.
Gen.	*ēiā, ēs rā*.	*tēiā, tēs rā*.
Dat. Acc.	*ēi bĕ*.	*tēi bĕ*.
Abl.	*ēi gā*.	*tēi gā*.
Agent	*ēi*.	*tēi*.

Fem., Gen. *ĕssa rā, tĕssa rā*, etc.   Agent, *ĕssĕ, tĕssĕ*.
kuṇ, who.   Gen. *kĕs rā*, etc.
kījĭ, what ?

Numerals

The numerals are the same as Eastern Maṇḍĕāḷī (see below), except the following :—

1. *ēkk*.		8. *āṭṭh*.	
2. *dūi* (very long *ū*).		13. *tērha*.	
3. *trāe*.		14. *căūda*.	
5. *pānj*.		19. *ŭnnīh*.	

ADVERBS

Time

ēbbĕ, now.

tēbbĕ, then.

kēbbĕ, kăddhi, when ?

jēbbĕ, when (rel.).

āz, to-day.

kāl, to-morrow, yesterday.

părshī, day after to-morrow or day before yesterday.

cauthe, on fourth day forward or back.

Others

ētthiē, here.

kībĕ, why ?

ōrĕ, hither.

kāhĩ, where ?

pōrĕ, thither, beyond.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. masc. sing. *hā*, fem. *hī*; plur. masc. *hē*, fem. *hī*.

Past, *thīā* or *thī*, fem. *thī*; plur. *thīe* or *thī*, fem. *thī*.

Fut. has three forms, thus :—

bōlnā, speak ; (1) *bōl-ghā*, fem. *-ghī*; pl. *-ghe*, fem. *-ghī*.

     (2) *bōlăng*, indeclinable.

     (3) *bōllā*, fem. *bōllī*; plur. *bōlle*, fem. *bōllī*.

khānā, eat ; *khānghā, khāng, khāllā*.

ăchnā, come ; *ăchghā, ăchăng, ăchlā*.

kărnā, do ; *kărghā, kărăng, kărlā*.

Pres. part. ends in *-ă* unchangeable, as *kără*, doing ; *khāă*, eating ; *piẵ*, drinking ; *dhūă*, washing (long *-ū*).

Past ends in *-ā* or *-ū*, *dhĭssĕā* or *dhĭssū*, beaten ; *khāū* or *khādhā*, eaten ; *dhūlĕā*, fallen ; *gōā*, gone (irreg.); *dĭttā*, given (irreg.).

Pres. ind. is the same as the pres. part.

Imperf. the same with *thīa, thī*, etc.

Stat. part. in *-īdā, baiṭṭhīdā*, seated.

When the infinit. is used as a finite verb the agent form of the 1st and 2nd pers. pronouns is different from the usual form, being *mã, tŭddh, āssa, tussa* instead of *māĕ, tāĕ, āssĕ, tussĕ*, thus :—

mã karnā, tŭddh nĕhĩ kărnā, I am to do it, thou art not to do it.

Ability.—mēre nĕhĩ jāhndā, I cannot go.

mēre nĕhĩ rōṭī khāhăndī, I cannot eat bread.

Need, to be required.—mãbĕ dūi kŭlī lōṛī hē, I need two coolies.

Use of *lăggṇā*, be attached.

mãbĕ bărā dhuppā lăggā, to me great sunshine was attached, I felt the heat very much.

mãbĕ bărī bhūc lăggī, to me great hunger attached, I feel very hungry.

In the second sentence the sense is practically that of a present tense.

(2) Eastern Mandeali

(The dialect spoken near Mănglaur.)

Nouns

Nom., Acc. *bāb*, father.
Gen. *bābb-ā rā*.
Dat. Acc. *-ā bĕ*.
Abl. *-ā lĕḍĕ* (from), *mŏnjha* (in).
Agent *-ē*.

Pronouns

Nom., Acc.	*hã̃ũ*, I.	*āssĕ* (also *hămmĕ*).
Gen.	*mērā*.	*āssa rā*.
Dat. Acc.	*maũ bĕ*.	*āssa bĕ*.
Abl.	*maũ lĕḍĕ*.	*āssa lĕḍĕ*.
Agent	*maũĕ*.	*āssĕ*.

Nom., Acc.	*tū*, thou.	*tūssĕ* (also *tŏmmĕ*).
Gen.	*tērā*.	*tūssa rā*.
Dat. Acc.	*tā bĕ*.	*tūssa bĕ*.
Abl.	*tā lĕḍĕ*.	*tūssa lĕḍĕ*.
Agent	*taũĕ*.	*tūssĕ*.

Nom., Acc.	*ēh*, this.	*ēh.*
Gen.	*ēū rā.*	*īnha rā.*
Dat. Acc.	*ēū bĕ.*	*īnha bĕ.*
Abl.	*ēū lĕḍĕ.*	*īnha lĕḍĕ.*
Agent	*ēū.*	*īnhē.*

Fem. sing.: Gen. *ĕssa rā.*   Dat., Abl., etc.   Agent, *ĕssĕ.*

Nom., Acc.	*sē*, that, he.	*sē.*
Gen.	*tēū rā.*	*tīnha rā.*
Agent	*tēū.*	*tīnhē.*

Fem. sing.: Gen. *tĕssa rā*, etc.

kuṇ, who.   Gen. *kas rā.*   Agent, *kuṇī.*

kē, what ?

NUMERALS

1.	*ēk.*	11.	*gaira.*
2.	*dūī.*	12.	*bāra.*
3.	*cīṇ.*	13.	*tēra.*
4.	*tsār.*	14.	*tsŏuda.*
5.	*pānz.*	15.	*păndra.*
6.	*tshaṇ.*	16.	*sōḷa.*
7.	*sāt.*	17.	*sătāra.*
8.	*āṭh.*	18.	*ṭhāra.*
9.	*nŏu.*	19.	*ṇīh, nīh.*
10.	*dăs.*	20.	*bīh.*

ADVERBS

Time

ēbrĕ, ēbbĕ, now.

tēbrĕ, tēbbĕ, then.

kēbrĕ, kēbbĕ, when ?

jēbrĕ, jēbbe, when ? (rel.).

<u>*sh*</u>*ūī*, to-morrow.

părsī, day after to-morrow.

cauthe, on fourth day.

hīdz, yesterday.

phărdz, day before yesterday

cauthe, on fourth day back.

Place

ŏkkhĕ, here.

tŏkkhĕ, there.

kauē, where ?

jŏkkhĕ, where (rel.).

ētthī, tētthī, kētthī, jētthī are also used.

kībĕ, why ?

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. *hē*, all through; the plur. has also *hā* (masc. and fem. alike).

Past, *tī*, all through.

nāhṇā, go

Fut. *nāhū̃, nāhū̃ bĕ.*　　　　　*nāhūme, nāhū̃ bĕ.*

nāhū̃, nāhū̃ bĕ.　　　　　　*nāhī̃, nāhī̃ bĕ.*

nāhū, nāhū bĕ.　　　　　　*nāhī, nāhī bĕ.*

Also *nāhlo*, fem. *nāhli*; plur. *nāhle*, fem. *nāhlī*.

nāhū̃ is used also for pres. cond.

There is another fut. in *-ghā*, as *aunghā*, I shall come; *khānghā*, I shall eat (fem. *-i*; plur. *-e*, fem. *-ī*).

Pres. ind. *nāhū̃*; also *nāhndā*, fem. *nāhndi*; plur. *nāhnde*, fem. *nāhndī*.

Imperf. *nāhndā tī*, fem. *nāhndi tī*; plur. *nāhnde tī*, fem. *nāhndī tī*.

Pres. part. *nāhndā*.

The second *n* in the form *nāhndā* is inserted only in verbs whose root ends in a vowel or vowel followed by *h*; cf. *khāndā*, eating; *kŏrdā*, doing.

Continuative.—pres. part. with stat. part. of *lăgṇā*.

hāū̃ rōṭī lăgīrā khāndā, I am eating bread.

hāū̃ rōṭī lăgīri khāndi, I (fem.) am eating bread.

The position of this portion of Mănḍī Sīrāj (between Kŭḷū and Mănḍī proper) accounts for the varieties of forms found. The future exemplifies this.

THE BILASPUR AND NALAGARH DIALECTS

INTRODUCTION

There are in all six dialects spoken in Bĭlāspŭr, or Kăhlūr as the State is sometimes called. In the centre of the State extending to a distance of six or seven miles in every direction from the capital is the standard dialect of Bĭlāspŭrī or Kăhlūrī. Immediately to the west of this, in that portion of the State which juts out westwards and is bounded on the north by the district of Kāṅgrā, we find a dialect which we may call Western Bĭlāspŭrī. To the north of the standard dialect are found two minor dialects; that on the west near the Kāṅgrā border, to which we may give the name Northern Bĭlāspŭrī, is very like Western Bĭlāspŭrī, while that on the east near the Măṇḍī border is the same as Măṇḍĕālī, which has been treated of in *Languages of the Northern Himalayas* and need not be furtheř referred to here. Immediately south of the area of the standard dialect the people speak a slightly different dialect which I have called Southern Bĭlāspŭrī; its area is a narrow strip of country on the Nālāgăṛh border, and to the east of this in South-east Bĭlāspŭr is found a dialect locally known as Dāṃī. It hardly differs from Southern Bĭlāspŭrī. It extends over the border into Ārkī State and beyond it commences the Kĭūṭhălī dialect which is spoken all over the central Simla States.

In Nālāgăṛh two dialects are spoken. In the western portion of the State where the hills give place to the plains the dialect is practically the ordinary Pănjābī of the eastern Pănjāb. In the eastern part of the State the dialect spoken is called Hăṇḍūrī, from Hăṇḍūr, a name often given to the whole State. In Hăṇḍūrī a trifling difference is found between the speakers of the eastern and western halves of the Hăṇḍūrī area, the range of

hills being approximately the dividing line. As might be expected Hănḍūrī closely resembles Kǐūṭhǎlī.

The Bǐlāspŭr dialects are so closely allied that one might call them one dialect, Bilāspŭrī or Kǎhlūrī. I have preferred the former name as the State is much better known to the outside world as Bǐlāspŭr, the name Kǎhlūr hardly being known to any who have not visited the State.

Special attention should be paid to the fut. and stat. part. Notes will be found under each dialect. In Bǐlāspŭrī, W. Bǐlāspŭrī, and N. Bǐlāspŭrī the stat. part. is formed from the past tense. In S. Bǐlāspŭrī, Dāmī, and Hănḍūrī, it is formed from the root of the infinitive.

BILASPURI

The standard dialect differs little from Eastern Pănjābī. The prepositions used in declension are the same.

Nouns

Masculine nouns in -ā are declined as in Panjabi, others generally inflect in -ē in the singular, and have an ag. plur. in -ẽ. Feminine nouns, as a rule, inflect in -ā in the singular and -ã in the plural.

Numerals

The free use of cerebral ṇ and ḷ will remarked, as hŭṇattar, 69; ŭṇtāḷī, 39.

Verbs

The verb substantive is hā for the present and thā for the past.

The future of the ordinary verb is specially noteworthy because of its remarkable resemblance to the future of the Sãsī dialect. A full vocabulary of this criminal tribe was given in Languages of the Northern Himalayas.

In both dialects two forms of the future are found, one declined and one indeclinable. The indeclinable form is

identical, the other differs only in the fact that the
Sāsī dialect drops the *n̐* in the 2nd and 3rd persons·
Thus, for the verb *kărnā*, do, the futures would be as
follows :—

Declined—

BILASPUR			SASI		
1. *kărăn̐gr-ā,*	fem.	-ī.	*kărăn̐gr-ā,*	fem.	-ī.
2. *kărăn̐gr-ā,*	,,	-ī.	*kărăgr-ā,*	,,	-ī.
3. *kărăn̐gr-ā,*	,,	-ī.	*kărăgr-ā,*	,,	-ī.
1. *kărăn̐gr-e,*	,,	-īā̃.	*kărăn̐gr-e,*	,,	-īā̃.
2. *kărăn̐gr-e,*	,,	-īā̃.	*kărăgr-e,*	,,	-īā̃.
3. *kărăn̐gr-e,*	,,	-īā̃.	*kărăgr-e,*	,,	-īā̃.

The indeclinable form is *kărăn̐g* for both dialects.

The stat. part. ends in *-ūdă*. With the exception of
the fut. and stat. part. the verb is conjugated very much
like the Panjabi verb. The stat. part. ending is added to
the past tense root.

Ability is expressed in a manner not unlike that
employed in Panjabi. In Bilāspūrī the infinitive root
with -ī added is used, and in Panjabi the inflect. infin.
Thus, I cannot eat rice is rendered as follows :—

Bilāspūrī, *mēre nĕh caul khāī hŭnde.*

Panjabi, *mēre kolō caul nĕhī̃ khān hŭnde* (or *khāīde*).

WESTERN BILASPURI

NOUNS

The prepositions for of, to, and· from are *dā, nŏ,* and *te.*

Masc. nouns generally have *-e* for the obl. ending in the
sing. and *-ā̃* in the plur. (agent *-ē̃* except for nouns ending
in *-ā*). Fem. have *-ā* in the sing. (agent *-ē*) and *-ā̃* in
the plur.

VERBS

The conjugation of verbs, including the fut. and stat.
part., is almost the same as in the standard dialect. The
differences are·trifling. The stat. part. is formed from the

past tense.   In the fut. verbs whose roots end in a vowel insert *h* before the ending *-ṛā*.   The use of *cāhīndā*, advisable, etc., is noticeable.

NORTHERN BILASPURI
NOUNS

The words for of, to, and from are *rā, jō,* and *te.* Nouns in *-ā* inflect as in Panjabi.   Others generally have obl. *-ā* (agent *-ē*) for both masc. and fem., sing. and plur. The similarity of sing. and plur., so common in Măṇḍī, Kŭḷū, and the Simla States, is worthy of note.   The dialect closely resembles Măṇḍĕāḷī as might be guessed from its geographical position.

VERBS

As in Măṇḍĕāḷī the fut. ends in *-ṅghā* or *-ṅg* and the stat. part. in *-īrā*, this ending being added to the root of the past tense.   There is an indecl. pres. part. in *-ã̆.*   The verb generally is the same as in Măṇḍĕāḷī, but retains the *ṅ* in *ṅghã̆*, even with verbs whose root ends in a consonant.

SOUTHERN BILASPURI
NOUNS

The preps. for gen. dat. and abl. are *rā, jō,* and *te.*   The Panjabi influence is apparent in the fact that the plur. is different from the sing. for all nouns.   In the sing. masc. nouns inflect. in *-e* and fem. in *-ā*; in the plur. both have *-ã̆*, but the agent plur. of masc. nouns ends in *-ē̃.*

VERBS

The fut. ends in *-gā* which is added directly to the root, the letter *ṅ* being inserted in the case of roots ending in a vowel.

The stat. part. ends in *-ūrā*, which is added to the root of the verb and not to the past tense root.

DAMI

The Dāmī dialect is almost the same as Southern Bïlāspürï which is spoken to the west of it.

The ordinary pres. part. of the verb is found used as an organic pass. part. in expressions indicating ability.

HANDURI

· Nouns

With the exception of masc. nouns in -ā, which inflect in -e, the inflection of nouns is in -ā, the plur. being the same. The agent, however, generally ends in -ē. The word *bailṇ*, sister, has -ā in the agent.

The preps. for the gen., dat., and abl. are *rā*, *jō*, and *te*.

Verbs

The fut. adds -*gā*, the 1st sing. and plur. inserting -*ū*‚ and the other persons adding the ending directly to the root. Roots ending in a vowel insert *ṅ* in the 2nd and 3rd person.

The stat. part. in -*ūrā* is added to the root as in Dāmī and Southern Bïlāspürï.

The past cond. form in -*dā* (which is also that of the pres. part. in negative sentences) is used as an organic pass. part. to express ability.

BILASPURI (KAHLURI)

Nouns

Masculine.

	Singular	Plural
Nom., Acc.	*ghōṛ-ā*, horse.	-*e*.
Gen.	-*e dā*.	-*ĕā̃ dā*.
Dat., Acc.	-*e nū̃*..	-*ĕā̃ nū̃*.
Abl.	-*e te*.	-*ēā̃ te*.
Voc.	-*ĕā*.	-*ĕō*.
Agent	-*e*.	-*ĕā̃*.

Nom., Acc.	*ghăr-*, house.	*ghăr-*
Gen.	-*ē dā.*	-*ằ dā.*
	etc.	etc.
Voc.	-*ā.*	-*ō.*
Agent	-*ē.*	-*ē̆.*

Nom., Acc.	*hāth-ī*, elephant.	-*ī.*
Gen.	-*īē dā.*	-*īằ dā.*
Voc.	-*īā.*	-*īō.*
Agent	-*īē.*	-*īē̄.*

Feminine.

Nom., Acc.	*mŭnn-ī*, girl.	-*īằ.*
Gen.	-*īā dā.*	-*īằ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	-*īā nū̃.*	-*īằ nū̃.*
Abl.	-*īā te.*	-*īằ te.*
Voc.	-*īē.*	-*īō.*
Agent	-*īā.*	-*īằ.*

Nom., Acc.	*baih-ṇ*, sister.	-*ṇằ.*
Gen.	-*ṇā dā.*	-*ṇằ dā.*
	etc.	etc.
Voc.	-*ṇe.*	-*ṇo.*
Agent	-*ṇā.*	-*ṇằ.*

PRONOUNS

Nom., Acc.	*haũ*, I.	*ăsē̄.*
Gen.	*mērā.*	*mhārā, ăsằ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*mănnū̃.*	*ăsằ nū̃.*
Abl.	*mētte.*	*ăsằ te.*
Agent	*maĩ.*	*āsē̄.*

Nom., Acc.	*tŭ̃*, thou.	*tŭsē̄.*
Gen.	*tērā.*	*tŭsằ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*tainū̃.*	*tŭsằ nū̃.*
Abl.	*tētte.*	*tŭsằ te.*
Agent	*taĩ.*	*tŭsē̄.*

Nom., Acc.	*sē*, he, she, it, that.	*sē.*
Gen.	*tīh dā, tĭs dā.*	*tīhnằ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*tīh nū̃, tĭs nū̃.*	*tīhnằ nū̃.*
Abl.	*tīh te, tĭs te.*	*tīhnằ te.*
Agent	*tīhnī.*	*tīhnē.*

Nom., Acc.	*ēh*, this.	*ēh.*
Gen.	*īh dā, ĭs dā.*	*īhnắ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*īh nṹ, is nṹ.*	*īhnắ nṹ.*
Agent	*īhnī.*	*īhnē.*

Nom., Acc.	*kŭṇ*, who ?	*kŭṇ.*
Gen.	*kĭh dā, kĭs dā.*	*kĭhnắ dā.*
	etc.	etc.
Agent	*kĭhnī.*	*kĭhnē.*

Nom., Acc.	*jō*, who (rel.).	*jō.*
Gen.	*jĭh dā, jĭs dā.*	*jĭhnắ dā.*
Agent	*jĭhnī.*	*jĭhnē.*

kyā, what ? has Gen. *kāh dā*, no plur.

kŭcch, something, anything, is indecl.

Pronominal Adjectives

ĭtṇā, so much or many ; *tĭtṇā*, so much or many (correl.) ;
kĭtṇā, how much or many ? *jĭtṇā*, as much or many (rel.).

ērhā, of this kind ; *tērhā*, of that kind ; *kērhā*, of what
kind ? *tērhā je*, of which kind (rel.).

ēḍḍā, so big ; *tēḍḍā*, so big (correl.) ; *kēḍḍā*, how big ?
jēḍḍā, as big (rel.).

Adjectives

Adjectives ending in *-ā* are declined like nouns in *-ā*,
the fem. being like nouns in *-ī*. Thus we have such
phrases as—

ăpṇīā baihṇā te, from own sister.

ăpṇĕā bhāyyā̃ nṹ, to own brothers.

Adjectives with other endings· are not declined unless
used as nouns, in which case they are declined as nouns.

Comparison.—There are no special forms for comparison.
It is expressed by means of *te*, from—

khărā, good ; *ĭs te khărā*, good from this, better than this.

săbbhnā̃ te khărā, good from all, better than all, best.

NUMERALS
Cardinal

1.	*ĭkk.*	39.	*ŭṇtāḷī.*
2.	*dō.*	40.	*cāḷī.*
3.	*tĭnn.*	47.	*saĭtāḷī.*
4.	*cār.*	49.	*ŭṇĭnja.*
5.	*păn̄j.*	50.	*păn̄jāh.*
6.	*chē.*	57.	*sătŭnja.*
7.	*sătt.*	59.	*ŭṇāht.*
8.	*ăṭṭh.*	60.	*sătth.*
9.	*nau.*	67.	*sătāht.*
10.	*dăs.*	69.	*hŭṇăttăr.*
11.	*yārā.*	70.	*săttar.*
12.	*bārā.*	77.	*săthăttăr.*
13.	*tērā.*	79.	*ŭṇāsī.*
14.	*caudā.*	80.	*ăssī.*
15.	*păndrā.*	87.	*sătāsī.*
16.	*sōḷā.*	89.	*năūe.*
17.	*săttrā.*	90.	*năbbe.*
18.	*ṭhārā.*	97.	*sătānue.*
19.	*ŭnnī.*	99.	*nĕrĭnue.*
20.	*bīh.*	100.	*sau.*
27.	*sătāī.*	300.	*tĭnn sau.*
29.	*ŭṇăttī.*	500.	*păn̄j sau.*
30.	*tīh.*	1000.	*hăjār.*
37.	*sătăttī.*	100,000.	*lăkkh.*

Ordinal

1st.	*paihlā.*	3rd.	*tĭjjā.*
2nd.	*dŭjjā.*	4th.	*cauthā.*

ADVERBS
Time

hŭṇ, now.

tāhṇ, then.

kāhṇ, when ?

tāhṇ jē, when (rel.).

ăjj, to-day.

kăl, to-morrow, yesterday.

părsū, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday.

cauth, fourth day forwards or backwards.

Place

ĭtthe, here.

ŭtthī, there.

kĭtī, where ?

jĭtthī, where (rel.).

nīhḷe nū̃, downwards, to
   the plains.

ŭppre, upwards.

nēre, near,

dūr, far.

ăgge, before.

pĭcche, backwards.

Others

chōṛā, quickly.

khărā, well.

kaĭ, why ?

PREPOSITIONS

dā, of.

nū̃, to.

te, from.

wĭcc, in.

ăgge, in front of.

pĭcche, after, behind.

gē, beside ; *mŭjh gē*, beside
   me.

kăne, along with ; *mēre
   kăne*, along with me.

păr, upon.

hēṭh, under.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

hā̃, am, fem. *hī*.

hā, art, ,, *hī*.

hā, is, ,, *hī*.

hē, are, fem. *hĭã̄*.

hē, are, ,, *hĭã̄*.

hē, are, ,, *hĭã̄*.

Past sing., *thā*, was, fem. *thī*; plur. *thē*, were, fem. *thĭã̄*.

rŭṛhnā, fall

Imperat. *rŭṛh*

Pres. cond. *rŭṛh-ū̃*.
          -*e*.
          -*e*.

rŭṛho.

-*īye*.

-*o*.

-*e*.

Fut.: Sing. masc. *rŭṛhăṅgrā*, fem. *rŭṛhăṅgrī*; plur.
rŭṛhăṅgre, fem. *rŭṛhăṅgrĭã̄*.

There is another fut. *rŭṛhăṅg*, indecl.

Pres. ind. or past cond.: Sing. masc. *rŭṛhdā*, fem.
rŭṛhdī; plur. m. *rŭṛhdē*, fem. *rŭṛhdĭã̄*.

Imperf. *rŭṛhdā thā* (*rŭṛhdī thī̃, rŭṛhde thē, rŭṛhdīã̃ thīã̃*).

Past, *rŭṛhĕā*, fem. *rŭṛhī*; plur. m. *rŭṛhe*, fem. *rŭṛhīã̃*.

Habitual pres. *rŭṛhā kărdā*, I am in the habit of falling.

Habitual past, *rŭṛhā kărdā thā*, I was in the habit of falling.

In these two tenses *rŭṛhā* is indeclinable, while *kărdā* and *kărdā thā* are declined like *rŭṛhdā* in pres. ind. or imperf.

Conj. part. *rŭṛhīke*, having fallen.

Stat. part. *rŭṛhūdā*, in the state of having fallen, fallen.

Pres. perf. *rŭṛhĕā hā* (declined as above).

Plup. *rŭṛhĕā thā* (declined as above).

hōṇā, be, become

Imperat. *hō.*   *hōo.*

Fut. *hōṅgrā* or *hōṅg.*

Pres. ind. or past cond. *hŭndā.*

Past, *hōĕā.*

Stat. part. *hōūdā.*

auṇā, come

Imperat. *ā.*   *āo.*

Fut. *auṅgrā* or *auṅg.*

Past, *āyā.*

Stat. part. *āūdā.*

jāṇā, go

Fut. *jāṅgrā* or *jāṅg.*

Pres. ind. or past cond. *jāndā.*

Past, *gēā* (fem. *geī*, fem. plur. *geīã̃*).

raihṇā, remain

is regular except

Past, *rēhā.*

baiṭhnā, sit

Past, *baiṭhā.*

Stat. part. *baiṭhūdā.*

mārnā, beat

Regular.   In the past tenses the verb agrees with the object.

Pass. *mārĕā jāṇā,* beaten to-go, be beaten.   In this *jāṇā,* go, is conjugated like the ordinary verb *jāṇā* above, *mārĕā* has fem. sing. *mārī,* masc. plur. *māre,* fut. plur. *māriā̃.*

khāṇā, eat

Fut. *khāṅgrā, khāṅg.*
Past, *khādhā.*

pīṇā, drink

Past, *pītā.*

dēṇā, give

Fut. *dēṅgrā, dēṅg.*
Past, *dĭttā.*

laiṇā, take

Fut. *laiṅgrā, laiṅg.*
Past, *lēā.*

gălāṇā, speak

Past, *gălāyā.*

kărnā, do

Past, *kĭttā.*
Stat. part. *kĭttūdā,* having been done.

jāṇṇā, know.

Past, *jāṇĕā.*

lĕauṇā, bring

Past, *lĭāyā.*

lēī jāṇā, take away

Like *jāṇā* above.

Ability.—The following sentences will illustrate the method of expressing ability.   There are two methods: (i) with *hōṇā,* (ii) with *săkṇā.*

    (i) *mētte nĕh rōṭṭī khāī hŭndī,* from-me not bread eating becomes, I cannot eat bread.

    mētte nĕh cauḷ khāī hŭnde, I cannot eat rice.

R

> *mētte nẽh ēh pōthī pǎṛhī hŭndī*, I cannot read this book.
>
> *mētte nẽh ēh kǎmm kǎrī hŭndā*, I cannot do this work.

(ii) *haū nẽh pǎṛhī sǎkdā*, I cannot read.

In both methods the root of the verb with -*ī* added is used. In the first the word expressing the logical object is the nominative to the verb which agrees with it in gender and number, the root with -*ī* remaining unchanged. In the second, *sǎkṇā*, to be able, agrees with the logical subject, while the root, as before, suffers no change.

Use of *thōṛā*, little. There is a strange tautological use of *thōṛā* in negative sentences, thus—

ǎsẽ Mǔsǎlmān thōre nĕhĩ hē, lit. we Musalmans little not are; the meaning is, "we are not Musalmans."

bāhṇā, strike, is used with some word for blow, understood.

maĩ tīh nũ bāhī, I struck him (sc. a blow).

maĩ cǎpēṛǎ dīǎ bāhīǎ, I struck slaps (blows of slaps).

The stat. part of *paiṇā*, fall, lie, *pǎūdā*, is used for "ill" (lit. lying or fallen).

SENTENCES

1. *Tērā naũ kyā hā?* Thy name what is?

2. *Ĕs ghōṛe dī kĕḍḍi kŭ ŭmr hī?* This horse of how-great about age is?

3. *Ĭtthe te Kăsẖmīr kĭtṇe dūr hī?* Here from Kashmir how-much far is?

4. *Tĕre bŭḍhe de kĭtṇe kŏ mŭṇḍū lĕ?* Thy father of how-many about boys are?

5. *Haũ băṛe dūre te pŭtāhṇā āyă.* I very far from on-foot came.

6. *Mĕre cācce dā pŭtt ĭs dīā baihṇā kăne bĭāh kĭttūdā.* My uncle of son this of sister with marriage having-been-done (is).

7. *Ghărẽ sŭfĕd ghōṛe dī kăṭṭhī hī.* House-in white horse of saddle is.

8. *Ŭs dīā pĭṭṭhī păr kăṭṭhī bănnhī dĕ.* Him of back upon saddle tying give (i.e. tie).

9. *Tĭs de pŭtte nũ maĩ bauht mārĕā.* Him of son to by-me much was-beaten.

10. *Ōhje ĭs părbăte păr gaũā băkrĭā cārā kărdā.* He this hill upon cows goats grazing making is (is in the habit of grazing).

11. *Ōhje ŭs ḍāḷe hĕṭh ghōṛe păr baiṭhūdā.* He that tree under horse upon seated.

12. *Ŭs dā bhāĩ ăpṇīā baihṇā te băḍḍā.* Him of brother own sister than big.

13. *Tĭs dā mŭl ḍhāĩ rŭpăyye hā.* This of price two-and-a-half rupees is.

14. *Mĕrā bŭḍhā chōṭe ghăre raihndā.* My father little house-in remains (lives).

15. *Tĭs nũ ēh rŭpăyye dĕĩ dēo.* Him to these rupees giving give (give over, idea of completion).

16. *Īhnā rŭpăyyā ĭs te leĩ lau.* These rupees him from taking take.

17. *Tih nũ khăre mārīke răsse kăne bănnhī dēo.*   Him to well having-beaten rope with tying give (tie up).

18. *Khūe te pāṇī kăḍḍho.*   Well from water draw-out.

19. *Mēre ăgge ăgge căl.*   My before before walk.

20. *Kīs dā lărkā hā tŭsã de pīcche călūdā.*   Whom of boy is you of behind having-walked.

21. *Ēh cīz tŭsē kīs te mŭlle leī.*   This thing by-you whom from price-in was-taken?

22. *Gaũe de ēkk dŭkāndāre te leī.*   Village of one shopkeeper from was-taken.

Notes.—2, 4. *kŭ, kŏ,* after number or word expressing amount, size, etc., means "approximately".   6. *kĭttūdā,* done, used for past, is-having-been-done, i.e. has been done. 8. *bănnhī dē;* here, and in 15, 16, and 18, we have examples of the compound verbs which are so common a feature of Panjabi, Hindi, and Urdu.

VOCABULARY

about, approximately, *kŭ, kŏ.*

able, be, *săknā*; see Grammar.

all, *săbbh.*

arrive, *pujjṇā.*

ass, *khōtṛā.*

back, n., *pĭṭṭh.*

backwards, *pĭcche.*

bad, *bŭrā.*

be, become, *hōṇā.*

bear, *rīcch.*

beat, *mārnā, bāhṇā.*

beautiful, *bāṅkā.*

bed, *manjā.*

before, *ăgge.*

behind, *pĭcche.*

below, *hēṭh.*

beside, *gē.*

big, *băḍḍā*; so —, *ēḍḍā*; so — (correl.), *tēḍḍā*; how —, *kēḍḍā*; as — (rel.), *jēḍḍā.*

bitch, *kŭttī.*

body, *dhăṛ.*

book, *pōthī.*

boy, *mŭṇḍū.*

bread, *rōṭṭī.*

bring, *lĕauṇā.*

brother, *bhāī.*

buffalo, *mhaĭs.*

bull, *băld.*

buttermilk, *chāh.*

call, *bōlṇā.*

camel, *ŭṭ.*

cat, *bĭllā*, fem. *bĭllī.*

cock, *kŭkkăṛ.*

cold, *thăṇḍā.*

come, *auṇā.*

cow, *găū, găĕ.*

cowherd, *gñālū.*

daughter, *dhī, kŭṛī.*

day, *dĭn.*

die, *mărnā.*

do, *kărnā.*

dog, *kŭttā.*

downwards, *hēṭh.*

draw (water), *kăḍḍhṇā.*

drink, *pīṇā*; give to —, *pĭlāṇā.*

ear, *kănn.*

eat, *khāṇā*; cause to —, *khŭlāṇā.*

egg, *băttī.*

eight, *ăṭṭh.*

eighteen, *ṭhārā.*

eighty, *ăssī.*

elephant, *hāthī.*

eleven, *gĭārā.*

eye, *hăkkhī.*

face, *mŭ̃h.*

fall, *rŭṛhnā, paiṇā.*

far, *dūr.*

father, *bŭdhā.*

field, *ḍōcī.*

fifteen, *păndrā.*

fight, *lăṛnā.*

first, *paihlā.*

fish, *măcchī.*

five, *pănj.*

foot, *pair.*

forty, *cālī.*

forwards, *ăgge.*

four, *cār*; fourth, *cauthā.*

fourteen, *caudā.*

from, *te*.

front, in, *ăgge*.

fruit, *phăl*.

ghi, *ghī*.

girl, *mŭnnī*.

give, *dēṇā*.

go, *jāṇā*.

goat, *băkrā*, fem. *băkrī*.

good, *khărā*.

graze, tr., *cārnā*, *cŭgāṇā*; int., *cŭgṇā*.

hair, *kēs*.

hand, *hătth*.

he, *sē*.

head, *sĭr*.

hear, *sŭṇṇā*.

hen, *kŭkkṛī*.

hence, *ĭtthe te*.

here, *ĭtthe*.

high, *ŭccā*.

hill, *părbăt*.

horse, *ghōṛā*.

hot, *gărm*, *tăttā*.

house, *ghăr*.

hundred, *sau*.

husband, *ghărĕwāḷa*.

I, *haũ*.

ignorant, *ăhmăk*.

in, *wĭcc*.

inside, *wĭcc*.

iron, *lōhā*.

jackal, *gĭddṛī*.

jungle, *băṇ*.

kind, of this, *ēṛhā*; of that —, *tēṛhā*; of what — ? *kēṛhā*; of which — (rel.), *tēṛhā jē*.

kite, *īl*.

know, *jāṇṇā*.

lazy, *ghair*.

learn, *sīkhṇā*.

leopard, *bāhg*, *mĭrg*.

lie, *sauṇā*, *paiṇā*.

little, *chōṭā*; a —, *thōrā*.

load, *bŭjhkā*.

look, *dēkhṇā*.

maize, *chăllī*.

make, *băṇāṇā*.

man, *māhṇū*.

mare, *ghōrī*.

marry, *bĭāh kărnā*.

meat, *mā<u>sh</u>*.

meet, *mĭllṇā*.

milk, *duddh*.

moon, *cănd*.

mother, *ămmā*.

mountain, *părbăt*.

much, so, *ĭtṇā*; so — (correl.), *tĭtṇā*; how — ? *kĭtṇā*; as — (rel.), *jĭtṇā*.

Muhammadan, *mŭsălmān*.

my, *mērā*.

name, *naũ̄*.

near, *nēṛe*.

night, *rāt*.

nine, *nau*.

nineteen, *ŭnnī*.

ninety, *năbbe*.

no, *nēh*, *nĕhī*.

nose, *năkk*.

not, *nēh*, *nĕhī*.

nothing, *kŭcch nēh*.

now, *hŭṇ*.

of, *dā*.

oil, *tēl*.

on, *păr*.

one, *ĭkk*.

our, *ăsā̃ dā*, *mhārā*.

own, adj., *ăpṇā*.

pen, kălăm.

pig, sūr.

place, v., răkkhṇā.

plain, păddhăr.

plough, hăl jŏrnā.

quickly, chŏrā.

rain, bărkhā.

read, părhnā.

recognize, păchaiṇṇā.

remain, raihṇā.

river, dăryā.

run, daurnā; — away, năthī jāṇā.

saddle, kāṭṭhī.

say, bōlṇā, gălāṇā.

see, dēkhṇā.

seed, bīū.

seven, sătt.

seventeen, săttrā.

seventy, săttăr.

sharp, painā.

she, sē.

sheep, bhēḍ.

shepherd, bŭkrāḷ.

shopkeeper, dŭkāndār.

sister, older than person spoken of, bĕbbē; younger than do., baihṇ.

sit, baiṭhṇā.

six, chē.

sixteen, sōḷā.

sixty, săṭṭh.

sleep, sauṇā.

something, kŭcch.

son, pŭtt, bhāū.

sow, bāṇā.

speak, gălāṇā, bōlṇā.

stand, khrōṇā.

star, tārā.

stomach, pēṭ.

storm, ănnhī, ănhērī.

stream, khădd.

sun, sūrăj; sunshine, dhupp.

sweet, mĭṭṭhā.

swift, calāk.

take, laiṇā; take away, leī jāṇā.

ten, dăs.

than, te.

then, tāhṇ.

there, ŭtthī.

they, sē.

thief, cōr.

thirst, tīh.

thirteen, tērā.

this, ēh.

thou, tŭ̃.

three, tĭnn; third, tĭjjā.

thy, tērā.

tie, bănnhṇā.

to, nŭ̃.

to-day, ăjj.

to-morrow, kăll; day after —, părsū; fourth day, cauth.

tongue, jĭbbh.

tooth, dănd.

town, năggăr.

tree, ḍāḷ.

twelve, bārā.

twenty, bīh.

two, dō; two-and-a-half, ḍhāī; second, dŭjjā.

ugly, bŭrā.

uncle, cāccā.

under, hēth.

upon, păr.

upwards, ŭppre.

very, bauht.

village, gāũ.

walk, *pătāhṇā auṇā* or *jāṇā*, *cālṇā*.

was, *thā*.

water, *pāṇī*.

way, *bāṭ*.

we, *ăsĕ*.

well, adv., *khărā*.

well, n., *khūā*.

what, *kyā*.

wheat, *kăṇăk*.

when, *kāhṇ*; (rel.), *tāhṇ je*.

where? *kĭtī*; (rel.), *jĭtthī*.

white, *sŭfēd*.

who? *kŭn*; (rel.), *jō*.

why? *kaĭ*.

wife, *jŭāṇăs*.

wind, *pauṇī*.

wise, *ăklāwāḷa*.

with (along with), *kăne*; instru., *kăne*.

wolf, *bhăgĕār*.

woman, *jŭāṇăs*.

write, *lĭkkhṇā*.

yesterday, *kăll*; day before — *părsū*; fourth day back, *cauth*.

you, *tŭsĕ*; your, *tŭsā dā*.

WESTERN BILASPURI
Nouns

Nom. Acc. *ghōṛ-ā.*		*-e.*
Gen.	*-e dā.*	*-ĕā̃ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*-e nŏ.*	*-ĕā̃ nŏ.*
Abl.	*-e tĕ.*	*-ĕā̃ tĕ.*
Agent	*-ē.*	*-ĕā̃.*

Nom., Acc. *ghăr-*, house.		*ghăr-.*
Gen.	*-e dā.*	*-ā̃ dā.*
Agent	*-ē, -ē nē.*	*-ē̃.*

Nom., Acc. *hāth-ī*, elephant.		*-ī.*
Gen.	*-īē dā.*	*-īā̃ dā.*
Agent	*-īē, -īē ne.*	*-īē̃, -īā̃ ne.*

Nom., Acc. *mŭnnī*, girl.		*-īā̃.*
Gen., etc.	*-īā dā, nŏ,* etc.	*-īā̃ dā, nŏ.* etc.
Agent	*-īē* or *īē ne.*	*-īā̃ ne.*

Nom., Acc. *bhaiṇ-*, sister.		*bhaiṇ-ā̃.*
Gen., etc.	*-ā dā, nŏ.*	*-ā̃ dā, nŏ.*
Agent	*-ā ne.*	*-ā̃ ne.*

Pronouns

Nom., Acc. *haũ, maĩ*, I.		*ăsĩ.*
Gen.	*mērā.*	*sāhṛā.*
Dat., Acc.	*mainũ̃.*	*ăsā̃ nũ̃.*
Abl.	*mētte.*	*sātte.*
Agent	*maĩ.*	*āsĩ.*

Nom., Acc. *tũ*, thou.		*tŭsĩ.*
Gen.	*tērā.*	*thŭāṛā, tŭhāṛā.*
Dat., Acc.	*tainnũ̃.*	*thŭānũ̃.*
Abl.	*tĕtte.*	*thŭātte.*
Agent	*taĩ.*	*tŭsĩ.*

Nom., Acc. *ēh*, this.		*ēh.*
Gen.	*īh dā, ĭs dā.*	*īhnā̃ dā.*
Dat., Acc.	*īh nŏ.*	*īhnā̃ nŏ.*
Agent	*īhn,*	*īhnī,*

kaun̐, who ?
Gen. *kīh dā.*
Agent, *kīhn̐.*
kyā, what ? Gen. *kāh dā.*
kŭcch, something, anything.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

ēhā, of this kind ; *tēhā*, of that kind ; *kēhā*, of what kind ? *jēhā*, of which kind (rel.).

ĭtnā, so much or many ; *ŭtnā*, so much or many (correl.) ; *kĭtnā*, how much or many ? *jĭtnā*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

The rules for agreement are the same as for the main Bĭlāspŭr dialect.

Comparison, as in Bĭlāspŭr :—

> *cănga*, good ; *es te cănga*, better than this.
>
> *săbb te cănga* (or *ăbbăl*), better than all (first from all), best.

ADVERBS

Time

hŭṇī, now.	*kăd*, when ?
tăd, then.	*jăd*, when (rel.).

Place

ĭtthe, here.	*kĭtthe*, where ?
ŭtthe, there.	*jĭtthe*, where (rel.).

Others

kūsno, kāh no, why ?	*chōṛ*, quickly.

PREPOSITIONS

dā, of.	*te*, from, than.
nŏ, nū̃, to.	

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. *hai* all through, unchanged.

Past sing. masc. *thā*, fem. *thī* ; plur. masc. *thē*, fem. *thīā̃.*

ḍĭggṇā, fall

Imperat. *ḍĭgg*   *ḍĭggo.*

Fut. *ḍĭggăṅgr-ā*, fem. -*ī* ; plur. masc. -*ē*, fem. -*ĭ̃ã* ;   also *ḍĭggăṅg*, unchanged.

Pres. ind. and past cond. *ḍĭggdā.*

Imperf. *ḍĭggdā thā*, etc., fem. *ḍĭggdĭ thī* ; plur. masc. *ḍĭggde the*, fem. *ḍĭggdĭã thĭ̃ã.*

Stat. part. *ḍĭggūdā*, fallen.

Past, *ḍĭggeā*, fem. *ḍĭggī* ; plur. masc. *ḍĭgge*, fem, *ḍĭggĭã.*

hōṇā, be, become

Fut. *huṅghṛā.*

Past, *hōeā.*

Pres. ind. and past cond. *hŭndā.*

auṇā, come

Fut. *auṅghṛā.*

Past, *āyā.*

Stat. part. *āūdā*, in the state of having come.

jāṇā, go

Fut. *jāṅghṛā.*

Past, *gēā.*

Stat. part. *găūdā,* gone.

baiṭhṇā, sit

Past, *baiṭṭhā.*

Stat. part. *baiṭṭhūdā.*

kŭṭṭṇā, beat

Past, *kŭṭṭĕā.*

khāṇā, eat

Past, *khādhā.*

dēṇā, give

Fut. *dēṅghṛā.*

Past, *ḍĭttā.*

laiṇā, take

Fut. *laiṅghṛā.*

Past, *lēā.*

It will be noticed that verbs whose roots end in a vowel take *h* in the future, thus *aunghṛā*, I shall come ; *jānghṛā*, I shall go ; *dēnghṛā*, I shall give, etc.

Ability is expressed in the same way as in Bĭlāspŭr. The sentences given for Bĭlāspŭrī are used also in Western Bĭlāspŭr. The tautological use of *thōṛā*, mentioned in connexion with the Standard dialect, is found also in this dialect.

To express necessity, advisability, duty, *cāhīndā* (fem. *cāhīndī*, plyr. masc. *cāhīnde*, fem. *cāhīndīã̃*) is used like the Panjabi *cāhīdā*. It corresponds to the Hindi *cāhiye*.

NUMERALS

The numerals are as in Bĭlāspŭr except

13 *tēhrā*.	20 *bīh*.

VOCABULARY

The words are practically as in the Standard dialect. The following with slight differences may be noted :—

advisable, necessary, it is, *cāhīndā*.
boy, *chōhrŭ*.
buffalo, *mhais*.
cow, *gā̇*.

dwell, *băsṇā*.
herder of buffaloes, *māhī*.
look for, be obtained, *lăjjhṇā*.
shepherd, *gŭāl*.
woman, wife, *tīmī*.

NORTHERN BILASPURI

NOUNS

Nom., Acc. *ghōṛ-ā*.		-*e*.
Gen.	-*e rā*.	-*e rā*.
Dat., Acc.	-*e jō*.	-*e jō*.
Abl.	-*e tc*.	-*e te*.
Agent	-*ē*.	-*ē*.
Nom., Acc. *ādm-ī*, man.		-*ī*.
Gen.	-*iā rā*.	-*iā rā*.
	etc.	etc.
Agent	-*īē*.	-*īē*.

Nom., Acc. *ghăr*, house.   *ghăr.*
Gen.   *ghără rā.*   *ghără rā.*

Feminine.

Nom., Acc. *mănn-ī*, girl.   *-ī.*
Gen.   *-īā rā.*   *-īā rā.*
Agent   *-īē.*   *-īē.*

It will be noticed that as in so many Simla States dialects the singular is practically the same as the plural.

PRONOUNS

Nom., Acc. *haŭ*, I.   *ăsē̃.*
Gen.   *mērā.*   *mhārā.*
Dat., Acc. *mĭnjō.*   *ăsã̄ jō.*
Abl.   *mātte.*   *ăsã̄ te.*
Agent   *maĩ.*   *āsã̄.*

Nom., Acc. *tŭ.*   *tŭsē̃.*
Gen.   *tērā.*   *tŭsã̄ rā.*
Dat., Acc. *tĭjjō.*   *tŭsã̄ jō.*
Abl.   *tŭtte.*   *tŭsã̄ te.*
Agent   *taĩ.*   *tŭsã̄.*

ēh, this, has Gen. *is rā.*   Agent, *īhnī.*
kyā is what ?

ADVERBS

Nearly the same as Western Bĭlāspŭri.
dōttã̄, is to-morrow.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. masc. *hā*, fem. *hī*; plur. *hē*, fem. *hī.*
Past masc. *thā*, fem. *thī*; plur. masc. *thē*, fem. *thī.*

kărnā, do

Fut. *kărănghā*, fem. *kărănghī*; plur. *kărănghē*, fem. *kărănghī*; also *kărăng* (indeclinable).

Pres. ind. *kără hā*, fem. *kără hī*; plur. *kără hē*, fem. *kără hī.*

Imperf. *kărã thā*, fem. *kărã thī*; plur. *kărã thē*, fem. *kărã thī*.

Past, *kĭttā*, fem. *kĭttī*; plur. *kĭtte*, fem. *kĭttī* (agreeing with object).

Stat. part. *kĭttīrā*, fem. *kĭttīrī*; plur. *kĭttīre*, fem. *kĭttīrī*.

Pres. perf. *kĭttā hā*.

Plup. *kĭttā thā*.

<p style="text-align:center">*dēṇā*, give</p>

Fut. *dēṅghā* or *dēṅg*.

<p style="text-align:center">*jāṇā*, go</p>

Fut. *jāṅghā* or *jāṅg*,

Pres. ind. *jāã hā*.

Past, *gēā*.

Stat. part. *gēīrā*.

Pres. perf. *gēā hā*.

Plup. *gēā thā*.

<p style="text-align:center">*hōṇā*, be, become</p>

Past, *hūā*, *hūā hā*, *hūā thā*.

<p style="text-align:center">*auṇā*, come</p>

Stat. part. *āīrā*.

<p style="text-align:center">*baiṭhṇā*, sit</p>

Stat. part. *baiṭhīrā*.

Other verbs are *dēkhṇā*, see; past, *dēkhĕā*.

bāhṇā, strike; past, *bāhĕā*. This is used always with some feminine word for blow understood, as *ŭs jō bāhī*, struck him (sc. a blow).

lēī jāṇā, take away; like *jāṇā*, go.

lī auṇā, bring; like *auṇā*, come.

NUMERALS

The numerals are the same as in the Western Bīlāspŭr dialect.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary does not appreciably differ from that of other dialects in Bīlāspŭr.

SOUTHERN BILASPURI

Nouns

Nom., Acc. *ghōr-ā.*		*-e.*
Gen.	*-e rā.*	*-čā̃ rā.*
Dat., Acc.	*-e jō.*	*-čā̃ jō.*
Abl.	*-e te.*	*-čā̃ te.*
Agent	*-ē.*	*-ē̃.*

Nom., Acc. *ghăr-*		*ghăr-*
Gen.	*-o rā.*	*-ā̃ rā.*
	etc.	etc.
Agent	*-ē* or *-e ne.*	*-ē̃.*

Nom., Acc. *hāth-ī,* elephant.		*-ī.*
Gen.	*-ie rā.*	*-īā̃ rā.*
Agent	*-īē, -ie ne.*	*-īē̃.*

Feminine.

Nom., Acc. *mŭnn-ī,* daughter, has Gen. *-īā rā.*   Agent *-īā.*

Nom., Acc. *bhaiṇ-*		*bhaiṇ-ā̃.*
Gen.	*-ā rā.*	*-ā̃ rā.*
Agent	*-ā.*	*-ā̃.*

Pronouns

Nom., Acc. *haŭ.*		*ăsē̃.*
Gen.	*mērā.*	*ăsā̃ rā.*
Dat., Acc.	*mĭnjō.*	*ăsā̃ jō.*
Abl.	*mētte.*	*ăsā̃ te.*
Agent	*maĩ.*	*ăsē̃.*

Nom., Acc. *tŭ̃,* thou.		*tŭsē̃.*
Gen.	*tērā.*	*tŭsā̃ rā.*
Dat., Acc.	*tĭjjō.*	*tŭsā̃ jō.*
Abl.	*tĕtte.*	*tŭsā̃ te.*
Agent	*taĩ.*	*tŭsā̃.*

Nom., Acc. *ēh,* this.		*ēh.*
Gen.	*ĭs rā.*	*īhnā̃ rā.*
Dat., Acc.	*ĭs jō.*	*īhnā̃ jō.*
Abl.	*ĭs te.*	*īhnā̃ te.*
Agent	*īhnī.*	*īhne.*

Nom., Acc. *kŭṇ*, who.
Gen.   *kĭs rā.*
Agent   *kīhnī.*

kyā is what?

kŭcch, anything, something.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

ēṛhā, of this kind: and so *tēṛhā, kēṛhā, jēṛhā.*

ĭtnā, so much or many; *tĭtnā*, so much or many (correl.); *kĭtnā*, how much or many? *jĭtnā*, as much or many (rel.). Not cerebral *ṇ* as in Standard dialect.

ADJECTIVES

The rules are as in the Standard dialect.

Comparison.—ăcchā, good; *ĭs te ăcchā*, better than this; *săbbhī te ăcchā*, best of all.

ADVERBS
Time

hŭṇ, now.   *kăl*, to-morrow or yesterday.
tã̄, then.   *părsũ*, day after to-morrow
kădī, when ?   or day before yesterday.
tã̄ jē, when (rel.).   *cauth*, on fourth day for-
ăjj, to-day.   wards or backwards.

Others

kaũ, why ?   *chōṛ*, quickly.

PREPOSITIONS

rā, of.   *gē*, beside, *mēre gē*, beside me.
jō, to.   *nāḷ*, along with; *mēre nāḷ*,
te, from.   with me.

VERBS
Verb Substantive

As in Standard dialect, *hā, hī, hē, hīã̄.*
      „   „   *thā, thī, thē, thīã̄.*

dĭggṇā, fall

Almost as in Standard dialect.

Imperat. *dĭgg*   *dĭggo.*

Fut. *ḍĭggg-ā, -ā -ā, -ē -ē -ē*; fem. *-ī -ī -ī, -ĭã̃ -ĭã̃ -ĭã̃.*

This triple *g* in the future results from the adding of the ending *-gā* to the root *ḍĭgg-*. This tense differs from the Standard dialect.

Pres. cond. *ḍĭggū̃,* etc.

Pres. ind. *ḍĭggū̃ hā,* etc.

Imperf. *ḍĭggū̃ thā.*

Past cond. *ḍĭggdā.*

Past, *ḍĭggĕā*; pres. perf. *ḍĭggĕā hā*; plup. *ḍĭggĕā thā.*

Stat. part. *ḍĭggūrā.*

<center>*hōṇā*, be, become</center>

Fut. *hūṅgā.*

Past, *hūā.*

<center>*āŭṇā*, come (cf. West Panjabi *āwŭṇā*).</center>

Fut. *āŭṅgā.*

Past cond. *āŭndā.*

Past, *āyā.*

<center>*jāṇā*, go</center>

Fut. *jāṅgā.*

Past, *gēā.*

<center>*baiṭhṇā*, sit</center>

Past, *baiṭhĕā.*

Stat. part. *baiṭhūrā.*

<center>*lēṇā*, take</center>

Fut. *lēṅgā.*

Past, *lēā.*

<center>*kărṇā*, do</center>

Past, *kittā* (not *kĭttā*)

khāṇā, eat; *pīṇā*, drink; *dēṇā*, give; *gălāṇā*, speak; *bōlṇā*, speak; *lĕauṇā*, bring; *lēī jāṇā*, take away; *raihṇā*, remain; *mārṇā*, beat, are like the Standard dialect with the necessary changes in fut. and stat. part.

It should be noticed that when the root of a verb ends in a vowel the fut. and past cond. insert an *ṅ* and *n* respectively before the ending.

NUMERALS

The numerals are the same as in the Standard dialect except 9, *năŭ*.

Ability is expressed as in the Standard dialect. See the sentences there.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary calls for little remark. The following words showing a slight difference may be noted :—

boy, *chōkrū*.

buffalo, *mhais*.

goat, *băkkrā*.

shepherd, *băkrŭāḷ*.

sister, *bōbbo*.

The word *băkrŭāḷ* for the more ordinary *băkrāḷ*, etc., reminds us that in Bīlāspŭr and the South of Sŭkēt, the introduction of *ŭ* or *w* before *ā* is common. Thus we have *gŭlŭāb* for *gŭlāb*, rose ; *ŭtărwāī* for *ŭtărāī*, descent ; *cărhwāī* for *cărhāī*, ascent ; *ŭṭhwāyā* for *ŭṭhāyā*, lifted.

DAMI

The dialect of North-East Bīlāspŭr is practically identical with the Standard dialect of Măṇḍī and Sŭkēt. In the declension almost the only difference is that *te* is used for *ge*, from.

Dāmī is spoken in South-East Bīlāspŭr and is almost the same as the dialect of South Bīlāspŭr. The resemblances and differences are indicated below.

NOUNS

The same as Southern Bīlāspŭrī.

PRONOUNS

1st pers. sing. same except abl. *māṭṭe*.

Plur. same except—

Nom., Acc. *ăsĕ*.

Gen.   *mhārā*.

Dat. and Abl. *ăsā jō* and *tĕ*.

2nd pers. same except—

Nom., Acc. *tū.*		Plur. *tusē.*	
Gen.		*tusā rā.*	
Dat., Acc.		*tusā jō.*	
Abl.	*tūttĕ.*	*tusā tĕ.*	
Agent		*tussẽ.*	

3rd pers. pron. the same; inter. and rel. pron. the same.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

Kind :—*ēṛhā,* of this kind, etc., the same.

Amount :—cerebral *ṇ* ; *ĭtṇā,* so much or many ; *tĭtṇā,* so much or many (correl.) ; *kĭtṇā,* how much or many ? *jĭtṇā,* as much or many (rel.).

kĭcch, something, anything.

ADVERBS

Time

ĕbbū, now.	*kădū,* when ?
tã, then.	*tã je,* when (rel.).

Place

The same.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. *hã,* fem. *hĩ*; plur. *hẽ,* fem. *hĩã.*

rŭṛhnā, fall

Fut. *rŭṛh-gā,* fem. *-gī*; plur. masc., *-gē,* fem. *-gĭã.*

Pres. ind. *rŭṛhū hã,* fem. *rŭṛhū hĩ*; plur. masc. *rŭṛhū hẽ,* fem. *rŭṛhū hĩã.*

Imperf. *rŭṛhū thā.*

Stat. part. *rŭṛhūrā.*

For the pres. ind. and imperf. the following is often used with no real difference of meaning, it ought properly to express habit.

rŭṛhā kărū hã, fem. *rŭṛhā kărū hĩ,* etc.

So also *khāyā kărū hã,* I eat.

hōṇā, be, become (the same)

auṇā, come

Fut. *auṅgā* or *auṅghā*.

Stat. part. *āūrā*.

jāṇā, go

Fut. *jāṅghā*.

Stat. part. *jāūrā*.

Past cond. *jāhŭndā*.

The verbs *kŭṭṭṇā*, beat; *khāṇā*, eat; *pīṇā*, drink; *dēṇā*, give; *gălāṇā*, speak; *bōlṇā*, speak; *kărṇā*, do, are conjugated as in Southern Bilāspŭrī.

NUMERALS

The numerals are the same except 9, *nau*.

Ability.—Ability may be expressed as in the Standard dialect, but the following method of expressing it is also found :—

mēre bolle ēh kămm nĩh hŭndā, I cannot do this work.

mēre bolle nĩh lĭkhī hŭndā, I cannot write.

mēre nĩh jāhŭndā, I cannot go.

The last example is notable in that the participle is used like the organic pass. part. and yet is the ordinary active participle. It differs from the examples given under the Standard dialect where the logical object is the nominative of the sentence.

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is the same. Occasionally a trifling difference may be detected as in *pūt*, son ; *dhīū*, daughter.

HANDURI (EAST NALAGARH)

NOUNS

Sing., Nom., Acc. *ghōr-ā*, horse.

Gen.	-*e rā*.
Dat., Acc.	-*e jō*.
Abl.	-*e te*.
Agent	-*ē*.

Plur. the same.

Sing., Nom., Acc. *băld*, ox.
          Gen.   *băldā rā*.
          Dat., Acc. *băldā jō*.
          Abl.   *băldā te*.
          Agent   *băldē*.

Plur. the same.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom., Acc. *mŭnn-ī*, girl.		Nom., Acc. *mŭnn-īā*.	
Gen.	-*īā rā*, etc.	Gen.	-*īā rā*.
Agent	-*īē*.	Agent	-*īē*.
Nom., Acc. *baihṇ-*, sister.		Nom., Acc. *baihṇ-ā*.	
Gen.	-*ā rā*.	Gen.	-*ā rā*.
Agent	-*ā*.	Agent	-*ā*.

PRONOUNS

Nom., Acc. *haũ*, I.		*āsse*.	
Gen.	*mērā*.	*mhārā*.	
Dat.	*mŭnjō*.	*āssā jō*.	
Abl.	*mētte*.	*āssā te*.	
Agent	*maĩ*.	*āssē*.	
Nom., Acc. *tũ̄*.		*tũsse*.	
Gen.	*tērā*.	*tũssā̃ rā*.	
Dat.	*tŭjjō*.	*tũssā jō*.	
Abl.	*tū tē*.	*tũssā te*.	
Agent	*taĩ*.	*tũssē*.	

In that part of East Nālāgārh which lies to the east of the mountain range the following difference is found in the above two pronouns :—

    mā khe, to me.   *mã te*, from me.
    tā khe, to thee.   *tã te*, from thee.

Nom., Acc. *ēh*, this.		*ēh*.	
Gen.	*ĕs rā*.	*īhnā rā*.	
	etc.	etc.	
Agent	*ĭnī*.	*īhne*.	

Fem. sing.: Gen. *ĕssā rā*, etc.   Agent, *ĕssē*.

sē, that.   Gen. *těs rā*, etc.   Fem. *těssǎ rā*, etc., like *ēh*, this.

kyā, what?

kǔcch, something, anything.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

ēhṛā, of this kind; *tēhṛā*, of that kind; *kēhṛā*, of what kind? *jēhṛā*, of which kind (rel.).

ǐtnā, so much or many; *tǐtnā*, so much or many (correl.); *kǐtnā*, how much or many? *jǐtnā*, as much or many (rel.).

ADJECTIVES

Comparison.—*ǎcchā*, good; *ēt tě ǎcchā*, better than this; *sǎb tě ǎcchā*, better than all, best.

ADVERBS

Time

ēbbū, now.

tēbbe, then.

kǎdī, when?

jēbbe, when (rel.).

ǎjj, to-day.

kǎl, to-morrow, yesterday.

pǎrsū, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday.

cauthe, fourth day forward or backward.

Place

ētthī, here.

tētthī, there.

kēttī, where?

jētthī, where (rel.).

ūndhe, downwards.

ūbhe, upwards.

also *chōr*, quickly.

PREPOSITIONS

gē, beside; *munj gē*, beside me; (beyond the Range *mǎ̃ kāē* is used).

rā, of.

jō, to.

sǎtthe, along with; *mēre sǎtthe*, with me.

te, from.

VERBS

Verb Substantive

Pres. *hē̃, hē, hē, hē̃, hē, hē* (*haĩ* and *hai* are also found).

Past, *thā*, fem. *thī*; plur. *thē*, fem. *thī*.

<div align="center">karnā, do</div>

Imperat.	*kăr.*	*kăro.*
Fut.	*kărū̃gā.*	*kărū̃ge.*
	kărgā.	*kărge.*
	kărgā.	*kărge.*
Pres. cond.	*kărū̃.*	*kărū̃.*
	kărō.	*kărō.*
	kărō.	*kărō.*

Pres. ind. *kărū̃ hẽ, kăro hai, kăro hē, kărū̃ hẽ, kăro hē, kăro hē.*

Imperf. *kărū̃ thā* (fem. *thī*), *kăro thā, kăro thā, kărū̃ thē* (fem. *thī*), *kăro thē, kăro thē.*

Past, *kĭttā.*

Conj. part. *kărīke*, having done.

kărnā shows the future for a verb with root ending in a consonant. If it ends in a vowel (see *jāṇā*) *ṅ* is inserted in 2 and 3 sing. and plur.

<div align="center">jāṇā, go</div>

Fut. *jāū̃gā, jāṅgā, jāṅgā, jāū̃ge, jāṅge, jāṅge* (fem. *-gī*).

Past, *gā*, fem. *gī* ; plur. *gē*, fem. *gī.*

Stat. part. *jāūrā*, in the state of having gone.

Conj. part. *jāīke.*

<div align="center">auṇā, come</div>

Stat. part. *āūrā.*

Conj. part. *āīke.*

<div align="center">hōṇā, be, become</div>

Fut. *hūṅgā.*

Past, *hūā.*

<div align="center">khāṇā, eat</div>

Past, *khādhā.*

Stat. part. *khāūrā.*

<div align="center">pīṇā, drink</div>

Past, *pĭttā.*

Stat. part. *pīūrā.*

līauṇā, bring ; *lēijāṇā*, take away, are like *auṇā* and *jāṇā* respectively.

Ability :—

    mã te (mētte) něhĩ pǎrhdī ēh kǐtāb, I cannot read this book.

    mã te (mētte) něhĩ pǎrhdā, I cannot read.

pǎrhdā is used as an organic pass. part.

NUMERALS

The numerals are as in the Standard dialect.

VOCABULARY

As in Dāmī.

THE ARGOT OF THE QALANDAR

The Qalandar are a tribe of nomads who make their living by conjuring and showing performing bears, monkeys, and goats. As a rule they live exclusively in tents and wander about from place to place, but one section of them, known to me, have built a small village in which some of them have houses. With the exception of the headman and his family, they use the village merely as their headquarters, and live their nomadic life as before. They have the wild, bold, interesting appearance characteristic of nomads, and their women are of a gipsy type. They have many horses and are fearless riders, generally riding bareback. They keep savage dogs to guard their property, and one has always to stand at a distance and ask for an escort to protect one from these animals. The larger monkeys are very fierce, but they are always kept tied up. The Qalandar have a peculiar walk by which they may easily be recognized. They walk very straight and rise on their toes as they move silently over the ground. In spite of their appearance of poverty they frequently possess large sums of money both in cash and in women's ornaments. On one occasion the wife of one of the men in the village above-mentioned absconded, taking with her ornaments or money to the value of no less than Rs. 1,200 (£120). She and the money were secured some months afterwards. Last winter (1915–16) the headman celebrated the decease of his father who had died two years previously. He gave an entertainment lasting a week. Two brilliant acetylene lamps lit up the scene, crowds of people came and went all day. The total cost was estimated at Rs. 2,000 (£200).

(*Note.*—Since the above was written the owner of the land has resumed possession, and the village is now a ruin.)

Owing to their free open-air life cases of epidemic disease are rare. They live in a district in which

bubonic plague has been very bad for years, yet I have not heard of a single case among them. Though generally happy tempered they are apt to be violent when roused, and they have fits of uncontrolled wrath towards their wives or daughters, who on such occasions are in danger of physical injury. They are very much averse to invoking the aid of the law in their quarrels. In order to settle disputes they have truly remarkable councils in which all the men have a say. They sit round in a circle on the ground and debate the matter under dispute. To one accustomed to the pandemonium which results from any attempt on the part of ordinary Panjabis to settle a quarrel, when all speak and shout and gesticulate at the same time, the quietness and orderliness of a Qalandar council is astonishing. Each man is allowed to speak uninterrupted. He may speak for twenty minutes or more at a time, but he is listened to in perfect silence. A speaker generally emphasizes his points by throwing little stones or bits of grass on to the ground, each stone or bit of grass marking a paragraph in his speech.

They claim to be Jăṭts by caste and give the following account of their origin :—On one occasion a famous Săyyĭd, called Phăttū Shāh, was passing their ancestral home, the village of Sainthăl in the Gūjrāt district. His bullock cart stuck in the mud outside the village. He sent a message to the villagers requesting help in extricating the cart. The villagers, i.e. the ancestors of the Qalandar, were engaged in an entertainment watching a nautch and listening to songs along with their own private Săyyĭd, and they slighted the request of the strange Săyyĭd. He accordingly cursed them in these words :—

wăjjăṇ wāje ḍhaiṇ dărwāze gae Sainthăl săṇe Ḵhăwāze
(let the instruments play, let the doors fall : gone is Sainthăl along with its Săyyĭd. Ḵhăwāza or Ḵhăwāja is sometimes used of Săyyĭds who come from Arabia).

Since that time, they say, they have been condemned to live a nomadic life. Their village fell down and they have never again been able to engage in agriculture.

The Qalandar (in Panjabi Kălăndăr) have no dialect of their own. They employ ordinary Panjabi with a peculiar accent. Thus they never use a cerebral *l*. To disguise their meaning from outsiders they (1) employ secret words, (2) make changes in Panjabi words. These disguises are in daily use and are familiar to the smallest children. The words will be seen in the accompanying vocabulary. By far the commonest of the changes in words are produced by the introduction of the syllable *-īp*. Occasionally *-ēsrī* and *-ăllū* are also used.

-īp is employed almost exclusively with monosyllabic or, still more commonly, with disyllabic words, which have the accent on the first syllable. *-īp* always carries the accent. The following examples will show how Panjabi words are treated :—

PANJABI	QALANDAR
raihṇā, remain.	*rāhīpṇā*.
khĭccṇā, pull.	*khĭcīpṇā*.
ŭrã, hither.	*ŭrīpã*.
mă̆jjh, buffalo.	*mă̆jhīp*.
jhă̆llā, mad.	*jhă̆līpā*.
ă̆je, yet.	*ă̆jīpe*.
mă̆rīã, weak (women).	*mă̆rīpīã*.
būhā, door.	*bŭhīpā*.

sărīã Kălăndărnīã khĭccăngīã, all the Qalandar women will pull, becomes *sărīpīã Fŭkrīã khĭcīpăngīã*.

In the word *sălpām* for *sălām*, salutation, *p* is substituted for *-īp*.

In a few words *-ēsrī* is used, thus, *gănēsrī*, sugarcane, from *gănnā*; *păgēsrī*, turban, from *păgg*; *wălēsrī*, hair, from *wăl*; *ă̆gēsrī*, fire, from *ă̆gg*.

-ăllū is added in some of the numerals, as *pănjăllū*,

five; *sătăllū*, seven; *ăthăllū*, eight; *nŭăllū* or *năwăllū*, nine; *dăsăllū*, ten.

It will be noticed that a considerable number of their words are Persian or Persian slightly altered; thus we have *pĭjăr*, father; *măjăr*, mother; *bĭlādăr*, brother; *shăgă*, dog; *khărkī*, ass; *shīr*, milk; *gădăm*, corn; *ărdă*, flour; *yăk*, one; *khānă*, house, tent; *shăb*, evening; *gŭshăn*, hungry; *aishã*, he, she, they, these; *ōshã*, he, she, they, those; *băshăr*, very, much; *khŭrd*, eat; *tīs*, drink; *gĭr*, take; *kŭn*, do; *dīd*, see, look.

fŭkrā, poor man, Qalandar, and *shămăn*, oil, are Arabic, probably borrowed through Persian.

When a word has been incorporated it is treated as a native word; thus from *bĭlādăr*, brother, we make *bĭlādărnī*, sister; from the Arabic plural *fŭkrā* (Ar. *fŭqărā*), used as a singular, is made the feminine *fŭkrī*.

hĭtṇā, sit, with a pres. part. means to be doing at the moment; *cĭshdā hĭtĕā e*, he is at the moment drinking.

The pronouns *măshã*, I; *tăshã*, thou, you; *aishã*, he, she, they; *ōshã*, he, she, they (remote); *kăshã*, who; *kăsh*, what; *kăsha*, anything, something, are indeclinable. The ordinary Panjabi prepositions are added to them, as *măshã nã*, to me; *tăshã kolō* (for *koḷō*), from you.

The following passage given in (1) the Qalandar dialect, (2) Panjabi, and (3) English, will illustrate their way of talking when desirous of disguising their meaning:—

kălīp   măshã   Fŭkrĕã   dī dĕrhī rămĕā sã, ōshã de
kăll   maĩ Kălăndărã de pĩṇḍ   gēā   sã, ŏhnã de
yesterday   I   K.   of village went was, them of

lăstăr,   shăge,   dăḍḍe   dīde săṇ. Othīne ĭkĭp wăḍĭpā
băndăr,   kŭtte, ghōre dĭṭṭhe săṇ. Ŏtthe   ĭkk   wăḍḍā
monkeys,   dogs,   horses   seen were. There   one   big

lăstăr   sī, ōshã dī sĭssī rĭhăṇ hŭc rămī sī. Măshã
băndăr sī,   ŏh dā sĭr khărāb ho   gēā sī. Maĩ
monkey was, him of head bad become gone was. By-me

păchīpĕā "aishā nŭ kăshā nŭkhārĕā"? Oshā
pŭcchĕā "ēs nŭ kīs mārĕā"? Ohnā
was-asked "this to by-whom was-beaten"? By-them

ăkhīpĕā "kăshā na nŭkhārĕā, ēshā nŭ tămāshā
ākhĕā "kise nĕhī mārĕā, ēs nŭ tămāshā
was-said "by-anyone not was-beaten, this to fun for-

dĭdaune gīr răme sā, ĭkīp shăge wĭdhīpĕā
wĭkhāṇ lai gae sā, ĭkkī kŭtte wĭddhĕā
causing-to-see taking gone were, one dog-by was-bitten

hĭṭke." Ĭkīp Fŭkre măshā nāl hĭkait
baihke (paike)." Ĭkkī Kălăndăr mēre nāl gŭll
having-attacked." One K.-by me with matter

kŭnī:— "Măshā dī Fŭkrī rĭhāṇ hŭc
kītī:— "mērī Kălăndărnī moī-hoī hō
was-made:— "Me of wife dead becoming

rămī e." Dŭjīpe ăkhīpĕā "hōr Fŭkrī
geī e." Dŭjje ākhĕā "hōr Kălăndărnī
gone is." Second-by was-said "another wife

lăbhīpēgā." Cŭmŭ pănjăllŭ Fŭkre măntā
lăbbhēgā." Cār pănj Kălăndăr rŏṭī
he-will-find." Four five K. loaves

khŭrdde sāṇ, tĕ ārbā cīshde sāṇ, pĭjăr, măjăr,
khānde sāṇ, te pāṇī pīnde sāṇ, peō, mă,
eating were, & water drinking were, father, mother,

dŭmŭ ṭĕṭke, trŭmŭ ṭēṅgṇĭā, sărīpe gădăm dā
dō pŭttăr, trai dhĭā, sāre kăṇăk dī
two sons, three daughters, all wheat of

găc khŭrdde hĭṭe sāṇ.
rŏṭī khānde baiṭhe (pae) sāṇ.
food eating seated were (i.e. were at the moment eating).

VOCABULARY

People

pĭjăr, father ; Persian, *pĭdăr*.

măjăr, mother ; Pers. *mādăr*.

bĭlādăr, brother, Pers. *bĭrādăr*.

bĭlādărnī, sister.

băc, son ; Hindi, *băcca*.

țēțkā, son.

țēṅgnā, son.

kōckī, daughter.

țēțkī, daughter.

țĕṅgnī, daughter.

chōbrā, boy ; Hin. *chōkrā* ; Laihndī, *chōhrā*.

chōbrī, girl.

țhōkhṛā, old man.

hūddā, f. *hūddī* ; Jat, farmer.

sĭttā, ordinary word for non-Qalandar, but not used of low-caste man.

sĭttī, f. of above, often used for wife in speaking to or of non-Qalandar.

lăkăndăr, Qalandar ; f. the same.

fŭkrā, poor man, Qalandar ; Urdu, *făqīr* (Arabic, plur. *făqărā*) ; f. *fŭkrī*.

rĭṛhā, Cūhṛā.

bădīpĭā, serpent charmer ; Sā-sī *bādĭā*.

* gaim*, thief.

Animals

gābbā, bull, etc.

gābbī, cow.

faisăl-ā, f. -*ī*, buffalo.

pāḍḍ-ā, f. -*ī*, buffalo (used in Jaipur).

măjhĭp, female buffalo (from Panj. *măjjh*).

ḍăḍḍ-ā, f. -*ī*, horse.

shăg-ā, f. -*ī*, dog ; Pers. *săg*.

gŭlūr-ā, f. -*ī*, puppy.

khărkī, ass ; Pers. *khăr*.

lăstăr, f. *lăstrī*, monkey.

khrĭcch, bear ; from Panj. *rĭcch*.

bŭjn-ā, f. -*ī*, goat.

lămkănn-ā, f. -*ī*, hare, rabbit (Panj. *lămmā*, long ; *kănn*, ear).

Food

lāhm, m., meat.

ărbā, m., water ; Pers. *āb*.

mănt, f., bread, a loaf ; plur. *māntā*.

găc, m., food.

hăntī, f., bread, a loaf.

shīr, m., milk ; Pers. *shīr*.

kănd, m., sugar, *gŭr*.

lăsăī, f., buttermilk ; Panj. *lăssī*.

shămăṇ, m., ghi ; Arab. *shămăn*, oil.

kŭfl, m., rice, barley.

gădăm, f., corn ; Pers. *găndăm*.

ărdā, m., flour ; Pers. *ărdā*.

nĭmăk, m., salt ; Ur. *nĭmăk*.

lail, m., wine, spirits : Panj. *lăl*, red.

gănēsrī, f., sugarcane ; Panj. *gănnā*.

gŭlŭrā, m., sugarcane.

MONEY, NUMERALS

yăk, one ; Pers. *yăk*.

ĭkĭp, one ; from Panj. *ĭkk*.

dŭmŭ, two.

trĭmŭ, three.

cŭmŭ, four.

pănjăllŭ, five.

chĭmū, six.

chĭllŭ, six.

sătăllŭ, seven.

ăthăllŭ, eight.

nŭăllŭ, nawăllŭ, nine.

dăsăllŭ, ten.

bīstā, twenty.

wāhd, f., rupee.

băstā, m., rupee.

chĭll, f., rupee (gamblers' word).

thĭppī, f., pice.

cĭppī, f., pice.

mūl, money to be recovered.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

nārī, f., shoe.

păgēsrī, f., turban ; Panj. *păgg*.

lĭn, f., cloth.

shŭrtā, m., shirt ; Panj. *kŭrtā*.

ăgēsrī, f., fire ; Panj. *ăgg*.

tăndā, m., fire (used in Sindh).

dhūfā, m., huqqa.

sărnāī, f., huqqa.

hăfū, m., tobacco.

kăthkī, f., stick ; Panj. *kăth*, wood.

lărgī, f., stick.

dăndā găŭnā, m., stick ; Panj. *dăndā*.

kăthīpī, f., saddle ; from Panj. *kăthī*.

OTHER COMMON NOUNS

haibăr, f., thing.

dērhī, f., village.

kăthīpā, m., house ; Panj. *kōthī*.

khānā, m., house, tent ; Pers. *khāna*.

jŭgŭllā, m., land.

kăcīpăr, m., mud ; Ur. *kīcăr*.

kŭēlā, m., well ; Ur. *kūă*.

sĭssī, f., head ; Siṇā *sĭsŭ* Hindi *sīs*.   [foot.

păbbā, m., foot ; Panj., part of

wălēsrī, f., hair ; Panj. *wăl*.

kāo, m., grass ; Panj. *kāhī*. reedgrass.

shăb, f., evening ; Pers. *shăb*.

nārā, m., name ; Panj. *nā̄*.

hĭkait, f., matter, word, thing ; Ur. *hĭkāyăt*, story.

yāī, f., *zāī*, f., abuse, *gālī*.

sălpăm, m., salutation ; from *sălām*.

chōk, m., accusation in law court.

părăkht, f., appeal.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

rās, f., justice ; perhaps from *hăqq răsī*, doing justice.

bērāsī, f., injustice ; *be*, privative and above.

gŭshăn, hunger, thirst ; Pers. *gurisna*, hungry.

bhărkī, f., thirst.

gaimī, f., theft.

PRONOUNS

măshā̄, I.

tăshā̄, thou, you.

ōshā̄, he, that, she, it, they, those ; Pers. *ōshā̄*, those.

aishā̆, he, she, this, it, they, these ; Pers. *ēshā̆*, these.

kāshā̆, who? anyone.

kăsh, what ?

hāmū, we.

kăshā̆, something, anything, gen. with neg.

ADJECTIVES

kălā̆ (indecl.), good.

kălātŭr (indecl.), good.

sĭggŭ, good.

jautā, good, rich, etc.

nĭkmā, little ; Panj. *nĭkkā*.

rĭhăṇ, bad, dead (indecl.).

ADVERBS

ĕthīne, here ; Panj. *ētthe*.

ŏthīne, there ; Panj. *ōtthe*.

kăthīne, where ? Panj. *kĭtthe*.

bădŭkke wēle, to-morrow ; Panj. *wădde wĕle*.

băshăr, very, many ; Pers. *bĭsyăr*.

āre, yes.

kăsha nā, not at all.

VERBS

khŭrdṇā, eat ; Pers. *khŭrdăn*.

cīshtṇā, drink ; Kĭṅṭhălī *cīsh*, water.

ṭīsṇā, drink ; Pers. *tĭshna*, thirsty.

rămṇā, go.

ăcṇā, come.

gīrnā, take ; Pers. *gĭrĭftăn*, root *gĭr*.

gīr ăcṇā, bring (*lē ānā*).

gīr rămṇā, take away (*lē jānā*).

kŭnnā, do ; Pers. root *kŭn*, do.

dhārnā, give.

hĭṭnā, sit, attack (of dog).

dīdṇā, see, look ; Pers. *dĭd*.

ṭăggăṛnā, seize ; Panj. *phăggăṛnā*.

jăddṇā, *yăddṇā*, beat.

nŭkhārnā, beat.

nŭkkhărnā, die.

hŭcṇā, become.

rĭhăṇ hŭcṇā, die.

rămā hŭcṇā, go away ; see *rămṇā*.

khĭkkhṇā, laugh.

rauṇ kŭnnā, take away.

khṛŭccṇā, stand.

dhrĭjjṇā, fear.

rībhrĭjṇā, get wet ; Panj. *bhĭjjṇā*.

bŭlpăṇā, call ; from *bŭlāṇā*.

bĭṛkṇā, rebuke, get angry with.

cauhṇā, ask ; Panj. *cāhṇā*, desire.

lăbhīpṇā, get, obtain ; from Panj. *lăbbhṇā*.

chōk lŭāṇā, bring case against.

hĭkait kŭnnī, tell, relate, speak.

INTERJECTION

dhrōī, *dhărpōī*, to show astonishment.

THE SECRET WORDS OF THE QASAI (KASAI)

The following vocabulary contains words used by those Panjabi Qăsāī who do not kill cows. It is possible that Hindostani Qasai use a different set of words, and an interesting question arises as to how far cow-killing Qasai differ in this respect from those who kill only sheep and goats. These Qasai call themselves *mēkṇ-sĭkkhū* (from *mēkṇī*, goat) as opposed to *bhăkkăr-sĭkkhū* (from *bhăkkăr*, bull, buffalo). One would like to know whether the use of secret words is increasing or decreasing. There is no doubt that some Qasai are far better acquainted with them than others. It is useful to compare the secret vocabularies of different communities such as Qasais, Gamblers, Qălăndărs, Sāsīs, and Cūhṛās, but the comparison yields fewer points of resemblance than one would anticipate.

The Arabic and Persian words are worthy of attention. It is remarkable that these words are found in the vocabulary of an ignorant people, when, at the same time, they are not employed in ordinary Panjabi. The Persian words given above in the Qălăndăr vocabulary should be compared. I have ventured to suggest some derivations. The etymology of all secret words is worthy of investigation.

VOCABULARY

HUMAN BEINGS

Kāndhū, Hindu (Hindu with *k* before it).

bŭṭ, Jat, farmer.

bŭṭṇī, f., of do.

lālkā, Cūhṛā (from Lāl Bēg, the saint of the Cūhṛās).

sĭkkhū, Qasai; cf. their word for knife, *sĭkkhăṇ*. Is there any connexion with Sikkhs?

bhăkkăr-sĭkkhū, cow-killing Qasai.

mēkṇ-sĭkkhū, sheep or goat-killing Qasai.

T

gaimb, *gaimbā*, thief; see
  gaimbī.

lēṇ, woman.

lēṇkrā, dissolute man (from
  lēṇ, woman; cf. Panjabi
  rǎṇī, dissolute, from *rǎnn*,
  woman).

bǐlǎk, literate man.

NUMERALS

ǎkēl, one; cf. Kashmiri *ǎkh*,
  Urdu *ēk*, *ǎkēlā*, alone.

jauṛ, two; cf. Urdu *jōṛā*, pair.

tǎlā, three; Arabic *s̤ǎlās̤*, pro-
  nounced *tǎlāta*, *tlēti*, etc.

rūbā, *ǎrbā*, four; Ar. *ǎrbǎ'*.

khǎmmǎs, five; Ar. *khǎms*.

hǎft, seven; Persian.

MONEY

ghīlā, m., rupee.

nǐmmī, f., eight annas (half a
  rupee; Pers. *nīm*, half).

bōḍī, twenty rupees, eight
  annas.

rūddīā, m., pice (? Urdu *rǎddī*,
  rejected, worthless).

nǐshīā, m., pice (? *na*, not,
  shai, thing).

FOOD

pōhl, meat.

khǎdēlī, *khǎnēlī*, f., bread, loaf.

sǐrkā, m., milk; ? Pers. *shīr*,
  Urdu *sǐrkā*, vinegar.

cǐt kǎlā, m., milk; Panj. *cǐttā*,
  white.

nǎṇḍ, water.

sǐrkī, f., buttermilk; see *sǐrkā*.

mǐṭhkā, coarse sugar; Cūhṛā
  mǐṭkā; Panj. *mǐṭṭhā*, sweet.

phōklā, flour.

kǔṇǎkṇā, m., rice.

dhǔwākhā, m., tobacco; Urdu
  dhūā̃, smoke; Qǎlǎṇdǎr
  dhūfā, huqqa.

cǐt, ghi; Panj. *cǐttā*, white;
  cf. *cǐt kǎlā*, above.

VERBS

shǐḍṇā, *shǔrṇā*, eat.

ǎprṇā, come: Cūhṛā *ǎbrṇā*;
  Sãsī, *ǎsrṇā*; Panj. *ǎppǎrṇā*,
  arrive.

tǐbṇā, look.

ǎkhwǎrṇā, say; Panj. *ākhṇā*.

bhēṛṇā, give.

sōhdṇā, give.

wǎkkǎṛṇā, *wǎccǎṛṇā*, take.

sǔṇwǎṛṇā, hear; Panj. *sǔṇṇā*;
  for the form cf. *ǎkhwǎṛṇā*,
  above.

shǔdauṇā, tell, relate.

ǔkǎsṇā, run away.

ghǎrṇā, beat, strike.

thaiṅg raihṇā, keep quiet; cf.
  Sãsī *thauṅkṇā*, sit.

gǎggī kǎrnī, report about,
  "tell on."

lāpṇā, slaughter an animal for
  food.

ANIMALS

bhǎkkǎr, *bhǎkkrā*, bull, buffalo;
  f. *bhǎkkǎr*.

bhǎkkārā, ram; f. *bhǎkkārī*;
  cf. Panj. *bākrā*, goat.

mēkṇā, *maikṇā*, goat; f. *mēkṇī*,
  maikṇī (onomatopoetic).

PARTS OF BODY

rāsī, f., head ; Ar. *rās*.

găḍāwā, lower half of leg.

lĭprī, skin ; Cūhṛā *līprā*.

khălēndărī, f., liver.

tŭppī, f., fat from stomach.

OTHER NOUNS, ADJECTIVES

năkāt, worthless, bad ; see *năkātī*.

jēdlā, jĭddlā, good, fine. Used also of important persons and hence of any person under observation (? Ar. *jĭddăn*).

gaimbī, f., theft ; Cūhṛā *gaimī* ; Sãsī do. ; Qălăndăr *gaimī*.

năkātī, f., abuse, lying, worthlessness ; see *năkāt* above.

găp, f., matter ; cf. colloquial use of *găp* with same meaning in Eastern Persian, i.e. Urdu *bāt*, and contrast Panj. use (mere story, untrue statement).

gauṇā, used in phrase *gauṇe năl*, cheaply.

bŭrkṇā, m., huqqa ; Cūhṛā and Sãsī *bŭrkṇā* ; gamblers, *bāṛkā*.

trŭpṇī, f., shoe.

pămbā, m., cloth ; Pers. *pŭmba*, cotton.

ghŭsrū, m., thin mattress.

sĭkkhăṇ, knife.

rēs, m., 2 lb. (*sēr* inverted).

phăṇī, wood, stick, bone.

THE SECRET WORDS OF PANJABI GAMBLERS

The words here given form part of the vocabulary commonly called *jŭārīā dī bōlī*, the gamblers' language, though they are used by evildoers in general. Probably in the Panjab thieves are always gamblers. It would be worth while ascertaining how widespread the use of these words is. They correspond in a measure to thieves' slang in Britain, and just as in Britain, perfectly respectable people, especially schoolboys, are sometimes acquainted with the commonest of the thieves' terms, so amongst schoolboys and others in India a similar knowledge prevails, confined, of course, to a very few of the commonest words. As a rule, if a man knows more than three or four of the terms one may put him down as a doubtful character.

VOCABULARY

HUMAN BEINGS

sīṭ, woman, girl.

chāwā, boy; cf. gipsy *cavo*, boy; Sāsī *cawal*, rascal.

gŭṇḍā, thief, gambler.

nausrīya, great gambler.

kărū, great winner at cards, one who takes a victim.

dhŭr (always used in the f.), victim, male or female, prospective or actual.

ṭhŭllā, police inspector; Kāṅgṛī *ṭhŭllā*; Nepālī *ṭhŭlo*, big (a gipsy word).

găṇḍā, policeman (? Panj. *găṇḍā*, filthy).

MONEY

bhīmṭā, m., rupee; cf. Cūhṛā *bhīmṭā*, do.

găḍḍā, m., rupee.

kauḍḍā, m., rupee; Panj. *kauḍḍī*; Ur. *kauṛī*, shell.

dămṛī, f., rupee.

ṭhīkrī, f., rupee; cf. Panj. *ṭhīkrī*, bit of earthenware.

chĭllăṛ, m., rupee; Panj. *chĭllăṛ*, rind, husk; *chĭll*, f., rupee.

ṭāhlī, f., eight anna bit.

māsā, m., four anna bit; Panj. *māsā*, small weight.

răttī, f., two anna bit; Panj. *răttī*, still smaller weight.

sārī, f., one anna.

ăddhī, f., two pice bit.

phŭṭṭī, f., pice.

ăddhī sārī, f., two rupees.

VERBS

cāmṇā, look; Cūhṛā *cāmṇā*, do.

răm jāṇā, run away; Qălăndăr *rămṇā*, go.

ḍāk hō jāṇā, run away (from speed of *ḍāk*).

phŭṭṭ jāṇā, run away; Ur. *phūṭnā*, burst out.

rămāṇā, steal; causal of *rămṇā*, see *răm jāṇā* above.

saint laiṇā, steal (? Panj. *saint*, sign, signal).

tīr kărnā, steal (? Ur. *tīr*, arrow).

khăḍḍī lauṇā, break into house.

phănk hō jāṇā, be cleared out, lose one's all in gambling.

ḍāk kărnā, throw cards quickly as in three card trick; cf. *ḍāk hō jāṇā* above.

ADJECTIVE

khār, angry at being defeated; cf. Panj. *khŭār*, in straits.

COMMON NOUNS

būṛkā, m., huqqa (onomato-poetic); cf. *būṛknā*, do., used by Sāsīs, Cūhṛās, and Qasais.

ṭhōkăr, f., shoe; cf. Ur. *ṭhōkăr*, stumbling block.

băṅglā, m., turban.

bărūd, cloth.

ṭhīkăr, vessel; cf. Panj. *ṭhīkrī*, bit of earthenware.

nauhndăr, property.

ṭĭṇd, purse; Panj. *ṭĭṇd*, earthenware vessel on Persian wheel.

săndhēwā, m., housebreaking "jimmy".

khrōṭ, lock.

sĭrā, m., head; Panj. *sĭr*, head, and *sĭrā*, top end.

pătrī, f., card; Panj. *păttăr*. leaf; Gipsy *patrin*, do.

phŭl, m., die, dice.

gauṇā, m., hollow in throat formed by long practice where thieves conceal money. They can conceal up to four or five rupees.