

GURKHALI  
MANUAL.

By  
G. W. P. MONEY,  
*Captain, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.*





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## FOREWORD.

Since joining a Gurkha Regiment, I in common with others have found the scarcity of books on Khaskura a great disadvantage to the study of the language. For some years I have been collecting notes for myself and I have now embodied these notes in a small book at the instigation of some of my friends, in the hope that they may be of use to officers joining Gurkha regiments.

I have not touched on Limbu or Raikura, and men from Eastern Nepal will probably use different Khaskura words to those which are shown here. The words in this vocabulary are all used by men of Central Nepal, from where the bulk of Gurkhas in our army are recruited.

I fear mistakes will be found, especially in the Gurungkura, because this dialect is difficult to write, as the pronunciation is intricate and many words appear identical.

Further, the dialect differs in different parts of the country. For instance, certain Gurungs from Lamjung call a bone "nogri," while a Gurung from Kaski speaks of it as "riba," and in all probability will have no clearer idea of what a "nogri" is than the Sultan of Turkey or Henry the VIII.

I do not think intricacies of grammar and syntax are necessary for officers talking to Gurkha ranks, and so I have not included them in this book.

In every cantonment there is a "line bāt," or local argot, which does not come into the province of these notes, and every regiment has its own translation for such words as "plain clothes," "night duties," etc.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to many Gurkha ranks whose patience has enabled me to draw up these notes, and I would also like to thank in anticipation many officers, with a better knowledge of the language than myself, for the corrections and criticisms which I hope they will send, to enable me to improve this small book which I now place with diffidence in the hands of the printers.

*April, 1917.*



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# THE ALPHABET.

This is just the same as the Deva Nagri:—

## VOWELS.

(a) Initial or after a vowel.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ॠ ऌ ॡ ऐ औ अं अः  
 a ā i ī u ū ṛi ri liri liri e ai o au ang aha

these do not often occur.

(b) Medial or final forms.

।	ि	ी	ु	ू	े	ै	ो	ौ	ं	ः	
as in											
क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	के	कै	को	कौ	कं	कः
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	ke	kai	ko	kau	kang	kaha

*Note.*—The vowel i (ि) is written *before* the letter it comes after. In English Gurkhali Vocabulary long *a* and long *i* is marked, short *a* and *i* is unmarked, short *a* being pronounced as the *u* in *bun*, *but*, etc., and long *a* as the *a* in *father*.

## CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ					
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	ch	chh	j or z	jh	ñ					
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न					
ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n					
प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	ह	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ
p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	w	sh	kh or sh	h	chhe	tra	gna

*Note*—*b* is written ष not ब often in Nepal and *w* is written व.

Compound letters are made by joining singles together omitting part of one (usually the first one) or both:—

क्ख	क्य	क्त	क्ख	ग्घ	ग्न	ग्व	त्त्व	प्प	त्त	श्श	व्य
kkh	ky	kt	khw	gdh	gn	gw	tw	pp	tt	shl	wy
श्श	प्प	न्य	न्ध	ब्ब	ब्ज	द्म	दय	द्व	द्ग		
shṭh	pl	py	nt	ndh	bb	bj	dma	dya	dwa	dga	

*Compounds from n and r.*

R. The sign <sup>ˆ</sup> above a consonant shows that *r* is combined with the consonant and *before* it.

The sign <sup>ˆ</sup> on a consonant shows that *r* is combined with the consonant and *after* it.

N. The sign <sup>ˆ</sup> above a consonant shows that *n* is combined with the consonant that follows it, e.g. :—


मँ र्जँ नँ बँ ब्र प्र च ध्र म्र संग गंग कंग  
-rm -rj -rn -rb bra pra tra dhra mra sang gang kang

**EXAMPLES OF WRITING.**

कम	kam	(as English come)
काम	kām	(rhymes with fārm)
किम	kim	(rhymes with jim)
कीम	kīm	( ,, ,, seem)
कुक	kuk	(as English cook)
कूट	kūt	(as English coote)
केल	kel	(rhymes with pale)
कैल	kail	( ,, ,, mile)
काइल	ka-il	(separate syllables)
कोम	kom	(English comb)
क्लौट	klaut	(English clout)
जगल	jagal	जगल jagāl
जागल	jāgal	जंगल jangal

**Figures.**

०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10


i.e., Rs. 48 +  
1 paisa 1 anna 4 annas 1 rupee Rs. 48/14/6 3 × 4 + 2 = 14 As.  
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## ERRATA.

For "Hunu" (to be), wherever it occurs, read "Hunnu."

Page 4. Nom. Sing. 3rd Person Personal Pronoun, for "( ष )" read "( ञ )".

Page 8. Adverbs, notes (e) and (f), for "kaseri, jaseri" read "kasari, jasari."

Page 11. Conditional Mood 2nd Pers. Sing., for "gane" read "garne."

Page 16, line 5, for "rākne" read "rākhne."

Page 21, note, for "bhoyo" read "bhayo."

Page 28, line 9, for "moto" read "tolo."

Vocab. (a)—Most men spell very loosely.

For the following words the vernacular spelling in Vocab. (b) is better than in Vocab. (a) Khaskura:—

Advice (sallah), ant (white), arrow, beak, blanket (pākhi), boundary (lattha), breasts (kachona), bull (basa), cane (lauro), change, cheap, cocoanut, copper, custom, December, drawers, earring, faint, giant, hammer (small), hen, idol, iron, jay, Lance Naick, letter (writing), lime, long, maimed, mine (explosive), Monday, nail iron (preg), new (naula), nice, omen, only, perhaps (kunni), phlegm, push, rag (latta), sole, steel, stick (lauro), strawberry.

Against "above" Magarkura, for "dēnam" read "dhēnam":  
"acid" Gurung, for "kui" read "kiu."

Pages 32 and 33 in notes, for "moinlai" read "m lai."

Page 36, note. Father-in-law, for "susra" read "sasura."

Bee, for "मीरी" read "मैरी."

Begin, for "lagnu लगनु" read "lāgnu लागनु."

Page 39, last line but one, for "clāngre" read "dāngre."

Bone. Gurungkura, for "Kaski" read "Lamjung" and vice versa.

Breath, for "s ns" read "sāns."

Bridle, for "lagam लगाम" read "kareli करेली."

Carcass (animal), for "sina" read "sino."

Centipede, for "kajura कजुरा" read "khajuro खजुरो."

Climate (cool), for "shitol" read "shital."

- Crab, for “गंगेडा” read “मंगडा.”
- Cross-examine, for “सवल” read “सवल.”
- Dear (expensive) delete मंहगो.
- Descend (come down), for “तला अनु” read “तल अनु.”
- Desert, for “रेतिनो” read “रेतिलो” and for “ga” (Magar) read “sa.”
- Drawer, for kopi “कोपी” read “khopi खोपी.”
- Dream, for “sabana” read “sapana.”
- Dry, delete the “h” in “kh” and for “सुखयाको” read “सुकयाको.”
- False, for “jutho” read “jutha.”
- Delete Fasten oraunu चोराउनु .
- Forsake, for “chornu” read “chhornu.”
- Frown, for “निचाडनु” read “निचोडनु.”
- Full, for “bharioko” read “bhariāko.”
- “Good eye” read “good-bye.”
- Handcuff, for “हथकडी” read “हाथकडी.”
- Heavy, ,, “gurungo” ,, “garungo.”
- Hinder, ,, “cheknu” ,, “chheknu.”
- Honey, for “mohri मोहरी” read “mah मह.”
- Honour, ,, “man मन” ,, “mān मान.”
- Joke, ,, “tatta” ,, “thatta.”
- Kick, ,, “hir khaunu हिरकानु” read “hirkaunu हिरकाउनु.”
- Page 70, footnote, for “stare” ,, “stone.”
- Loop, ,, “घरो” ,, “घेरो.”
- Man, ,, “manchhe मन्हे” read “mānchha मानह.”
- Mosquito, .. “lāmkutya” ,, “lāmkhutya.”
- Music (gurung), ,, “kwe” ,, “kwi.”
- Needle, ,, “sui सुई” ,, “siyo सिधो.”
- Paste, ,, “le ले” ,, “lei लेइ.”
- Pine martin, for “मोलसप्री” ,, “मोलसप्री.”
- Plough, ,, “जातनु” ,, “जोतनु.”
- Possible, delete the र of होइ
- Oath, swear and vow, for “kasam कसम” read “kiria किरिया.”
- Protect, for “जामाउनु” read “जोमाउनु.”
- Pursue (Magar), for “nungnung” read “nuning.”
- Responsible, delete one t of uttara.

Root, to "jarā जरा" add "mūla मुला"; jarā means root of a tree, bush, etc., and mula an edible root, i.e. radish.

Savage, for "banmaucha" read "banmānchha."

Scrape, for "khurkanu खुरकनु" read "khurkaunu खुरकाउनु."

Seasoned, for "chhipiāko" read "chhipiāko."

Page 96, footnote last line but one, for "gwi" read "kwi."

Storm, for "bhaonri" read "bhauri."

Tail, delete Khaskura words and substitute "puchhar पुचार."

Waistcoat, for "āscat" read "āskat."

Zealous, for "परायाको" read "परयाको."

Page 113, 9th line from bottom, for "threat" read "throat."

Page 116, for "bachchha" read "bachha."

Page 120, opposite Bata, for "goyo" read "gayo", and for "kusko" read "kasko", and on p. 125 opp. Bina and p. 143 opp. Janu, for "goyo" read "gayo."

Page 122 opposite Bhane, for "goyana" read "gayana."

„ Bhannu, for "bhānisule" read "bhanio ule."

Page 140, opp. Halnu, for "uta" read "utha."

Page 142, for "Ichchan" read "Ichchha."

Page 144, opp. Jharnu, for "jarnio" read "jharyo."



# GURKHALI MANUAL.

## CHAPTER I.

### GRAMMAR.

#### (a) KHASKURA GRAMMAR.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Chhoro, a son.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. ...	Chhoro, son	Chhoraharu, sons
Voc. ...	E Chhora, O! son	E Chhoraharu, O! sons
Acc. ...	Chhoro or son Chhorolāi	Chhoraharu or sons Chhoraharulāi
Gen. ...	Chhoroko (ki or ka), son's	Chhoraharuko (kī or ka), sons'
Agent ...	Chhorole, by a son	Chboraharule, by sons
Dat. ...	Chhorolāi, to a son	Chhoraharulāi, to sons
Abl. ...	Chhorobāta, from a son	Chhoraharubāta, from sons
Loc. ...	Chhoromā, in a son	Chhoraharumā, in sons

It will be noticed that the final *o* of Chhoro has been changed into *a* in the Voc. sing. and throughout the plural; only nouns that end in *o* make this change. Other nouns remain unchanged. The cases are merely formed by the postposition.

The sign of the plural, *haru*, is often omitted if the number is clear from the context.

*Acc.*—The shortened form of the Acc. (Chhoro) is often used, when the meaning is clear, and especially if there is already a dative in the sentence.

*Genitive.*—*Ko* is used before masculine sing. words, *ka* before masc. plural, and *ki* before feminine, both sing. and plur.



*Dative.*—This is only used as a dative. To a place is the locative case.

*Agent.*—This is used as the Urdu *ne*. It is also used in the Instrumental sense: With a pen, Kalam le.

*Locative.*—Other meanings besides “in” are—into, on, among; at or to (a place).

Other postpositions can be used, e.g., Chhoro sita, with a son.

*Article.*—There is no article such as the English “a” or “the.” When the sense requires an article the following are used:—

Yotā, one; koi, some; yo, this; tyo, that.

*Gender.*—Only feminine objects are feminine. They are declined exactly the same as above. The feminine is formed from the masculine as follows:—

(1) If the masculine ends in a consonant, add *i*.

(2) If „ „ „ „ vowel, add *nī*.

This is the general rule. There are several exceptions, notably:—

Chhoro, son; chhori, daughter. Rājā, king; rānī, queen.

Ghorā, horse; ghorī, mare. Kukur, dog; kukurni, bitch.

## THE ADJECTIVE AND NUMERALS.

The adjective precedes the noun it qualifies. It is declined precisely as the noun above. A few general rules as to the change of an adjective for the feminine may be noted; there are many exceptions to them though, and they are often incorrectly used in conversation.

Adjectives ending in a consonant do not change at all.

Adjectives ending in *a* or *o* change this vowel into *i* for the feminine, and those ending in *o* change the *o* into *a* for the masculine plural.

Adjectives ending in other vowels add *nī* for the feminine.

*Comparison.*—This is formed by the word “bhandā,” than; “dekhi” is also sometimes used instead of “bhandā.” The adjective does not change at all.

*Comparative.*—Simply “bhandā” (or “dekhi”) used: “Ranbīr is better than Narbīr,” “Ranbīr Narbīr bhandā rāmro chha.”

*Superlative.*—“Sabai bhandā” (“sabai dekhi”) used: “Ranbīr is best” “Ranbīr sabai bhandā rāmro chha.”

## NUMERALS.

### (1) CARDINAL.

Except as mentioned below, these are exactly the same as the Urdu ones. Another form though is very frequently used by adding “otā.” Thus the word tin, three, would be tinotā; chār, four, would be chārotā, etc.

The differences from Urdu are: Sun, 0; Yotā, 1; duita or dui, 2.

*Note.*—(1) When speaking of a number of a class of people the word “janā,” which means persons, is often inserted:—5 goldsmiths, pānch janā sunār. Six women, chha janā shwāsbnī.

(2) In speaking of numbers above 40, etc., multiples of 20 (bis) are often used:—Eighty would be “chār bisī,” 85, “char bisī panch.”

Numerals behave like adjectives, preceding the noun they qualify.

### (2) ORDINAL.

These, with the below-mentioned exceptions, are formed from the short form (Urdu form without “ota”) of the Cardinals by adding “wan.” In some cases they are slightly contracted.

Pānch, 5; Pānchwan, 5th, etc.

*Exceptions.*—First, pahilo; Second, dusro; Third, tisro; Fourth, chautho; Sixth, chhatto.

### (3) COLLECTIVE.

Add *a* to the Cardinal: “bīsa, a twenty,” etc.

The following are special: Jor (or jora), a pair; panjā, a five; kori, a score. Saikara, per cent.

### (4) FRACTIONS.

The ordinary Urdu words are used.

## (5) MULTIPLICATIVE.

Add guna, fold. Duguna, two-fold, double. Tiguna, three-fold, treble. Sātguna, seven-fold, etc.

Another word for double is “dohoro” and for treble “teharo.”

## (6) DISTRIBUTIVE.

One at a time—ek ek karera ; two at a time—dui dui karera, etc.

## (7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, yotā palta ; twice—dui palta, etc. (lit., one time, two times, etc.). Firstly, pahilo palta ; secondly, dusro palta, etc. (lit. first time, etc.).

For dates, days, months, weights, etc., see vocabularies.

## PRONOUNS.

## (1) PERSONAL.

*Singular.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	... M, (म), I	T, (त), thou	U, (उ), he, she, it
Acc. and Dat.	M lāi	T lāi	Uslāi
Gen.	... Mero	Tero	Usko
Abl.	... M bāta	T bāta	Usbāta
Agent	... Maile	Tainle	Usle or Ule
Loc.	... M mā	T mā	Usmā

*Plural.*

Nom.	... Hamiharu	Timiharu	Uniharu
Acc. and Dat.	Hamiharulāi	Timiharulāi	Uniharulāi
Gen.	... Hamiharuko or hamro, etc.	Timiharuko or timro, etc.	Uniharuko, etc.

In the plural the “haru” can be dropped.

## (2) POSSESSIVE.

These are the Genitive of the personal pronoun above. They are declined like adjectives ending in “o.”

## (3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

This one.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... yo	iniharu
Acc. and Dat.	yeslāi	iniharulāi
Gen.	... yesko	iniharuko
Agent	... yesle	iniharule
Loc.	... yesmā	iniharumā
Abl.	... yesbāta	iniharubātā

That one.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... tyo or u	tiniharu (uniharū)
Acc. and Dat.	tislāi or ulāi	„ lāi (uniharū lāi)
Gen.	... tisko or usko	„ ko ( „ ko)
Agent	... tisle or usle	„ le ( „ le)
Loc.	... tismā or usmā	„ mā ( „ mā)
Abl.	... tībāta or usbāta	„ bāta ( „ bāta)

The genitive termination “ko” changes to *kī* and *kā* as in the genitive of a noun. The *haru* in the plural can be dropped throughout. *Tyo* is also used as the third personal pronoun and as the definite article. “The same” is formed by the emphatic form of *tyo* or *u*: *tyeī*, *uī*.

## (4) RELATIVE. Who, which, that.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... jo	jun or jo jo
Acc. and Dat.	jaslāi	junlāi or jas jaslāi
Gen.	... jasko	junko or jas jasko
Abl.	... jasbāta	junbāta or jas jasbāta
Agent	... jasle (or jole)	junle or jas jasle
Loc.	... jasmā	junmā or jas jasmā

The “ko” of the genitive changes into *kā* or *kī* as usual (see previous paras). For the plural, *junharu* can be used instead of *jun*. The form *jo jo*, etc., is not so common as the first one.

*What Relative.*

This is translated by "jye" (nom. sing.). It does not alter, the acc. being jyelai, etc., etc. The plural can be shown by doubling as jo jo above: jye jye (nom. plural), jye jyekāi (acc. plural), etc.

## (5) INTERROGATIVE. Who ?

This is ko. It is declined in singular and plural, both forms, exactly like the relative jo; ko, kaslāi, kasko, etc. Plural: kun or ko ko, kunlāi or kas kaslāi, etc.

*What ? Interrogative.*

This is kye and is exactly similar to the relative jye, the *k* being substituted for the *j*.

## (6) INDEFINITE. Someone, anyone.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... koi	koi koi
Acc. and Dat.	kasailāi	kasai kasailāi
Gen.	... kasaiko, etc.	kasai kasaiko, etc.

## Something, anything (Indefinite).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... kei	kei kei
Acc. and Dat.	keilāi	kei keilāi
Gen.	... keiko, etc.	kei keiko, etc.

## Another, the other (Indefinite).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... aru or ārko (i, a)	aru aru or ārka
Acc. and Dat.	arulāi or ārkolāi	aru arulāi or arkalāi
Agent	... arule or ārkole, etc.	aruarule or ārkale, etc.

Other forms:—

1. Nobody—koi and the verb in the negative, koi ne.
2. Nothing—kei and the verb in the negative.

3. A few—ali.
4. No one (nothing) at all. As 1 and 2, but with “pani,” “even,” added.
5. This one—yei.
6. That one—ui or tyei. These two words also mean “the same”: see under Demonstrative Pronouns (para. 3).

## (7) HONORIFIC.

(1) The plural of the personal pronoun is used for the singular. Thus “hami” comes to mean “I.” “Timī” means “thou,” and “unī,” he. The verb is conjugated ordinarily, being of course in the plural. The word “timī” is preferable to “t” for thou, the latter being only used to greatly inferiors or among familiars (French—tu).

(2) There are two still more respectful forms for the second person: “āphu” and “tapāin,” the latter being most respectful of all. These are declined in the ordinary way.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... āphu or tapāin	āphuharu or tapāinharu
Acc. and Dat.	āphulāi or tap- āinlāi	āphuharulāi or tapāinharulāi
Agent	... āphule or tap- āinle, etc.	āphuharule or tapainharule, etc.

Āphuharu is often shortened to āphharu. These words may be translated like the Urdu “āp” by “your honour.” For the form of verb they take see Conjugation of the Verb, Honorific tenses, page 11.

## (8) REFLEXIVE. Self.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... āphu	āphu āphu
Acc. and Dat.	āphulāi	āphu āphulāi
Agent	... āphule	āphu āphule
Gen.	... āphnu	āphnu āphnu
Loc.	... āphumā, etc.	āphu āphumā, etc.

The emphatic form is very often used (āphai): I myself, maphai.

The genitive, āphnu, of course means "own". For the locative when it means "among selves" "āpāstmā" is used:—"They spoke among themselves" "Uniharule āpastmā bāt garyā."

### ADVERBS.

Only the formation of relative, correlative, etc., is shown here. Adverbs are indeclinable.

#### FORMATIONS.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Near	aille (c)	yahān	yetā	isto (a)	iti
Demonstrative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab (b)	wahān	utā	usto	utti
Demonstrative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interrogative	kaile (d) when?	kahān where?	katā whither?	kasto (e) how?	kati how many? how much?
Relative	jab when	jabān where	jatā whither	jasto (f) as	jati as much as
Correlative	tab then	tahān there	tetā thither	tisto such	teti so much

*Notes.*—(a) iseri also used.

(b) us belā mā occasionally used.

(c) ab used; also is bela ma.

(d) kab? also used.

(e) kaseri also used.

(f) jaseri also used.

It will be noted that the near demonstrative are more or less commenced with an *i* vowel; the remote with a *u*. The interrogative with *k*; the relative with *j* and the correlative with *t*.

Other adverbs and forms such as "whatever," etc., see Vocabularies. In a sentence the adverb precedes the word it modifies as closely as possible.



## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

The verb is very regular with a few exceptions, of which the most common is *Jānu*, to go.

The postposition *le* (ले) is used as a sign of the agent just as the Urdu *ne* is used; the verb, though, always agrees with the nominative.

The root of a verb is formed by dropping the Infinitive termination, *nu*: *Garnu*, to do; root, *gar*.

## CONJUGATION OF A TRANSITIVE ACTIVE VERB (positive).

*I.—Verbs with root ending in a consonant.*

*Garnu*, to do. Root, *gar*.

## (a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am doing; I do.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. M garchhu  | 1. Hamī garchhaun |
| 2. T garchhas | 2. Timī garchhau  |
| 3. U garchha  | 3. Unī garchhan   |

This is the most common form, but it is really a contraction of two forms with slightly different meanings. The common form is therefore used with both meanings. The full forms are:—

(1) M *garne chhu*—I am a man who does, I am a doer, I do.

(2) M *gardai chhu*—I am doing (at the present moment), I do.

Another form of (2) is—M *garna lagya ko chhu*, etc. This is frequently used.

## (b) IMPERFECT INDICATIVE. I was doing.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. M gardā thyan | 1. Hamī gardā thyaun |
| 2. T „ this      | 2. Timī „ thyau      |
| 3. U „ thyo      | 3. Unī „ thya        |

This tense is occasionally abbreviated to—M *garthyan*, etc.

Another form, as in the Present Tense, is:—M *garnā lagya ko thyan*, etc.

## (c) PAST INDICATIVE. I did.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maile garyan | 1. Hamile garyaun |
| 2. Taile gariṣ  | 2. Timile garyau  |
| 3. Ule garyo    | 3. Unile garya    |

## (d) PRESENT PERFECT INDICATIVE. I have done.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko chhu | 1. Hamile garyā kā chhaun |
| 2. Taile „ „ chhas     | 2. Timile „ „ chhau       |
| 3. Ule „ „ chha        | 3. Unile „ „ chhan        |

Another form of this tense, with the sense—I have finished doing—is Maile gari sakya or Maile gari halya. See Completive verbs, page 16.

## (e) PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE. I had done.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko thyan | 1. Hamile garyā ka thyaun |
| 2. Taile „ „ this       | 2. Timile „ „ thyau       |
| 3. Ule „ „ thyo         | 3. Unile „ „ thyan        |

This is often contracted into—Maile gari thyan, etc.

Another form (I had finished doing) is Maile gari saki (or hali) thyan, etc. See Completive verbs, page 16.

## (f) FUTURE. I will do.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. M garunlā (or garlā) | 1. Hami garaunla            |
| 2. T garlas             | 2. Timi garaulā (or garlau) |
| 3. U garlā              | 3. Uni garnan (or garlan)   |

The present tense, M garchhu, etc., is often used loosely for the future.

## (g) FUTURE PERFECT. I will have done.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko hunla | 1. Hamile garyā ko hunla |
| 2. Tamle garyā ko holas | 2. Timile garyā ko haula |
| 3. Ule garyā ko holā    | 3. Unile garyā ko hunan  |

Haru can be added in the plural. The “ko” is often left out.

(h) IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let me do.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. M garun | 1. Hami garun |
| 2. T gar   | 2. Timi gar   |
| 3. U garos | 3. Uni garun  |

The 2nd person singular is the ordinary imperative:—"gar," "do!"

(i) AORIST. I may do.

This is exactly the same as the Imperative above.

(j) CONDITIONAL MOOD. I should (would) have done.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Maile garne thyan | 1. Hamile garne thiyun |
| 2. Tainle gane this  | 2. Timile garna thyan  |
| 3. Ule garne thyo    | 3. Unile garna thya    |

This is also used in the sense—Ought to have done.

(k) SUBJUNCTIVE. If I do, etc.

As these tenses are the same as the Indicative with "bhane" or "bhane dekhi" suffixed, they are not given.

(l) HONORIFIC.

*Past.*—Formed by the present Infinitive with "bhāyo": garnu bhāyo."

There is no change.

*Imperative.*—Add "hawas" to the present Infinitive:—"garnu hawas," "please do." This is sometimes contracted to "garnous."

These are the tenses taken by the pronouns "āphu" and "tapāin" (page 7).

(m) INFINITIVE MOOD. To do, etc.

*Present.*—Garnu, to do. This is used as an Imperative too sometimes. Perhaps a contraction for garnu hawas.

Other tenses are formed by using the participle of the tense with the Infinitive "hunu," to be.

(n) PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—Gardā, gardakheri meaning doing, while doing, etc.

*Past.*—Garyā ko. Done. This is practically an adjective.

*Past Conjunction.*—Garera; garikana. Having done.

II.—*Verb with root ending in a vowel.*

Pathauna, to send ; root, pathau.

The following tenses only are differently formed, the auxiliary and other tenses being formed as for “garnu,” using of course the participles etc. of “pathaunu.”

(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am sending.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. M pathaunchhu  | 1. Hami pathaunchhaun |
| 2. T pathaunchhas | 2. Timi pathaunchhan  |
| 3. U pathaunchha  | 3. Uni pathaunchhan   |

(c) PAST INDICATIVE. I sent.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Maile pathāyan | 1. Hamile pathāyaun |
| 2. Taile pathāyis | 2. Timile pathāyau  |
| 3. Ule pathāyo    | 3. Unile pathāyan   |

(f) FUTURE. I will send.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. M pathāla  | 1. Hami pathaunla |
| 2. T pathālas | 2. Timi pathaula  |
| 3. U pathāla  | 3. Uni pathaulan  |

(n) PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—Pathaundā, pathaundā kheri, while sending.

*Past.*—Pathāyā ko, sent (adjectival).

*Past Conjunctive.*—Pathāyera, pathāikana, having sent.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB. Hunnu, to be.

The pronouns which are the same as for garnu are omitted.  
Pos. means Positive and Neg. negative.

(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am, etc.

Pos. : Chhu, chhas, chha, chhaun, chhan, chhan.

Neg. : Chhaina, chhainas, chhaina, chhainaun, chhainau, chhainan.

Alternative Form :—

Pos. : Hun, hos, ho, haun, hau, hun.

Neg. : Hoina, hoinas, hoina, hoinaun, hoinau, ho inan.

(b) PAST INDICATIVE. I was.

Pos. : Thyan, this, thye, thyaun, thyau, thya.

Neg. : Thyina, thyinas, thyina, thyinaun, thyinau, thyinan.

Alternative Form :—

Pos. : Bhāyan, bhāis, bhāyo, bhāyaun, bhāyau, bhāya.

Neg. : Bhāina, bhāinas, bhāina, bhainaun, bhāinau, bhainan.

(c) PRESENT PERFECT. I have been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko chhu, bhāyākochhas, bhāyākochha, bhāyāka-  
chhaun, bhāyākachhau, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko chhaina, chhainas, etc.

(d) PAST PERFECT. I had been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko thyan, bhāyāko this, bhāyāko thyo, bhāyāka  
thyaun, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko thyina, bhāyāko thyinas, etc.

The bhāyāko is sometimes contracted to bhaye.

(e) FUTURE. I will be.

Pos. : Hunla, holas, hola, hounla, houla, hunan.

Neg. : Howaina, howainas, howaina, howainaun, howinau,  
howainan.

The present is sometimes used loosely for this tense.

(f) FUTURE PERFECT. I will have been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko hunla, bhāyāko holas, bhāyāko hola, bhāyāka  
hounla, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko howaina, bhāyāko howainas, etc.

(g) IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let me be, etc.

Pos. : Houn, ho, hawas, houn, hawa, hun.

Neg. : Na houn, na, ho, na hawas, etc.

(h) AORIST. I may be.

Same as imperative.

(i) CONDITIONAL MOOD. I would (should) have been.

Pos. : Hunne thyan, hunne this, etc.

Neg. : Hunne thyina, hunne thyinas, etc.

(j) SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. If I am, etc.

This is the same as the Indicative with "bhane" or "bhane dekhi" "if" added.

(k) INFINITIVE MOOD. To be, etc.

*Present.*—Pos. : Hunnu, to be. Neg. : Na hunnu, not to be.

Other tenses formed by using the participle of the tense with Hunnu.

(l) PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—Hundo, hundakheri, hundai (emphatic) meaning being, while being, etc.

The Neg. of hundai is hundaina. For the others prefix "na."

*Past.*—Bhāyeko, been. Neg. na bhāyeko.

*Past Conjunctive.*—Bhāyera, having been. Neg. na bhāyera.

### NEGATIVE VERBS.

In all tenses of all verbs, which are formed with the auxiliary verb, the negative of the auxiliary verb is used, e.g. :—

Imperfect Indicative. Pos. M garda thyan ; Neg. M garda thyina, etc.

The other tenses are as below, and are in two forms, one for verbs whose root ends in a consonant, the other for those whose root ends in a vowel.

The pronouns are omitted.

Verbs whose root ends in a consonant, e.g. Garnu, to do.	Verbs whose root ends in a vowel, e.g. Pathāunu, to send.
Root, gar.	Root, pathāu.

TENSE: (a) PRESENT INDICATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Gardena	1. Gardenaun	1. Pathāunna	1. Pathāunnaun
2. Gardenas	2. Gardenau	2. Pathāunas	2. Pathāunau
3. Gardena	3. Gardenan	3. Pathāunna	3. Pathāunan

(c) PAST INDICATIVE.

1. Garinna	1. Garyunna	1. Pathāyena	1. Pathāyenaun
2. Garinas	2. Garyauna	2. Pathāyenas	2. Pathāyenau
3. Garina	3. Garinan	3. Pathāyena	3. Pathāyenan

(f) FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Garne bhaina	1. Pathaune bhaina
2. „ bhainas	2. „ bhainas
3. „ bhaina	3. „ bhaina
1. Garna bhainaun	1. Pathauna bhainaun
2. „ bhainan	2. „ bhainan
3. „ bhainan	3. „ bhainan

The Negative Present Indicative is also used loosely.

IMPERATIVE, INFINITIVE, AORIST, PARTICIPLES.

Both verbs prefix “na” “not” before the verb.

*E.g. Imperative.*—Na garun, na gar, na garos, etc.

Na gar means “don’t do.” The honorific imperative also takes “na.”

PASSIVE VOICE.

The verb “jānu” to go is used as in Urdu.

I was being placed—M rākhī goyo ko thyan, etc.

CAUSAL VERBS.

These are formed (1) by adding “āu” to the root:

uthnu, to rise; uthaunu, to raise. Boknu, to carry; bokāunu, to cause to carry.



(2) by lengthening the root vowel :

māṛnu, to die; māṛnu, to kill; nikaḷnu, to come out; nikaḷnu, to take out.

(3) by the verb pathāunu, to send :

“ Make him keep step.” Tis lāi kadam rākne pathāu.

### COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb saknu. Sometimes hāḷnu is used :—

To have finished doing, gari saknu or gari hāḷnu.

### INCEPTIVES.

These are formed with either lagnu (as a rule) or thāḷnu.

To begin to do—garnu lagnu or garnu thāḷnu (the latter chiefly used when restarting a work after an interval).

### POTENTIAL.

These are formed with the verb saknu, to be able: garnu saknu, to be able to do.

### PERMISSIVE.

These are formed with the verb dinu, to give: garnu (or garne) dinu, to let do.

### FREQUENTATIVE.

These are formed with garnu: gardai garnu, to be in the habit of doing.

### DESIDERATIVES.

Formed with māngnu, to want: Garne māngnu, to want to do.

### CONTINUATIVES.

Formed with rahnu, to remain: gardai rahnu, to continue doing.

## (b) MAGARKURA GRAMMAR.

This language is really colloquial, and there is hardly any strict grammar. Many of the words defy spelling.

### DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Mija, a son.

#### *Singular.*

Nom.	...	Mijā, a son
Voc.	...	E! Mijā, O! son
Acc.	...	Mije ki (mijāki or mijā), son
Gen.	...	Mijā-o (mijā ki), of son
Dat.	...	Mijā ke (mijā kenang), to son
Ag.	...	Mijā-e (mijāi), by son
Loc.	...	Mijā-ang, at son
Ab.	...	Mijā-ing, from son

*Plural.*—No change. If very necessary to show the number, the Khaskura word “haru” may be suffixed, or the Magar adjective “pata” “all” used:—

Mijāharu, sons; pata mijā, all sons, all the sons.

Other postpositions may be used, e.g. “Mijā khata” “(in company) with a son.”

*Article.*—None. If the sense requires one, “kāt,” one; “sui,” some; “issa,” this; “hossa,” that; may be used.

*Feminine.*—No special form.

### THE ADJECTIVE AND NUMERALS.

Adjectives precede the word they qualify. They do not change. A characteristic termination for an adjective is “chu” or che: white, bochu; heavy (not light), lischu; good, sieche. This is usually dropped with the form “mole” of the auxiliary verb (q.v.). “This is heavy” may either be—“issa lischu le” or “issa lismole.”

*Comparison.*—This is formed by the word “denang,” than. The adjective does not change at all.

*Comparative.*—Simply denang used: “This man is better than that”—“Issa bhurmi hossa denang siamole.”

*Superlative.*—“pata denang” (“than all”) used: “This man is best”—“Issa bhurmi pata denang siamole.”

## NUMERALS.

### (1) CARDINAL.

Except for the first five these are exactly the same as Khaskura (q.v.). The first five are: one, kāt; two, nis; three, sum; four, buli; five, banga.

They precede the word they qualify.\*

(2) ORDINALS. Same as Khaskura.

(3) COLLECTIVE. No separate form. Cardinal used.

(4) and (5) MULTIPLICATIVE AND FRACTIONS. Khaskura used.

### (6) DISTRIBUTIVE.

One at a time—Kāt kāt zātniking; seven at a time—sāt sāt zātniking.

### (7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, kāt phera; twice, ni phera; seven times, sāt phera.

These can also mean “first time,” etc., loosely; pahilo phera, etc., also used.

## PRONOUNS.

### (1) PERSONAL.

#### *Singular.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom. ...	gnā	nang	hos, hosya
Acc. ...	gnā ki (or gnā)	nang, nang ki	„ „
Gen. ...	gno	nango, ngo	hoche
Dat. ...	gnā ki, gnā	nang ki	hoski
Agent ...	gnē	nge	hose

*Plural.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom. ...	kānko	nāku	hosa, hosruk
Acc. ...	kānko	nāku, nāku ki	„ „
Gen. ...	kānung	nākung	hoskung, hosrukung
Dat. ...	kanke	naku-e	hosruke
Agent ...	kāne	nākoī	hose, hosrūke

## (2) POSSESSIVE.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are used.

## (3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

“This” is “issa,” “that” is “hossa.” These do not change.

## (4) RELATIVE.

There is no relative “who.” “The man who goes will return” (Khaskura: jo manchhā jālā, pharki ālā) is paraphrased in Magar to: This man will go (and) will return—Issa bhurmi ānunge āleise.

Similarly for the relative “what,” the ordinary interrogative form “hi” is used: “What you say, is true”—“Hi nāku dele, sāncho le.”

## (5) INTERROGATIVE. Who?

One form of this is “su” indeclinable. The other form is:—

Nom.: kos; Acc. and Dat.: koski (or kos); Agent: kose;

Genitive: kuche. Plural the same: Who are these?—

“Issa kos ale” or “Issā su ale?”

What? *Interrogative.*

This is “hi?” and is indeclinable.

## (6) INDEFINITE.

Someone is “sui,” indeclinable. No one is “sui” with the verb in the negative. Something is “hira” or “sura.” Nothing is the same with the verb in the Negative. Another, the other is “phoko,” which is an adjective.

## (7) HONORIFIC.

If required Khaskura form used. "Nāku" is usually good enough.

## (8) REFLEXIVE.

This is not often used; if extra emphasis is required the following may be used:—

- (1) Mino. means "own," and corresponds to the Khas., "āphnu."
- (2) "I myself did"—"Gnā milikāt zātā" (lit., I alone did).

ADVERBS. See Vocabulary for a special word.

## FORMATIONS.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
ear	chāhan,	ilang	ilak	incho	irik
Demon-	inang				
strative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab	holang	holak	horancho	hotna
Demon-	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
strative					
Interro-	sien ?	kulang ?	kulak ?	kuncho ?	kurik ?
gative	when ?	where ?	whither ?	how ?	how many, much ?
Relative	jab	jahān	jata	jasto	jati
	when	where	whither	as	as much

Correlative—same as remote form.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbs are very regular. They do not alter at all for person or number which are determined by the pronoun or context. In the vocabulary the root of the verbs is given.

## (1) AN ORDINARY VERB.

To do. Root, zāt.

*Present tense.*—Add "le" or "mole" to root:—

I am doing—"Gnā zātle" or "gna zāt mole."

*Past tense.*—Add "a" or "moliā" to root:—

I did—"Gnā zātā" or "gna zāt moliā."

*Future tense.*—Add “e” to root, and prefix “a” :—

You will do—“Nāku āzāte.”

*Imperative.*—Add “o” to root. Roots ending in “a” change the “a” to “o” :—

Do !—“zāto.” Sometimes shorter : “zāta.” Give ! (root, “yā)—“yo !”

*Honorific Imperative.*—Add “ni” to root :—

Please do—“zātni.”

*Infinitive or verb noun.*—Add “ki” to root :—

“To do” or “the deed,” “zātki.” This form is used in the compound verbs.

“You began to do”—“Naku zātki lesa.”

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—Add “nang” to root :—

“While doing”—“zātnang.”

*Relative.*—Add “chiu” to root :—

(the) doing (man)—“zatchiu” ; the running man—“kher-chiu bhurmi.”

*Past.*—Add “niking” to root :—

“Having done”—“zātniking.”

## (2) AUXILIARY VERB. To be.

Root, chhan.

*Other form.*

*Present tense.*—“le” or “mole” sometimes “ale” :—

You are—“Nāku le” or “nāku mole.”

“chhanle”  
“naku chhanle”

*Past tense.*—“lia” or “molialia” :—

You were—“nāku lia” or “nāku molialia.”

“chhana”<sup>1</sup>  
“naku channa”

*Future tense.*—“ale” :—

You will be—“nāku ale.”

“achhane”  
“naku achhane”

<sup>1</sup> This form is used when “bhoyo” is used in Khas. If “thio” is used in Khas, the Magar is “lia” or “molialia.”

*Imperative.*—“chhana”—Be!

*Infinitive* or verb noun, used as above :—

“chhanki.”

*Participles.*—As above :—

“chhannang,” “chhanchiu” and “chhanniking.”

### NEGATIVE.

The negative “mā” (not) is used before verb in all tenses except the imperative :—

I am not doing—“gnā mā zātle.” This is not—“Issa māle.”

You did not begin to do—“nāku zātki mā lesa.”

*Imperative.*—In this tense “nā” is used instead of “mā” :—

Do!—“zāto.” Don't do—“nā zāto.” Please don't do—“nā zātni.”

### CAUSAL VERBS.

These are usually formed by adding “ak” to the root. If the root ends in a vowel a suitable consonant is often inserted :—

To learn, root “pāh”; to teach, root “pahāk”; to wake, rise, root “so”; to awake, rouse, root “sotak.”

### COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb “biat,” to finish :—

“Have you finished doing?”—“Nāku zātki biata?” “You have not finished cooking”—“Nāku pinki mā biata.”

### INCEPTIVES.

These are formed with the verb “les,” to begin, which corresponds to the Khaskura “lagnu.” This verb must not be confused with “Leis” which means to return, and which has a slightly longer vowel sound.

“I began to go”—“Gnā nungki lesā.”

### POTENTIAL.

These are formed with the verb “heg,” to be able :—

“I can do”—“Gnā zatki hegle.” “He could not do”—“Hossa zātki mā hegā.”



## PERMISSIVES.

These are formed as in Khaskura by the verb "ya," to give:—

"Please let him go"—"Hossa lāi nungki yāni."

## DESIDERATIVES.

These are formed with the verb "pa"—Gni which means to demand is also used but not so good:—

"I want to eat"—"Gnā jeki pāle (gnīle)."

## CONTINUATIVES.

These are formed like Khaskura with the verb "mu," to sit:—

"I kept on eating" (continued to eat)—"Gnā jeki mua."

## (c) GURUNGKURA GRAMMAR.

This language is essentially a colloquial one, and there is practically no grammar at all. In Magarkura many of the words defy spelling, in Gurungkura they nearly all do.

### DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Kolo, a son.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... Kolo, son	Kolme, sons
Voc.	... E! Kolo, O! son	E! Kolme, O! sons
Acc.	... Kolo lāi, son	Kolme lāi, sons
Gen.	... Kole (kolo-e) son's	Kolme-e, sons'
Dat.	... Kolo lāi, to son	Kolme lāi, to sons

*Plural.*—If required “me” can be added as above. It need not be used. Most words do not contract in the plural as “kolo” does:—

“mhi,” man; “mhime,” men.

Other prepositions may be used, e.g. “Kolo-ni” “(in company) with a son.”

*Article.*—None. If the sense requires one, “ghri,” one.

*Feminine.*—No special form.

### THE ADJECTIVE AND THE NUMERALS.

Adjectives, as a rule, come after the word they qualify. They occasionally precede it, more especially in the genitive case. A characteristic termination for adjectives is “ba”: “chiaba,” good; this however is often dropped in a sentence: It is good—“Chiaba mo” or “chiammo.” Adjectives do not alter.

*Comparison.*—This is formed as in Khas. by the Khaskura word “bhandā”—“than.”

*Comparative.*—Simply “bhandā” used: “This man is better than that”—“Chu mhi cha bhandā chiām mo.”

*Superlative.*—Use “tāye bhandā,” “than all”: “This man is best”—“Chu mhi taye bhandā chiām mo.”

## NUMERALS.

## (1) CARDINAL.

These come after the word they qualify, like adjectives. They do not change.

The first ten are: 1, ghri; 2, gni; 3, som; 4, pli; 5, gnā; 6, tu; 7, nī; 8, pre; 9, ku; 10, chu. Above this the Khaskura words are used, except for multiples of ten: 20, gnichu; 30, somchu (or sonju); 40, plichu; 70, nichu, etc.

There is another form of these first 10 numerals and that is by adding "ola" or "la" to the short form: 2, *gni* or *gniola*; 3, *som* or *somla*, etc.

## ORDINALS, COLLECTIVE, FRACTIONS, MULTIPLICATIVE, DISTRIBUTIVE.

These are all the same as in Khaskura, which see.

## (7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, ghri ple; twice, gni ple; etc. These also mean first time, second time, etc.

## PRONOUNS.

## (1) PERSONAL.

*Singular.*

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	... gnā	ki	chu, cha
Acc.	... gnā lāi	ki lāi	.. ..
Gen.	... gny	kei	cheyi
Dat.	... gnā lāi	ki lai	chulai
Agent	... gnei	kei	cheie

The nom. can apparently be loosely used for any case.

*Plural.*

Nom.	... guī	ki	kiama or chama
Acc.	... gni lāi	ki lai	.. or ..
Gen.	... gnila	kei	kiama or chame
Dat.	... gnilai	keilai	kiama or chame lai
Agent	... gnie	kei	kiame or chame

## (2) POSSESSIVE.

The genitive of the Personal pronouns are used.

## (3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

“This” is “chu,” “that” is “cha.” Indeclinable, and usually precede their word.

## (4) RELATIVE.

There is no relative “who.” “The man who goes, will return” (Khaskura: jo manchha jala, pharki ala) is paraphrased in Gurung to: “This man will go (and) will return”: “Chu mhi yale yekale.”

Similarly for the relative “what,” the interrogative form “to” is used:—

What you say is true—To ki bimo, sanchho mo.

## (5) INTERROGATIVE. Who?

This is “kāb.”

What? *Interrogative.*

This is “to” and is indeclinable.

## (6) INDEFINITE.

Someone or something is “kāwa.”

No one or nothing is “kāwa” with the verb in the negative.

Another, the other is same as in Khaskura.

## (7) HONORIFIC.

If required the Khaskura forms are used.

## (8) REFLEXIVE.

Not often used except when great emphasis is required.

“I did (it) myself”—“Gnā ghri le” (lit, I one did).

## ADVERBS.

Formation only given; for any word see Vocabularies.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Near	token	chura	chui	chaima	chage
Demonstrative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab	kir	keyai	chima	uti
Demonstrative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interrogative	kaiyan? when?	kana? where?	kana? whither?	kagle? how?	kaida? kati? how much, many?

Relative—same as in Khaskura.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbs do not alter at all for person or number, which are determined by the pronoun or context. In the vocabulary the root of the verb is given.

## (1) AN ORDINARY VERB.

To say. Root "bi."

*Present tense.*—Add "mo" to root:—

I am saying—"Gnā bimo."

*Past tense.*—Add "i" to root. Roots in "i" don't change. Roots in "a" may be regular as "ai" or contract to "e," if the "a" is short:—

I said—"Gnā bi." You did—"Ki le" (root "la").

*Future Tense.*—Add "lai" or "sio" "to root":—

You will say—"Ki bilai" or "Ki bisio."

*Imperative.*—Add "d" to root:—

"Say!"—"Bid!" There is no Honorific form.

*Infinitive or Verb Noun.*—Add "l" to root:—

"Gnā bil kai"—"I finished saying."

*Participles. Present.*—Add "mai" to root: "While saying"—  
"Bimai."

*Relative.*—Add “ Bai ” to root :—

“ The running man ”—“ Bhagdibai mhi ” (root bhagdi).

*Past.*—Add “ moro ” to root : “ Having said ”—  
“ Bimoro.”

## (2) AUXILIARY VERB. To be.

*Positive.*

*Negative.*

*Present tense.*—“ mo ” ; “ you are ”—“ ki mo.” “ are.”

*Past tense.*—“ mule ” ; “ you were ”—“ ki mula.” “ arelo.”

*Future.*—“ tolai ” ; “ You will be ”—“ ki molo.”

*Participles.*—As above : “ mai, being.”

“ moro, been.”

## NEGATIVES.

For the negative of the Auxiliary Verb see above. In all tenses of an ordinary verb, the negative sign “ ā ” is used before the verb :—

“ I am going ”—“ Gnā yāmi.” “ I am not going ”—“ Gnā ā yāmo.”

The past tense often shortens the vowel : “ Did ”—“ le.” “ Did not ”—“ a la.”

In conversation when asking a question, the “ ki ” between the positive and negative is often omitted :—

“ Have you married or not ”—“ Ki biah le ā la.”

## COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ k̄ā ” (corresponds to the Khas-saknu).

“ Have you finished work or not ”—“ Ki ke k̄āi ā k̄ā.”

## POTENTIALS.

These are formed with the verb “ k̄ā,” “ to be able.”

“ Can you sing or not ”—“ Ki kwi pr̄il k̄ām ā k̄ām.”

## PERMISSIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ pi,” to give.

“ Let him go ”—“ Cha lāi yāl p̄id.”

## GURUNG BURGA.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Khas.</i>	<i>Burga- kura.</i>	<i>Gurun- kura.</i>	<i>Years.</i>			
				(Start 15th April).			
Mouse	Musa	Chulo	Namu	1876	1888	1900	1912
Cow	Gai	Lonlu	Mhe	1877	1889	1901	1913
Tiger	Bāgh	Tolo	Chien	1878	1890	1902	1914
Cat	Birālu	Hilo	Nawa	1879	1891	1903	1915
Eagle	Garud	Maleru	Jure	1880	1892	1904	1916
Snake	Nāg	Saleri	Pokri	1881	1893	1905	1917
Horse	Ghorā	Talo	Ghorā	1882	1894	1906	1918
Sheep	Bherā	Lulo	Kui	1883	1895	1907	1919
Monkey	Bandar	Pralo	Yogā or timu	1884	1896	1908	1920
Bird	Chara	Chalo	Name	1885	1897	1909	1921
Dog	Kukur	Khilo	Nagu	1886	1898	1910	1922
Deer	Mirga	Pho	Pho	1887	1899	1911	1923

These Burga years start on 15th April of the corresponding English year. Nearly all Gurungs know which Burga they were born in, even if they don't know their age. The age can be then worked out. For instance, if in 1916 a young recruit says he is Kukur Burga, he would have been born in 1898, making him 18; the other years of the Kukur Burga being 1886 and 1910, which would make him far too old or too young.

## CHAPTER II.

### VOCABULARIES.

#### (a) ENGLISH-GURKHALI VOCABULARY.

Where no Magar or Gurung word is given the Khas word should be used in Magar or Gurungkura, using however the proper verb terminations. In such cases the root of the Magar verb is usually formed by adding "di" to the Khas verb root, the Gurung root by adding "i."

In Khaskura the infinitive of the Verb is given, but in Magar and Gurung the root is given. For formations of other tenses see the Grammar.

The Gurkhali-English Vocabulary which follows this often contains a fuller explanation of a word than is possible when translating from English.

"g" at the end of a verb means garnu, e.g. shwang g. = shwang garnu (M. shwang zat. G. shwang la); (t) = transitive; (i) intransitive.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
A	yotā योटा	kāt	ghri
Abcess	pilo (f) पिलो	juma	ru
Above <sup>1</sup>	māthi, ūnbho मांथी, जंभो	dênām	kwera
Abrazed	chitriako चीथरेको	rusa	toi
Absent	gairhazir, gail गैरहाजिर, गैल		
Abuse <sup>2</sup>	gāli गालौ	dia	cha (verb)
Accident <sup>3</sup>	achānchak अचानक		
Accord <sup>4</sup>	ichchha इच्छा		
Account	hisāb हिसाब		

<sup>1</sup> Mathi is best word. Over and above (i.e. in excess) is ubryako.

<sup>2</sup> "He swore" is ordinarily "U le gali dio."

<sup>3</sup> "He did it by accident" is "U le na janera gario" (he did it, not knowing about it). An accident in the street, etc.; no word used, the particular nature of the accident would have to be specified.

<sup>4</sup> "He did it of his own accord"—"U le aphnu ichcha le gario."



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Accoutrements	tostān, asbāb तोस्तान, असबाब		
Accusation	dosh दोष		
Ache, to	dukhnū दुखनु	big	nā
Ace	ekkā एका		
Acid	khatto खट्टो	bīr	kui
Acorn	bānj ko gerho बांज को मेड़ो		
Acquaintance	chinā jāni चीना जानी	chinesa barmi	gnoshe mhi
Across	pāri पारी	pārlak	kianja
Act, to <sup>1</sup>	shwāng g. चांग गः	utengia z.	utengia l.
Add, to	jornu जोडनु	jordi	
Address, an	patā पता		
Adhere, to	tāsnu टासनु	lāk	ngaya
Adornment	gahanā गहना		
Advice	ārthi, sallāh अर्थी, सल्लाहा		
Adze	bānsula बान्सुला		
Afraid, to be	darnu डरनु	biri	gni
	jhasang hunu भसंग हुनु	gān	loy
After	pachhi पछी	núnlak	li
Afternoon <sup>2</sup>	sānjh सांज	nabélak chum	gnesa
Again	pheri फेरी		
Age	umar उमर		
Agreed	rāji राजी	mān	saiñ
Ague	jaro जरो		

<sup>1</sup> i.e. to play the fool.

<sup>2</sup> TIME. For months see footnote 5 of p. 33.

MISCELLANEOUS. To-day—Aja (M. chining; G. tinya). To-morrow—Bholi (M. pihin; G. pana). Day after to-morrow—Parsi (M. aprin; G. nogni). Next two days Naparsi and kani parsi respectively.

Yesterday—hiju (M. tisini; G. tela). Day before that—asti (M. kaiakin; G. wingi).

Days ago—jhan asti; years ago—uile uile.

This year—Aja ko sal (M. chilez; G. tidi). Last year—pur ko sal (M. milez; G. tiambesal). Year before that—Pral ko sal (M. kalez; G. nodi sal)

Next year—Agun sal (M. Nāmlez; G. Koringba sal).

Dawn—njialo. Sunrise—Surajuday. Sunset—Surajast

Last-night—Ajko rat; To-night—bholi rat.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Aim, to	tāknu ताकनु	tākdi	cha
Air (wind)	bâtās बत्तास	námshu	namru
Alert	chanākho चनाखो		
Alike	eknāse एकनासे		
Alligator	guhi, sus गुहि, सुस		
Alive	jiundai जिऊंदै		soke
All	sabai सबै	páttá	tai
Almond	badām बदाम		
Alms	dān दान		
Aloe	rāmbāns रामबांस		
Alone	êkelai एकलै	milikāt	ghri
Along <sup>1</sup>	see footnote 1		
Aloud	chārko चरको		
Alphabet	kakhara कखरा		
Already	paile पैले		noso
Also	pani पनी		
Alter (t)	badalanu बदलनु		
(i)	ārko hunu अरको ऊनु		
Always	sádhai सधै		
Ambush	lukne thaun लुकने ठाउं	kopile tu	lobe loh
Amidst	mājh mā माझ मा		
Amuse, to	ramāunu रमाउनु	marāng	toya
Ancestor	jiju bāje (great-grandfather, grandfather) जिजूबाजे		

TIME. I have no time (Leisure)—Moinlai kebi phursat ehena.  
What is the time?—Kati baje chha? or kati bajio?  
At such a time, don't cough—Testo bela ma, na khans.  
How many times did he go?—U kati palta goyo?

YEAR. Sāl or Sān mean year in the sense of "which year"  
Bārās means the length of time of a year.

NEPALESE ERAS:—

Nepal Sambat 1 is A.D. 880. Our 1910 is therefore N.S. 1030.  
Vikram Sambat 1 is B.C. 57. Our 1910 ,, ,, Vik. S. 1967.  
Saka 1 is A.D. 78. Our 1910 ,, ,, Saka 1832.

<sup>1</sup> "Come along with me"—"Mero sangma au."

"He went along the road"—"U bato bato goyo."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
And	aru, ra अरु, र	ra	
Anger <sup>1</sup>	ris रीस	jamso	ris
Angle	kunā कुना		
Animal	jantu, pashu जन्तु, पशु		
Ankle	goli gānthā गोली गांठा		
Annoy, to	khijānu खिजानु	kuw	gni
Anoint <sup>2</sup>	ghasnu घसनु	mol	pho
Another <sup>3</sup>	ārko आरको	phoko	kiangu
Answer, an	utārā उत्तरा		
"  back, to	mukh jornu मुख जोड़नु		
Ant	kamilo कमिलो	māhar	nabro
"  white	dhumirā धमीरा		
Antelope	mirg मिरग		pho, tonsi
Anxiety	shok, surtā शोक, सुरता		
Any	koi कोई	sui	khābe
Ape, an	dheruwā देहुवा		
Apology <sup>4</sup>	māph माफ		
Appearance (of a person)	rup रूप		
Apple	sew सेव		
Appoint	khatāunu खटाउनु	khatdi	kate
Approach	pugnu lāgnu पुगनु लगनु	tākke lēs	phe
Apricot	khumāni खुमानी		
April <sup>5</sup>	baisākh बैसाख		

<sup>1</sup> This is the noun. To get angry is Rishaunu (M. jamso kew ; G. ris tai).

<sup>2</sup> The slave-making ceremony by anointing with oil is Telia Chakur.

<sup>3</sup> Bring another (different) man—nola (arke) manchha lau ;  
Bring another (one more) ,, —yota aru manchha lau ;  
It belongs to another—arke ko ho ;  
They hit one another—uni haru āpāstma hanna han bhayo.

<sup>4</sup> " Please excuse me "—" Moin lai maph garnu hawas."

<sup>5</sup> MONTHS. These start on the 15th of the English months. The Khas-kura of a month in the vocabulary therefore means the 15th of that month to the 15th of the next, e.g. April—Baisakh. Baisakh is 15th April to 15th May.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Archer <sup>1</sup>	dhanudhāri धनुषारी guleli khelne गुलेली खेलने	koreli geschiu	tale kleom mhi
Arise	uthnu उठनु	so	re
Arm, fore, , upper	hāth हाथ pākhurā पाखुरा	hūt	yo
Armourer	kāmi कामी		
Armpit	kākhi काखी		gneongle
Army	laskar लसकर		
Around	chārtira चारतीर		
Arouse	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	tā
Arrange	sajāunu सजाउनु	sajādi	
Arrive	pugnu पुगनु	tāk	phe
Arrow <sup>1</sup>	kār कार matengrā मटेण्ण <sup>1</sup>	surr khurli	me uli
As	jasto, jhai जस्तो, भै	dinche	beo
As many as	itī यती	irik	chaki
Ascend	charnu चढनु ukalnu उकलनु	kāl	kre
Ascent	ukālo उकालो		
Ashes	kharāni खरानी	barap	nebro
Ashamed	laz lāgiāko लाज लाग्याको ,, manniako ,, मान्नायाको	kora lesa ,, heoa ,,	piē ,,
Ask (demand)	sodhnu सोधनु māngnu मांगनु	gīn nīm	nui ri
Ass <sup>2</sup>	gadāh गदाह		
Assault	jhaptanu ऋपतनु		
Assemble (i)	thuprinu थुपरिनु		
(t)	thupriāunu थुपरिआउनु		
Assistance <sup>3</sup>	gohār गोहार		
Astride	ghunrā dāsera घुंड़ा दासेर	gunra tos- niking	chikra turemoro

<sup>1</sup> Dhanu is a bow that throws an arrow kar ; guleli is a small bow for projecting earthen balls (matengra) or small stones, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The word of rebuke—"You ass" is "jainrya" or "murkha."

<sup>3</sup> Gohar is also "Call for help" and also for shelter.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Astronomer	jotishi जोतिशी		
At	mā मा		
Attack	dhāwā धावा		
„ , to	chhopnu चापनु	gu	kā
Attempt	mihnit g. मिहनिम गः		
Auction	lilām लिलाम		
August <sup>1</sup>	bhādao भादौ		
Aunt <sup>2</sup>	jethi āmā or phupu जेठी आमा फुपु	mizar mai	mate, āmate phāne
	kānchhi āmā काञ्ची आम्मा <sup>3</sup>	kanchhi mai	āmchu mai

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> RELATIONS.

	KHASKURA.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
Aunt (paternal), elder than father.	Phupu		phāne
Aunt (paternal), younger than father.	Kānchhi āma	kanchhi mai	āmchu
Aunt (maternal), elder than mother.	Jethi āma	mizar mai	mate, āmate
Aunt (maternal), younger than mother.	Siāni āma		āmchu
Brother, elder	Dāju ; dāi		āge
„ younger	bhāi	boy	
Brother's wife	bowāri		
Brother-in-law, elder (wife of ditto)	Jethān (Jethāni)	jethu	
Brother-in-law, younger	Sāla		shiombo
Brother's son	Bhatija	batja	
„ daughter	Bhatiji	batji	
Cousin (from maternal uncle).	Sāla, sāli or solti (marriageable).		shiombo, gnolosyo.
Cousin (from other sources).	dāju, bhāi, didi, bhāioi (not mar- riageable).		
Daughter	chhori	jā	chame
„ in-law	bowāri		
Granddaughter	natini		kweme
Grandfather	Bāje		
Grandmother	Bāje		
Grandson	Nāti		kwe
Great-grandfather	Jiju		
Father	Bābu	bua	aba

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Avenge	badalā linu बदला लिनु	badala lā	
Awake (t)	jagāunu जगाउनु	ju	ti
(i)	jāgnu जागनु		
Away	tārā टारा	los	rego
Awkward (clumsy)	lothro लोथरो		
Axe	bāncharo बनचरो	āruwa	tā
Axle	dandā डण्डा		
BABY	nāni नानी		kolo
Bachelor	kane कने		
Back	kando कण्डी	jang	ko
Bad	narāmro नरामरो	māsieche	achhab
Badge (dis- tinctive)	chino चिनो		
„ (of rank)	billā बिल्ला		
Bag	thailo थैलो	sāna	nedo

RELATIONS.	KHASKURA.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
Father-in-law	Susra	kuba	keñ
Mother	āma	mai	
„ in-law	Sāshu, māiju, māit	moma	angi, shiame
Sister, elder	didi	dai	nāni
„ „ husband of	Bina		agmo
Sister, younger	bhāini		
Sister-in-law	Sāli		
„ law's husband	Sārhu		
Sister's daughter	bhānji		
„ son	bhānich		
Son	chhoru	jā	cha mo
Son-in-law	Jawain		
„ law's son	bhānich		
Uncle (paternal) older than father.	Jetha bā		bāte
Uncle (paternal) younger than father.	Kānchha bā		bācheo
Uncle (maternal)	māma	kuba	
Father's sister's husband	phupaju	pusain	

Second marriage makes no difference, step-son is still chhoru.

“What relation is he to you?”

“U timi lai kya { bhānchha }  
{ parchha } ?”

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bait	chāro चारो		
Bake, to	seknu सेकनु	arim	rom
Balance	tulo, tarāju तुलो, तराजू	pāra	pāra
Balcony	pidi पीडि		pata
Bald	khuilo खुइलो		
Bale	kumlo कुमलो	bucha	noi
Ball	gin गीन		
Balloon	gobāra गोबारा		
Bamboo	bāns बांस	hok	ri
Banana	kerā केरा	mocha	maja
Bandage	patti पट्टी		
Bank (river)	pākhā, chheo पाखा, छेव		
Banker	sāu साव		
Bar (rod)	ghārā घारा		
(wood bolt)	āglo आगलो		
(gate)	tagāro तगारो		
Barbed	kānre काणे	ju	
Barber	nāi नाइ		
Bare-headed	murilo मुइलो		
Bark, to	bhuknu भुकनु	nu	chi
(tree)	bokrā बोकरा		pi
Barren			
(woman)	bānji बांजी	tāri	tāra tari
(ground)	rukho रुखो		
Basement	bhuintalla भुईं तल्लो		
(floor)			
Basket <sup>1</sup>	doko, korkā डोको, कोरका	dhakar, korkā	peh, korka
	thunse, dālo ठुन्सो, दासो	thunse, giring	
	petaro पीटारो	birin	piring
Bat (bird)	chamerā चमेड़ा	gichin	pāpa
Batch	toli टोली		
Bathe, to	nohānu नोहानु	resh	kri

<sup>1</sup> Korka is a large basket, doko a small one. Tunse is one with no mouth. Petaro, a tapered one.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bathing	asnān अस्नान		
Be, to	hunu हुनु	chhan	
Beak	thund ठंड	methar	thor
Beam (big)	dalin दलिन		
(small)	bolo बोलो		
Bean	simi सिमी		
Bear	bhālu भालू		bhalu, tama
Beard	dārī दाड़ी		
Beat, to <sup>1</sup>	hānnu, mārnu हाननु, मारनु hirkāunu हिरकाउनु	gnap sāt, dung, dāthuk	li, sia
Beautiful	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chhiaba
Beauty	rup रूप		
Because	kinakī किनकी	hikinungki	tole
Become	hunu हुनु	chhan	mo
Bed	kāth काठ		
,, , to make	bichhāunu बिचाउनु	tāng	ti
Bedding	ochchbyān ओच्छग्रान		klo
Bee	māuri मीरौ	gōns	kue
Beetle	gobāre kirā गोबारा कीरा	bendu	gobar pulu
Before <sup>2</sup>	aghine अघिने aghāri अघाड़ी	mining	gnoso
Begin, to	lagnu, thālnu लगनु, थालनु	les	che
Behind	pachhī पछी	nuning	li
Behaviour	chalan चलन		
Believe, to	pattyāunu पत्याउनु	jāk	kwe
Bellows	bhānti, khalāti भांति, खलानी		
Belly	bhunri भूँडि	tuk	pho
Below	tala, undho तल, जंघी	māklak	nwai, piri

<sup>1</sup> Mārnu literally means to kill.

U le kukur lai { lorole } { hanio } He { beat the dog with a }  
 { banduk le } { hirkayo } { shot the dog (lit., hit }  
 { } { } { the dog with a gun). }

<sup>2</sup> "I told you before"—"Māi le timi lai aghinai bhanyo."

"Before my house"—"Mero ghar ko sāmne"

"Before eating your food, do this"—"Roti na khāyera, isto gar."



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Beggar	bhikhāri भिखारी māngne माग्ने	niechi barmi	riba mhi
Belch, a (used with ānu to come)	dakkar दक्कर		
Belt	peti पेटी		
Bend, to	mornu मोरनु khunchāunu खुँचाउनु	mordi	kuti
Bend over, to	niuranu न्यूरनु	nuwāk	
Bent, stooping	ghobto घाबटो		
Between	bhittra भिच mājhmā माझमा		
Beyond	pallo patti पल्लोपट्टी	āla patti	kiali
Big	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Bind, to <sup>1</sup>	bāndhnu, kasnu बाँधनु, कसनु	chak	phu
Bird <sup>2</sup>	chara, panchhi चरा, पंखी	gua	name
Biscobra	gohara गोहरा		
Bite, to	toknu टोकनु	jik	chiy
Bitter	tito तीतो	kha	kai
Black	kālo कालो	chichu	mlônkia
Blacksmith	kāmi कामी		
Blade (knife)	dhār धार		
(grass)	biruwā बिरुवा		
Blame	dos दोस		
Blanket	kāmlo, pankhi कामलो, पंखी	pākhi	rari
Blessing	āsik आसिक		

<sup>1</sup> Kasnu literally means to tighten.

<sup>2</sup> Male birds are Bhālya, female are Pothi.

Kinds:—Dhukur (Dove). Parewa (tame pigeon). Malewa (wild pigeon). Halesa (green pigeon). Daphe (mihal). Bhangera (Sparrow). Titra (Partridge). Kag (Crow). Kalij (College pheasant). Majur (Peacock). Bater (Quail). Hans (Duck, goose). Gida (Vulture). Baj (Hawk). Chil (Kite). Harphori (Lamagaya). Bagula (Heron). Neole (Black bird with distinctive cry). Ohakhura (Chikor). Dhobini (small black and white bird). Tāwa (Jay). Bajewa (Large wild pigeon). Saru, clāngre (mina). Dhanês (horn-bill). Kurāng kurung (a lark).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Blind			
(one-eyed)	kānā काना		
„ (can't see)	andho अन्धो		
Blink	chimechim ग. चिमचिम गः		
Blister	phoko फोको		
Blockhead	latheprā लठेपरा		
Blood	ragat रगत	hiu	ko
Blotting-paper	sosnyā kāgaj सोसन्धा कागज		
Blow, to	phuknu फुकनु	mut	phu
out, to	nibhānu निभानु	sāt	si
Blue	nilo निलो	picha	pingio
Blunt	bodo बोदो		
Blush, to	lāj ānu लाज आनु		
Boar	banel बनेल		to
Board	phalyāk फल्यक		
Boat	dungā डुङ्गा		
Bodice	cholo चोलो		
Body	āng, jyu आंग, ज्यू		ju
„ (figure)	sarir सरौर		
Bog	dhāp, simsar धाप, सीमसार		
Boil, to (t)	umālnu उमालनु	hatāk	plo
(i)	unglnu उंगलनु	hāt	ploiya
	usinnu <sup>1</sup> उसीननु	mung	
, a	khatira खटौरा	mā	pora
Bold	āntilo आंतिलो		
	karāntilo क्रांतिलो		
Bolt (door)	āglo आगलो		jagla
Bomb	bamgolā बमगोला		
Bone	hār हाड़	mirus	riba (in Lamjung), nogri (be- low Kaski)
Book	postak पोस्तक		
Bootmaker	sārki सारकी		
Border (country)	dosān दोसान		

<sup>1</sup> Usinnu is not generally used as regards water.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bore, to	ghochnu घोचनु	dajhik	
Borrow, to	rin linu रिण लिनु		
Both	duita दुरटा	nis	niola
Boundary	sān, lattā सान, लट्टा dosan दोसान		
Bow, to	dhok g. ढोक	jor	pheo
, a (for arrows)	dhanu धनु		urta
(small)	guleli गुलेली		
Bowl (n)	batuko बटुको	bela	bela
Box	kandi कन्दी		
Boy <sup>1</sup>	chhoro, ketā च्छोरो, केटा	mija	cha, pasi, kolo
Bracelet	churā bālā चुरा बाला	gel	
Bracelet-seller	churāti चुराती		
Braces	gālich गालीच		
Brain	gidi गिदि		karasia
Bran	chokar चोकर		
Branch (tree)	hāngo हांगो	dāla	
Brave	bīr, āntilo बीर, आन्तिलो		
Bread	rotī रोटी	bishkān	kei
Break, to (t)	tornu टोडनु	giāk	cho
(i)	bhānchnu भांचनु	gi	,,
Breast	chhāti छाती		ku
Breasts	thun, dudh थुन, दूध kuchonā कुचोना		gnie
Breath	s ns सांस		so
Bribe	ghus घुस		
Brick	int ईट		
Bride	dulhāni दुलहानी	dulhi	prensio
Bridegroom	dulhā दुलहा		
Bridge	sānghu सांघु	sānghu	cha (lam- jung)
Bridle	lagām लगाम		
Brim	nimtho निमठो		mian

<sup>1</sup> Chhoro is a larger boy than keta.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bring, to	liāunu ल्याउनु	rāk	pau
Brittle	jhuro झुरो	marāngche	
Broad	chāklo चाकलो gajilo गजीलो		
Broom	kucho कुचो	bareni	
Brother	dāju, bhāi दाजु, भाई	daju boy	āgi, bhai
Brown	khairo खैरो		
Bucket	dotho, dālo डोटो, डालो	dākre, giring	
Buckwheat	phāpar फापर		pre
Bud	kopilā कोपीला	mibrung	
Buffalo (male)	rāngo रांगो		mayeranga
„ (female)	bhainsi भैंसी		maye
Bug <sup>1</sup>	urus उडस		kobe
Build, to	banāunu बनाउनु	khās	
Bulb	dallā डल्ला	gera	
Bull <sup>2</sup>	goru, basā गोरु, बसा	thor	klia
Bumblebee	baunrā भैर्रा		
Bunch, a	jhuppā झुप्पा		
Bundle	bhari, bito भारी, बिटो gattha गत्था		te
Burn, to (t)	polnu पोलनु	juāk	kru
(i)	bālnu, jalnu बालनु, जलनु	ju, jos	mara
Burst, to	phutnu फुटनु	būt	ti
Bury, to <sup>3</sup>	purnu, gārnū पुरनु, गाड़नु	jantāk	
Bush	jhār, pothrā झाड़, पोथ्रा		gno
But	tara तर		
Butcher	kasāi कसाई		
Butt (rifle)	kundā कुन्दा		
Butter	nauni नौनी		
„ milk	mahi मही		kol
Butterfly	putli पुतली		tamlo

<sup>1</sup> “A bug,” e.g. “what sort of a bug is that?”—“Kasto kira chha?” A “B flat” is Urus or Chepti (G. Kobe). A flea is Upinya (M. Bachum; G. Tomi). A louse is jumra (M. Sit; G. Shie).

<sup>2</sup> Goru is a bullock. A non-ploughing bull is Basa.

<sup>3</sup> Garnu is not so polite.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Buttock	chāk चाक	puta	maisi
Button	tānk टांक		
Butts	gumti गुमटी		
Buy, to	kinnu किनु	loh	ki
By	le ले		
By-way	gorentho bāto गोरेंडो chorbāto चौर बाटो		yoi kya
CABBAGE	gobi गोबी		
Cactus	sionri स्योरी nagphimī नामफिमि		
Cage	pinjaro पिंजरो		
Calf (cattle)	bahar, bāchho बहड़, बाहो		
„ (leg)	tikhra तीखड़ा	paregia	
Call	dāknu डाकनु jhikāunu जिकानु	et	whi twi
Calm (n)	sunsān सुन्सान		
Camel	unt ऊंट		
Camp	parau पाड़ा		
„ (stage for night)	bās बास		
Can (be able)	saknu सकनु	heg	kā
Canal	kulo कुलो		
Cane	loro, bet लोरो, बेत	dānga	pahre
Cap	topi टोपी		kuile
Capsize, to (t)	ghoptāunu घोपटाउनु lotāunu लोटाउनु	korāk	koreya
	(i) ghoptnu घापठनु lotnu लोटनु	kor	kuri
Carcass (human)	murdā मुर्दा		
(animal)	sina सीनो		
Card	tās तास		
Cardamons	alāinchi अलान्ची		
Careful	jatan garne जतन गर्ने		
Caress	musārnū मुसारनु		
Careless	bearthai बेचथै		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Carpenter	karmi कर्मि		
Carriage	gāri गाड़ी		
Carrot	gājar गाजर		
Carry, to	boknu बोक्नु	bu	noh
Cascade	chhārā चारा		
Cask	pipā पीपा		
Caste	jāt जात		
Cat	birālu बिरालु	suttu	nawa
Catch, to	samātnu समातनु	jim	khā
Cauliflower	phulgopi फुलगोपी		
Cause	kāran कारण		
Cave	orār ओखार		
Cellar	bhatti भट्टी		
Centipede	kajura कजुरा	nantraman	
Ceiling	chhānā खाना		chachan
Cemetery	chihān चिहान		chokou
Ceremony <sup>1</sup>	tewār तेहार		
Certainly	kāchh काछ		
Chaff	bhuso भुसो		
(laughter)	hānsi thatā हांसी ठठा		
Chain	sānglo सांगलो		
Chalk	khari खडी		
Chancre	tānki तांकी		
Change, to	sāntnu सांतनु	yes	te
Charcoal	gol, angār गोल, अंगार	migrig	karapho
Charge (care)	sonpī सौंपी		
Charity	dān दान		
Charm	mantra मन्त्र		
„ (personal)	mohāni मोहनौ		
„ (on wrist at Rikhi Tarpan)	rākhi राखी		

<sup>1</sup> Slave making (oil anointing) is Telia Chakur. Feet washing (marriage) is Gorha dhoie. Pleasing show is Mangal Jatra. Giving daughter to son-in-law is Kanya Dan. A "show" is tamasha. Bridegroom at Bride's house is Janti. Walking round the sacred fire is Phera. Marriage tie is Anchal Ghata. Divorce is Sinko Dago or Sinko Pangra.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Chatter-box	kachkachia कचकचे gangania गगगने		
Cheap	songo, sasto सोंगो सस्तो		
Cheat, to	dhāntnu दांटनु thagnu ठगनु chhalnu छलनु	thagdi	lui ,,
Cheek	gālā गाला		kāmbō
„, to	gijāunu गिजाउनु	gijdi	gne
Cherry	payān परैयां		
Chess	satrang सतरंज		
Chest	chhāti छाती		ku
Chestnut	pāngrā पाङ्गरा	sur'ka	
Chew, to	chabāunu चबानु	tay	gniy
Chicken (small)	challā चला	gumja	nakai pasi
Chicken-pox	kānkarā कांकड़ा		
Chikor	chākhura चाखुरा		
Chief <sup>1</sup>	mukhiā मुखिया		
Chil (kite)	chil चील	mollo	timu
Child	bālakha, ketā बालक, केटा	lenza maja	kolo
Childless	aputā अपुता		
Children	chhorā, chhori छोरा, छोरी nāntinā नानतीना	jujāko	pasipasia kolmai
Chilli	khursāni खुरसानौ		
Chimney	angethi अंगेठी		kota
Chin	chiunro चुंरो		ka
China (country)	chin चीन		
(substance)	chini चिनी		
Chips	lobrā लोबरा		
Chisel	chhinā चीना		
Choke, to	asāltnu असालनु gānthi thuninu घांठी थुनिनु		koya
Cholera	haizā हैजा		

<sup>1</sup> Mukhia is a headman. Below him comes the jimwal. The chief (main) road is (Mul bato).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Choose, to	chhāntnu छांटनु		
Chum	jorī, sangī जोड़ी, संबी	lapha	āgu, tume
Cinnamon	sinkaula सिनकौला dālchīni दालचिनी		
Cinder	kharāni खरानी	barap	nebro
Circle	gherā घेरा		
, to (as a hawk)	māndāl mārnu मन्दल मारनु		
Circumstance	hāl, hālat हाल, हालत		
Civilian (not in army)	dhākre ढाकरे		
Claim	dāwā दावा		
Clan	pad, tar पद, टर		
Clap, to	thapri mārnu थपड़ी मारनु		yoglatu
Clasp, medal	dandi डंडी		
Clatter	khatrāng khutrong खतरांग खुतरांग		
Claw	nangrā नंगरा	ārgin	
,, (crab)	sanāsu सनासु		
Clay	chhiphlo mātō छिफलो माटो	ārmetche jāh	pleba sa
Clean	saphā, chokho सफा, चोखो sugghar सुग्घर		
Clear	sāngulo सांगुलो		
Clench, to	pārnu पारनु		la
Clever	chanākho चनाखो		
Cliff	chuli चुली		
Climate (cool)	shitol शीतल		
(hot)	aul औल		
,, (of a place)	hāwā pāni हावा पानी		
Close, to	thunnu थुनु dhāknu ढाकनु	hup	u
Cloth <sup>1</sup>	lugā लुगा	barin	khway

<sup>1</sup> Indian and English clothes with Urdu names are not given. Clothes is Luga (M. Barin; G. Khway). To put on clothes or to wear them is Luga, etc., Launu or Lagaunu (M. Bil; G. ka). To take them off is jhignu



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cloud	bādal, dhunri बादल, धुंरी		machea
Clove	luwang लुवङ्ग		
Clue	thāha थाहा		
Clumsy	lothro लोथरो		
Coal	koilā कोरला	migrig	
Coax, to	phakāunu फकाउनु	hum	wha
Cobweb	jālo जालो		
Cock	bhālyā भाय्या		
Cocoanut	golā, naruwal गोला, नरवल		
Coffin	kaphan कफन		
Coin <sup>1</sup>	shikkā शिक्का		
Cold (adj.)	jāro, chiso जाडो, चिसो	jum	ku, niu
(noun)	rugā रुगा		sorma
Collide, to (t)	thokar lagāunu ठोकर लगाउनु		
(i)	thokar lagnu ठोकर लगन		
Colour	rang रंग		
Comb	kāngiyo कांगियो	sath	prese
Come, to	ānu आनु	rā	kha
Comet	puchhāri tārā पुच्छरी तारा		
Comic	shwāng, tattā शवांग, टटा	utengia	
Compulsion	kar कर		
Complaint	phirāt फिरात		
Concerning	bāra mā बारा मा		
Condition	hāl, hālat हाल हालत		
Confess, to	kael g. कायल गः		
Confuse, to	ghabrāunu घबराउनु		
	ātinu आंतीनु	atidi	
Contractor	thekidār ठेकादार		
Conquer, to	jitnu जितनु	ju, jitdi	to

(M. do. G. pli). Loincloth (small) is Langoti (or Doti). Loincloth down to knees is Patoka (M. Lapeta; G. paki). Cloth over shoulder is Galek. Nepalese shirt is Bhoto. Ordinary one is Kurta. Bodice is Cholo. Skirt is Gunio. Blanket worn is Khadi (N. Garbuna). Woman's head cloth, Majetro (M. lurupu). Woman's breast cloth, rumal. Nepalese cloth (material)—ainthaya bhāngro. Nepalese raiment (knotted in front) ghādo.

<sup>1</sup> British Rupee is Kampani (G. Mhoi). Nepalese one (not common) Shikka. Nepalese 8-anna piece is Mohar (old name—Mundra Mo'e).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Convict, to	aprādhi thahranu अपराधी ठहरनु		
Cook, a	bhānsi भानसे		
, to	pakāunu पकाउनु	pin	mi
Cook-house	bhānsagher भानसघर chulo चुलो		
Cooking pots <sup>1</sup>	bhānrā भांड़ा		
Cool	chiso चिसो		nu
Coolie	bharyā भरिया		
Copper	tāmo तामो		kioro
Copy, to	sārnū सारनु	sarish	
(imitate)	nakal pārnu नकल पारनु		
a	nakal नकल		
Cork	birko बिरको		ka
Corn	anāj अनाज	ana	ana
Corner	kunā कुना		
Corns	khili खीली		
Corpse	murda मुर्दा		
Cotton	kapās कपास		
Cough, a	khokī खोकौ		piu
Count <sup>2</sup>	gannu गननु	hil	choi
Country	desh देश		
Courage	sāhas, dhiraj साहस, धिरज		
Court-yard	āgan आंगन	ārba	yu
Cousin <sup>3</sup>			
Cover (lid)	dakhan ढकन		

<sup>1</sup> Thāli is a brass round dish. Kadhai is a cauldron. Panio is a large flat spoon; daru an ordinary spoon. Tauli is a cooking sauce-pan; batuko or katora, a cup. Bhādu is millet. Tāwa, a flat dish for cooking chipaties on. (M. Kasai).

<sup>2</sup> Numerals are :—Khas. Yota, duita, etc., as Urdu. Magar. Kat, nis, sum, buli, banga, etc., as Urdu. Garung (written after noun). Ghri, gni, som, pli, nga, tu, ni, pre, ku, chu. Twenty is gnichu, 30 is sonju. Also "ola" is added—2, gniola, etc. Men often speak of large numbers in multiples of 20, e.g. 85 would be char bisi panch.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cover, to	chhopnu चोपनु dhāknu दाकनु	hup	u
Cow	gāi गाई	het	mhe
Cow-shed	goth गोठ		prôn
Coward	kāphar काफर		
Cowrie	kaurhī कौड़ी		
Crab	gangathā गंगेडा	re	kore
Crack, to	phutnu फुटनु		ti
Cramp, to get	akrinu अकड़ौनु		
Cream	kurāni कुरानी		
Crease, to	dobriānu दोबस्यानु		ta
Creep, to	gasari gasari मसरी मसरी jānu जानु		
Creeper, a	laharā लहरा		nori
Crime	pāp पाप		
Criminal	aprādhi अपराधी		
Cringe	nidre garnu निद्रे मरनु		
Cripple	lulo लुलो		
Crocodile	guhi, sus गुहि. सुस		
Crooked	bāngo बांगो	goche	kudu
Cross <sup>1</sup>	terchho टेरहो	phennām	peto
Cross-legged	paleti mārera पलेटी मारेर		
Cross-examine	sawāl kātnu सवाल काठनु		
Crow	kāg काग		kawa
Crowbar	sabbal सबल		
Crowd, a	jātra जात्रा		
Crown	mukut मुकुट		
Cruel	nithur निथुर		
Crush, to	kuchnu कुचनु	puchi	ple
Cry, to (weep)	runu रनु	rāp	kro
(call out)	karānu कराउनु	chiāk	
Cuckoo	kuku कुकु		
Cucumber	kānkro कांकड़ो	gniey	lakai

<sup>1</sup> This means horizontally, at the same level.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cultivate	kamāunu कमाउनु		
Cultivator	kisāni किसानी		
Cup	batuko बटुको katorā कतीरा	bela	bela
Curl, to	ghumāunu घुमाउनु		
Curly	ghumāyāko घुमायाको ghungari घुंगरी		
Curry	tyun तयुन	met	ta
Curtain	pardā पर्दा		
Custom	riti, bhāni रीती, भानी		
Cut, to	kātnu काटनु	chi	tho
Cymbals	manjuri मंजुरी		
DACOIT	dāku डाकु	kusche barmi	yomo nhi
Dagger	sangin, chepsa संगीन, चपसी		
Dam	bānd बन्द		
Damage	nās नास	dasha	
Dance, to	nāchnu नाचनु	sie	shia
Dancing place	rodi रोदी		
Danger	dār डार		ni
Darkness	andhyāro अन्धयारो	chum	michu
Dasehra	dasyen दस्येन		
Date	bār, tithi बार, तिथी		
Daughter	chhori छोरी	jā	chami
Dawn	ujelo, rāmi उजेलो, रामी rumi रमी	gorak, liha	nāga
Day	din दिन		tai
Daytime	diuso दिउंसो	namsin	teba
Dead	mario ko मरयोको	siā	siba
Deaf	bairo बैरो		
Dear (fond)	piyāro प्यारो		
(expensive)	mahngo महंगो महंगी		
Death (fig)	kāl काल		
Debt	rin रिण		chake
Debtor	asāmi असामि		
Deceive, to	dāntnu, thagnu दांटनु, ठगनु		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURENG
December <sup>1</sup>	pus पूष		
Decrease, to	(t) ghatāunu घटाउनु		
	(i) ghatnu घटनु		
Deep	gairo गैरा	lup	
Deer	mirga मिर्ग		pho
Defile a,	bhanjyāng भनजयांग		
Deformed	kubro कुबड़ी		
Delay, a	abelā अबेला		
Delight	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Dented	kuchio कुचियो		
Descend, to	utranu उतरनु	jhal	toi
(from train, etc.)			
(come down)	tala ānu तला आनु	maklak ra	
Descent	orālo ओरालो	litim	kioro
Desert, to	bhāgnu भागनु	jo	
, a	retilo thaun रेतिलो ठाऊं	balua ga	tamle klo
Deserter	bhagaura भगौड़ा		
Despise, to	hela g. हेला गः		
Destiny	bhāg भाग		
Destitute	hari kangāl हरौ कंगाल		
Devil	bhut भूत		
Devotee	bhagat भगत		
Dew	os, sit ओस, सौत		
Dhal	dhāl धाल	techo	paitu
Dhan (grow- ing rice)	dhān धान	chosān	milāh
Diagonally	chhatkyā छटक्या		
Diamond	hirā हिरा		
(jewel)			
(cards)	inta ईंट		
Diarrhoea	chherauti छरौटी		
	pakhāla पखाला		
Dice	pānsā पांसा		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Die, to	marnu, bitnu मरनु, बितनु	si	si
Different	beglai, bhinno बेग्लार, भौन्नो nolā नोला		
Difficult	asajilo असजिलो		
Difficulty	kathin कठिन		
Dig, to	khaunu खनुनु	ko	ta
Dip, to	chobnu चोबनु	tāk	
Dirt	kasingar कसीगर		
Dirty	phori, mailo फोहरी, मैलो		
Discharge, to take	nām kātnu नाम काटनु	nām chi	mhi ta
Discover, to	pāunu पाउनु	diu	yo
Disease	rog रोग		
Disgrace	helā हेला		
Disguise, in	bhes badalera भेस बदलेर		
Dish	thāli थाली		
Dishonest	chhali, kapti छली, कप्टी		
Dismiss, to (i)	chhutnu छुटनु		
	chhornu छाडनु	dās	wāti
	(t) chhutāunu छुटाउनु	chhutedi	
Disperse, to (i)	phijāunu फिजाउनु		
	(t) phailānu फैलानु		
Dispute, a	jhagrā जगडा		
Distant	tārā टाडा	los	rega
Disturbance	hul, dangra हल, दंगा hāhu हाड		pañ
Ditch (drain)	kulo कुलो		
(pit)	khālto खालटो		
Divorce, to	chhutāunu छुटाउनु tyāgnu त्यागनु	chhutedi	wāti
Dizziness	ringato रिंगाटो		
Dizzy	jiring jiring जिरिङ जिरिङ		
„ , to be	ringāunu रिंगाउनु		
Do, to	garnu गरनु	zāt	la
Doctor	baidhi बैदी		
Doe	murli मुर्ली		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MĀGAR	GURUNG
Dog	kukur कुकुर	chui	nagn
Dog (wild)	boāuso बोआंसी		
Donkey	gadāh गदाह		
Door	dailo, dhoka दैलो, ढोका	galam	mara ugia
Double	dohoro दोहोरो		
Doubt	sankā संका		
Dove	dhukur दुकुर		
Down	tala, muntira तल, मुन्तिर undho ऊँधो	māklak	noi
Downhill	orālo ओरालो	litim	
Dowry	dāijo दाइजी		
Drain	kulo कुलो		
Draw, to (pull)	tānnu ताननु	tāndi	tāni
Drawer	kopī कोपी		
Drawers	jāngia जांग्या		
„ long (trousers)	surwala सुरवाल		
Dream	sabanā सपना		mohra
Dress	luga, poshāg लुगा, पोशाग	barin	khway
Drink	khānu खानु	ga	to
Drive away, to	dhapāunu धपाउनु	dhabdi	dhabdi
Drizzle	jhimjhime जिमजिमे		
Drop, a	thopo थोपो		
Drought	obāno ओबानो		
Drown, to (t)	dubāunu डुबाउनु	thāk	plun
(i)	dubnu, burnu डुबनु	thā	plu buri yā
Drum	tambar तम्बर		
(tomtom)	mādal मादल		mādā
Drunk	mātya ko मात्या को	mora	gne
Drunkard	matwālā मतवाला		
Dry (adj.)	sukhyako सुखवाको	chhokche	kāre
, to	sukhāunu सुकाउनु	chhok	swon
Duck	hāns हांस		
Dumb	lātā लाटा		
Dung	mal मल		
(human)	gu गु	ben	kli

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Dung (cattle)	gobar गोबर		
Dust	dhulo धुलो		
Dwarf	bāuniā बावन्या		
Dwell, to	rahnu रहनु	mu	ti
Dye, to	rangāunu रङ्गाउनु		
Dysentery	ragatmāsi रगतमासी		sekuntar
EAGLE	hārphori हारपोरी		jure
	garul गरुल		
Ear	kān कान	kep	nave
Early	bhyāna भ्यान	gorak	nāga
Earring	mundra मुद्रा		māra
Earth (world)	dunyā दुनिया		
(substance)	māto माटो	jāh	sā
Earthquake	bhuinchāl भुईचाल		
East	purab पूरब		
Easy	sajilo सजौलो		
Eat	khānu खानु	je	cha
Eaves	baleni बलेनी		
Edge (ground)	cheo चेव		
(knife)	dhār धार		
Edgeways	dhārilo धारिलो		
Eel <sup>1</sup>	bām, rājām बाम, राजबाम	bulanga	
	chuchubām चुचुबाम		
Effort	mihnat मिहनत		
	jatan जतन		
Egg	phul फुल	miru	nake phu
Either, or	yāt yāt यात यात		
Eject, to	phirnu फिरनु	kā	go to
Elbow	kuinā कुइना		kurdung
Elder	jetho जेठे	mizar	tauku
Elephant	hāthi हाथी		
Ember	bhubro भुबरो		
Embrace, to	angāl hānu अङ्गाल हालनु	angal kā	angal chom
Emerge, to	niklūnu निकलनु	kew	toi

<sup>1</sup> Rajbam is a large eel, chuchubam a pointed one.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Empty	khāli खाली	murlang	
End, the	khatam, anta खतम, अंत ānkhari आंखरी		
to (i)	saknu सकनु	heg	ka
Endure, to (to suffer)	sahanu सहनु		
Enemy	bairi, satur बैरी, सतुर		
Energy	bal बल		po
Enlist (t)	lāhur mā lāunu लाहुर मा	laur ang rāk	
(i)	lāhur mā āunu ,, ,,	laur ang rā	
Enough !	bhayo भयो	chana	tai
Entangle	aljhuu अलजनु		
Enter, to	pasnu पसनु	paidi	boi
Entire	sārai सारै		
Entrails	āndrā आन्द्रा	mekhe	karou
Entreat, to	binti garnu बिन्ती गरनु		
Envelope, an	liphāpa लिफापा		
Envy	dāha डाह		
Epidemic	sarnya rog सरन्या रोग		
Erase, to (i)	metnu मेठनु	metdis	miti
(t)	metaunu मेठाउनु		
Erect	thāro ठाड़ो		
Error	bhul भूल		
Escape, to	bachnu बचनु umkanu उमकनु	ji bis	soi
Escort	paharā पहरा		
Especially	khāsgari खास गरी		
Estate	māl matta मालमत्ता		
Eunuch	khassi खस्सी		singare
Et cetera	ityādi इत्यादि		
Even (conj.)	pani पनि		
Even (adj.)	samma सम		
Evening	sānjh, beluka सांभ, बेलुका	chhum	gnesa, nāri
Ever	kaile कैले		
Evidence	gawai गवाई		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Evil	pāp पाप		
Ewe	bheri भेड़ी		ku
Exact (emphatic denom.)	twāk टवाक		
Exactly	chain चैं		
Examination	intihān इतिहास		
Examine, to	jāchnu जाचनु		
Except	sewai सेवाद		
Exchange, to	sāntnu सांटनु	yes	te
Excited	antiyā अंतिया		
Excitement	garbar गरबर		
Excuse	bahānā बहाना		
Executioner	pore पोरै		
Expensive	malingo मलंगो		
Explode	phutnu फुटनु	but	ti
Extinguish	mārnu मारनु	sāt	sa
Eye <sup>1</sup>	ānkhā आंखा	mik	mi
Eye-brow	ānkhī-bhaun आंखीभौं	mik-pug	michcha
Eye-lash	parela परेला	michcha	michcha
FACE	anhwār अनहार		li
Faeces	jhārā जाड़ा	ben	kli
Faint, to (adj.)	murchchhā hunu मुरच्छा हुनु		
Fair (just)	sidho, sāncho सौधी सांचो		
(light)	goro गोरो	bahu	tarkya
Fairy	parī परी		
Fall (on ground)	lotnu लोटनु	kor	kura
„ (precipice)	khasnu खसनु	jāl	tay
„ down (as wall)	bhatkanu भतकनु		
False	jhutho झुठा		
Family	kulkutumb कुलकुटम्ब		
Famine	anikāl अनैकाल		

1 The black round the eye is Gajul.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Famous	jasīlo जसीलो		
Far	tārā टाड़ा	los	rego
Fashion (custom) (habit)	rīti रीति bānī बानी		
Fasten, to (as screw)	orāunu ओराउनु		
Fasting	upās उपास		
Fat (adj.) (noun)	moto मोटो boso बोसो	desu mesos	choi chhi
Fatal (place)	marm मर्म		
Fate	bhāg भाग		
Father	bābu बाबु	bua	āba
Fault ,, to make, spoil a show	birāun बिराऊ birāunu बिराउनु	biradi	biradi
Favour, to	ruchāunu रुचाउनु	jak	kho
Fear, to (noun)	darnu डरनु trās, dar चास, डर	biri	gni
Feather	pwānkx घाँस	mikar	piha
February	phāgun फागुन		
Feel, to ,, (as earth- quake)	chhāmnu चामनु chal pāunu चाल पाउनु	chāl din	
Female <sup>1</sup>	murli मुर्ली		
Fence	bār बाड़		
Ferry	ghāt घाट		
Festival	tewār त्येवार		
Fetter	nel नेल		
Fever	jaru, tāp जरो, ताप		
Few	kamti, thorai कमती, थोड़े		
Fiddle	sārangi सारंगी		
Fife	murali मुरली		
Field	khet खेत	gāra	moro

<sup>1</sup> Of humans, shwashni; of birds, pothi; of goats, pathi. Of other animals, murli.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Fig	beru बेरू		
Fight, to	larnu लरनु	puu	ne
„ (war) <sup>1</sup>	larāi, lām लर्राई, लाम		
Figure (numeral)	ankha अंक		
Figure (body)	āng, sarir आङ्ग, सर्रीर		
Fill, to	bharnu भरनु	ping	pluya
Fin	pakhetā पखेटा		
Find, to	pāunu पाउनु	din	yo
Fine, a (adj.)	dand दण्ड rāmro रामरो	sieche	chiaba
Finger <sup>2</sup>	angulo, aunto अंगुलो, आंठो		uri
Finger-nail	nang नङ्ग	argin	yoshi
Finish, to	saknu सकनु	biat	kha
„, the	bhyāunu भ्याउनु khatam खतम		
Fire	āgo आगो	men	mhe
Fire-fly	junkiri जुनकिडी	bamlidu	mitala
Fire-place	chulā चुला		
Fire-wood	dauro दौरो	sing	si
Fish, a <sup>3</sup>	māchhā माछा	dissi	tānga
Fist	mutthi मुट्ठी		
Fit, to	milnu मिलनु	kat	kriya
(adj.)	atāunu अताउनु	sin	kaiya
(able)	tagro, sansā तगडो, संसा		
Flag <sup>4</sup>	lāik लारक		
Flame	jhandī, dhajā झण्डो, धजा jwālā, swālā जवाला, खाला		

<sup>1</sup> Lam is really the road to the war.

<sup>2</sup> Thumb, Fore, Middle, Fourth, Little are Buro, Jetho or Kalmi or Chor, Mailo, Sainlo, Kanchho Aunlo respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Kinds: Asla, long white. Pakheta (lit., fin), a small fish with a large dorsal fin, which enables it to move very fast. Bhoti (like a rock fish). Budina (large headed). Junge (with whiskers). Godeta (striped). Bagi (has two small horns like thorns). Kuranga; Shahar (Mahseer).

<sup>4</sup> Dhaja is a small flag on a temple.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Flank	cheo चेष		
Flat	chepto चेषटो	peso	plenze
Flaw	khot खोट		
Flea	upiyā ऊपया	burchum	tomi
Flesh	shikār, māsu शिकार, मासु	s ia	sia
Float, to	bahnu, bagnu बहनु, बगनु		
Flock, a	bagāl बगाल		
Flood	jalthal, bel जलथल, बेल		
Floor	bhui भुई	ja	sa
Flour	pitho पीठो		pro
Flow, to	bahanu, bagnu बहानु, बगनु		
Flower	phul फुल	sārr	tā
Flute	bānsuli बांसुली		
Fly, to			
(as bird)	urnu उडनु	bur	piriya
(escape)	bhāgnu भागनु	ju, jo	bhāgdi
(insect)	mākha माका	jima	chiomi
(, , small)	jhinga जिङ्गा		
(horse)	dāns डांस		
Foam	gāj, phen गाज, फेन		
Fog	kuhiro कुहरो	dambu	maseo
Fold, to	dobriānu दोबरयानु		ta
Follow	pachhi 2 jānu पछौ २ जानु		
Food	khānā खाना	jeki	chabise
Fool	anāri, murkha अनादि, मुर्ख		
Foot (human)	khuttā खुट्टा	hīl	pahle
(animal)	lāt लात		
Foot-mark or step	pāielo पाइलो		mai
For	lāi, ko lāgi लाई, को लागी		
Force	bal बल		
Ford, to	tarnu तरनु		
, a	janghār जाघार		
Fore-arm	hāth हाथ	hut	yo
Fore-head	kapāl कपाल nidhār निधार	tār	kara

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Foreign	pardesh परदेश anyadesh अन्यदेश		
Forest	ban बन		
Forget, to	birsnu विरसनु	miag	siomle ya
Forgive, to	chhimā, māph क्षमा, माफ garnu गरनु		
Forsake, to	chornu छोडनु tyāgnu त्यागनु	dās	wāti
Foundation	jag जग		
Fox	lomri लोमड़ी		
„ (black-pine Martin)	molsāpri मोलसाप्रौ		heku
„ small	phyāunro फ्याउरो		
Freckle	chhoyā छोया		
Frequently	gharī gharī घड़ी घड़ी		
Free (gratis)	muphtai, tisi मुफतै, तिसी	hotane	chalen
Fresh	ālo आली		
Friday	shukrbār शुक्रवार		
Friend	sangī, jorī संगी, जोड़ी	lapha	āgu, tume
Frighten, to	darāunu डराउनु tarsāunu तरसाउनु	biri	gnig
Frog	bhiāgutā भ्यागुता	rogate	atkou
From	bāta बाट	ing	
Front (adj.)	aghilo अघिलो		
Frost	tusāro तुसारो		
Frown, to	mukh nichornu मुख निचाड़नु	nir ru	sung nichikla
Fruit	phalphul फलफुल		
Full	bharioko भन्दाको	pinga	ple
Fun	thattā ठट्टा		
„ , to poke at	thattāunu ठटाउनु	datuph	toy
Funeral	malāmi मलामी		
Fungus (mildew)	dhumsi धुमसौ		
Furlough	razā रजा		
Future	āune आउने	rachiu	kowri
Fy	chhi chhi छी छी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
GAIN	naphā नफा		
Gale	ādhi, bhauri बाधि, भैरी		namur
Gambling	juwā जुवा		
Gaol	jhelkhānā जेलखाना		
Garden	bāri बाड़ी		
Garlic	lasun लसुन	arek	gno
Gate	dhokā डोका	galan	marangia
Gather, to	batolnu बटोलनु		tun
Gem	lāl, manhi लाल, मणी		
Generous	dātā दाता		
Gentle	bistari बिस्तारि		
Get, to	linu, pāunu लिनु, पाउनु	lā, din	ki, yo
Ghee	ghiu घू		chhiku
Ghost	bhut, pret भूत, प्रेत		
Giant	rāshas राशस		
Giddiness	ringāto रिङ्गाडो		
Giddy, to be	tauko ringāunu ; डाउको रिङ्गाउनु ; bhāunanau charnu भाउनी चडनु		
Gift	dān दान		
Giggle	khitkhiti खितखिती hansnu हंसनु	khitkhiti ret	khitkhiti nishoo
Ginger	suto, aduwā सुटो, अदुवा		
Girl <sup>1</sup>	chhori, taruni चोरी, तरुनी	lenze māja, chame, ārnam	rime
Give	dinu दिनु	yā	pi
Glad	khushi, ramāyā खुशी, रमाया	maranga	sain
Glass	shisā शिसा		
Glowworm	junkiri जुनकिडी	bamlidu	mitala
Glue	gun गून		
Go, to	jānu जानु	an, nung	ya
Goat <sup>2</sup>	bākrā बाकरा	rā	ra
God	prameshwar प्रमेश्वर	bhagwān	bhagwan

<sup>1</sup> The various words are chhori, taruni, chelli, cherana, kanya, kuwari.

<sup>2</sup> Mother, big female, ram, young, castrated are mau, patekri, bokhia, patha, kassia respectively.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Goitre	gānrā गांड़ा		
Gold	sun सून	gel	māra
Gong	ghantā घन्टा		
Gonorrhoea	sujāk सूजाक		
Good	rāmro, jāti रामरो, जाती	sieche	chhiaba
„ (moral)	bhalo भलो		yobe
Good-eye	bidā बिदा		
Governor	mukhiā मुख्या jimwāl जिमवाल		
Grain (as corn)	dānā दाना	gera	ro
(weight)	rati रति		
Grand	thulo ठुलो	karāncho	tebe
Grandson, etc. <sup>1</sup>			
Grape	angur अंगुर		
Grass	ghās, jhār घास, भाड़		chhi
„ (spear)	kuro कुरो	ātungia	tinyu
Grateful	guni गुनौ		
Grave (noun)	chihāu चिहान		chokou
(adj.)	gambhir गम्भीर		
Graze, to	charāunu चराउनु	archega	cha
Grease	boso बोसो	mesos	chi
Great	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Greedy	lobhi लोभी		
Green	hario हरियो	phicho	pingya
Grey	phusro फुमरो	poncho	
Grief	dukha दुख		
Grievance	dukhsukh दुखसुख		
Grind	pinnu पिननु	nug	pre
Ground	bhui, jimi भुईं, जिमौ	ja	sa
Grow	barhnu बढनु umranu उमरनु	lung, git	
Grumble	gangan garnu गनगन गरनु		
Guess, to	andāz garnu अन्दाज गरनु		
Guest	pahuno पाहुनो		preme

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Guide, a	aguwā अगुवा		
, to	bāto batānuu बाढो बनाउनु		
Guitar	hārmoni, bin हारमोनी, बोन		
Gulp, to	nilnu निलनु	mel	klo
Gutter	kulo कुलो		
(ground)			
(roof)	dourā डौडा		
HABIT	bāni, rīti बानी, रीती		
Hag	boksi बोकसो		
Hail	asīnā असौना	jhirlung	tiseo
Hair	raun रौं	chhām	mui (legs, etc.)
			karra (head)
(moustache)	jungā जुंगा	mur	mora
(Hindu topknot)	tupi टुपि		tamu
Halt	ubhinu, 'arinu उभौनु, अड़िनु	tong	rā
Hammer (big)	ghan घन		
(small)	hatoro हतौडो		
(of gun)	ghora घोरा		
Hand	hath हाथ	hūt	yo
Handcuff	hathkari हथकडी		
Handful	hathbhari हाथभरी	hutbhari	yotiko
Handwriting	likh, achhar लिख, अक्षर	rik	prī
Handle, a	benr बेङ	mimu	u
Hang (t)	jhundāunu झुन्डाउनु	chelok	chiu
(i)	jhundnu झुन्डनु		chiuya
(execute)	phansi dinu फाँसी दिनु		
Happy	khushi खुशी	marānga	sain
	ramāyo रमायो		
Hard	sāro सारो	jāra	
,, (irksome)	gāro गारो		
Hare	kharāh खराह		
	chaugarah चौमडा		
Harlot	pātar, besyā पातर, बेसिया		
Harm	hāni, nās हानी नास	dasha	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Harvest	bāli बाली		
Hat	topī टोपी		kule
Hate	dāha डाह		
Hatchet	bancharo बनचरो	aruwa	ta
Hatless	murilo मुड़िलो		
Haversack	jholi झोली		
„ band on cooly	nāmlo नामलो	biri	tobi
Havoc	nās, hānī नास, हानी	dasha	
Hawk	bāj बाज		
Hay	sukio ghās सुकियो घास	chokche- ghas	karaba chhi
Haze; heat	tuyānlo तुयांलो		
Head	tānko, munto टाउको, मुण्टो	tālu	kara
Heap	thupro थुपडो		
Hear, to	sunnu सुननु	she	the
Heart	mutō मुटो	gin	thi
Hearts (cards)	pān पान		
Heat	ghām घाम		
Heat-rash	ghamārā घमाड़ा		
Heaven	akās, sarga अकास. सरग		mu
Heavy	gurungo गुरंगो	lis	liko
Hedge	bār बाड़		
Heel	kurkuchā कुरकुचा		pale ti
Hell	narka नरक		
Help <sup>1</sup>	gohār गोहार		
Hemp	patuwā पटवा		pāta
Hen	pothi पोथी		yoma
Here	yahān यहाँ	ilang	chui
Herb	jāributi जाड़ी बुटी		moi
Herd	bagāl, bathān बगाल, बथान		
Herdsman	gothālā गोटाला		pronde
Hermit, m.f.	mātā माता		
Hero	surbir शूरवीर		
Heron	bagulā बगुला		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3, p. 34.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Hiccough	baruki बारकी		
Hide, to (t)	lukāunu लुकाउनु	archik	loh
(i)	luknu लुकनु	archi	lo
(noun)	chhālā बाला		tipi, tipli
High	alko अलको	lung	nuba
Highlands <sup>1</sup>	lekh लेख		
Hill	pahār, dānrā पहाड़, डांडा		
(medium)	lekh लेख		ye
(big)	parbat परबत		
(foot of)	kachhār कचार		
Hillside	cheo, pākho चैव, पाखो		
Hind	murli मुइली		
Hinder, to	cheknu चैकनु	tun	tundi
Hinge	kabjā कबजा		
Hint	sān सान		
Hip	phirpātā फिरपाटा		
History	sawāi सवाई		
Hit, to	hānnu हाननु	dung	li
		dāthuk	
	hirkānu हिरकानु	sāt, gnāp	
Hither	yeta येटा	ilak	chiu
Hockey	bhukundo भुकुण्डो		
Hoe (1 finger broad)	tikho kuto तिखो कुटो		
(2 fingers)	kuto कुटो		
(4 ,, )	kodālo कोदालो		
(8 ,, )	kodāli कोदाली		
(10 ,, )	pharuwā फडुवा		
Hold, to	thāmnu थामनु		
(keep)	rākhnu राखनु		
	samātnu समाननु		
Hole (nature)	dulo डुलो		kun
„ (made)	chhenr चेंड		
Holi	hori होरी		

<sup>1</sup> Highlander (man who lives in suow) sheshi.

„ (Scotch) Ghāgra, which really means a skirt.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Holiday	chhutti छुट्टी		
Hollow (noun)	khāltō खालटो		
(adj.)	dungrā दुंगरा		
	khokaro खोकरो		
Holy	pabitrā पवित्र		
Home	ghar घर	im	thi
Honey	mohri मोहरी		kway
„ juice	ras रस	mor	kudu
Honour	man मन		sain
„ your	tapāin तपाईं		gnio
Hoof	khur खुर		
Hook	angkusyā अङ्कुस्या		
„ fish	balsi बलसी		
Hookah (wood)	bāuse बांसे		
Hop, to	uphārnu उफारनु	phorju	uphridi
Hope	āsrā, āshā आसरा, आशा		
Horn	sing सिङ्ग	mirang	ru
Hornbill (bird)	dhanês धनेस		
Hornet (small)	aringāl अरीङ्गाल	aregun	chikru
(big)	bachhiu बच्छू		
Horse	ghorā घोडा		
Horsefly	dāns डांस		
Host	niuto dine निउतो दिने		
Hot (water)	tāto तामो	khānche	tāwe
(day)	niāno, ghām न्यानो, घाम	jāl	toi
Hour	ghantā घण्टा		
House	ghar घर	im	thi
Hover, to	nāchnu नाचनु	shi	shie
	thirnu थिरनु		
How	kasto, kaseri कस्तो कसेरी	kuncho	khai, kada
„ much	kati कती	kurik	kati
Howl <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> To howl as an animal is kāraunu. To weep is ranu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Huddled up	khutruka खुतरुका		
Hug, to	chhāti mā lagāunu चाती मा लगाउनु		
Huldi (turmeric)	besār बेसार		
Hunchback	kubro कुबड़ो		
Hungry	bhukh lāgiā ko मुख लागया को	tukresia rangsia	phokre
Hurricane	ādhi bhaunri आधि भैरौ		
Husband	lognia लोगने	linja	piu
Husbandman	kisāni किसानी kheti garne खेती गरने		
Hut	jhupro झुपड़ो		
Hyaena	bhāpsilā भापसीला		plousiala
I	m म	ngā	ngā
Ice	hiun हिऊं		
Idea	bichār बिचार		
Idiot	murhka मूर्ख		
Idleness	alchhi अलक्षि		ple
Idol	murti मुर्ती		
If	bhanedekhin भनेदेखिन	prauta	
Ignorant	ghāmar, murkha घामर, मूर्ख		
Ill	birāmi बिरामी	chāh (to be)	nā
Immoral	pāpi, dust पापी, दुष्ट kapāsi कपासी		
Impertinence	gustāki गुस्ताकी		
In	mā मा	ang	ra
Including	samet समेत		
Increase, to (t)	barhāunu बढाउनु	karāuk	
(i)	barbnu बढनु	lung	
Indian (adj.)	desi देसी		
Infant	nāni, bālak नानी, बालक		kolo
Inject, to	khopāunu खोपाउनु bhed g. भेद गः	khopdi	khopdi
Ink	masi मसी		
Inn	powā, bhatti पोवा, भट्टी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Inoculate, to	khopāunu खोपाउनु	khopdi	khopdi
Insect	kirā किड़ा	du	māja
Inside	bhitra भित्र		
Insolent	shekni शेकी abhimāni अभिमानी		
Instead of	badlā mā बदला मा		
Intelligent	chalāk चलाक		
Intentionally	jānibujhera जानीबुझेर		
Interest (money)	biāz व्याज		
In vain	suddai सुदै	hotane	chalan
Iron	phalam फलम		pwa
Island	tāpu टापू		
Itch, to	chilāunu चिलाउनु	oso	kiye
, the	luto लुतो		
Ivory	hāthi ko dānt हाथी को दांत	hathi sia	hathi sa
JACKAL	siāl स्याल	silā	
January <sup>1</sup>	māgh माघ		
Jar	bhāro, gharā भाड़ो, घड़ा		
“Janr” <sup>2</sup>	jānr जांड	hān	pāh
, (strained)	janr ko jol जाड़ को जोल	hana midi	pāh kiku
Javelin	bhālā भाला		
Jaw	bāngaro बांगरो		
Jay	tāwa chara तावा चड़ो		
Jealous	dāhi दाही		
Jewel	gahanā गहना		
Jew’s harp	māchungi माचुंगी		
Join, to	jornu जोड़नु		
Joke	hansi tattā हंसी टट्टा		
Joy	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Judge, to	nisāphi g. निसाफौ गः		
, a	nisāph निसाफ		
Juice	ras, jol रस, जोल		kudu

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> A drink made out of rice.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
July <sup>1</sup>	sāwan सावन		
Jump, up	uphrinu उफरीनु	uphridi	
, over	phāl kātnu फालकाटनु	phāl chi	phal tho
down		phal kā	
June <sup>1</sup>	asār असाढ़		
Jungle	ban बन		
Just (adj.)	sidbo, sancho सौधो, सांचो		
(adv.)	bharkar, aile भरकार, चरखे	chahān	toka
		inang	
KALASI	pīpā पीपा		
Keen	tez तेज		
Keep, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
(maintain)	pālnu पालनु	kok	wai
Kernel	gudi गुदी		
Kerosine	matti ko tel मट्टी को तेल		
Kettle	bhaddu, ketli भड्डू, केतलौ		
Key	chābi चाबी		
Kick, to	khuttā le hānnu खुट्टा ले हानु	hile dathuk	
	चानु		
	lāt le hirkhāunu लात ले चिरकानु		
Kid	pāthi पाठी		
Kidney	mīrgula मिरगुला		
Kind (noun)	kisam किसम		
(adj.)	dayā दया		
King	rājā राजा		mpuru
Kiss, to	moai khānu मोसाइ खानु	moai je	moai cha
Kitchen	bhānse ghar भाजसे घर		
Kite	chil चील	mollo	
Knave	thag, kapti ठग, कप्टी		
(cards)	gulām गुलाम		
Knead, to	muchhnu मुछनु	jhaumki	
Knee	ghunrā घुंझा		chiga
Kneecap	pāngrā पांगरा		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Knife (pen)	chāku चाकु		
„ (on kukri)	karda कर्द	dung, sāt	
Knock, to	hānnu हाननु	dāthuk	
„ down	lotāunu लोटाउनु	korak	koreya
„ „ (house, etc.)	bhatkāunu भतकाउनु		
Knot	gāntho गांठो		
Know, to	jānnu जाननु	war	rā
„ how to	dornu दोरनु		
Knowledge	thāha, sankā थाहा, संक bidhyā बिद्या		
Knuckle	gāntho गांठा		
LABOUR	kāj, kām काज, काम	zātke	ke
Laces	tanā तना		
Ladder <sup>1</sup>	lisnu, sirhi लिसनु, सीढी		
Lake	talāu, tāl तलाउ, ताल		
Lame	dunro डुंडो		
Lamentation	bilāp बिलाप		
Lamp	bati बत्ती		
„ (small earthenware)	diwo दिवो		
Lance Naick	piut पौउट		
Land (not sea)	jamin जमिन	ja	sa
(country)	desh देश		
Landslip	pauro पैरो		tui
Language	kurā कुरा		<u>ta</u>
Langour	dheruwā देडुवा		
Lap	kākh काख	ku	kona
Large	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Lark (bird)	kurang kurang कुरङ्ग कुरङ्ग chara चरा		
Last	ākhiri आखिरी pachhillo पाँचिलो	nunlak	lilili

<sup>1</sup> Lisno is wooden ladder. Bharyang are stare steps.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Last, to	rahnu रहुनु		
Late	dhilo दिहो		liyai
Lately	hālko हालको		
	āja bhōli आज भोली	chining pihin	tinya pana
Laugh, to	hānsnu हांसनु	ret	nisheo
„ at	gijāunu गिजाउनु		
	klīshāunu क्लिशाउनु		
Law	ain ऐन		
Laziness	alchhi अलछि		ple
Lead, <sup>1</sup> to	doryāunu डोर्याउन		
(noun)	sisā सीसा		
Leaf	pāt पात	lā	lā
Leak, to	chunu चुनु	jur	chai
Lean, to	ārish lagaunu आरीश लग्नाउनु	ārish ledi	
over, to	dhalkanu धलकनु		
	jhuknu झुकनु		
(adj.)	dublo दुबलो	rut	che
Learn, to	siknu सिकनु	pāh	lo
Leather	chhālā चाला		tipi
Leech	juko जुको	lawat	tipy
Left (adj.)	debro देबरो		
Leg	khuttā खुट्टा	hāl	pale
Legend	sawāi सवाई		
Leisure	phursat फुरसत		
Lemon	amilo अमिलो	bir	kiu
Lend, to	rin dinu रिण दिनु	rin yā	chake pi
Leopard	chituwa चितुवा		cheto
Leper	kori कोडी		
Less <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> i.e., to lead along by the hand, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Hindustani kamti can be used. To become less is ghātnu ( घटनु ) M. Tun. To make less is ghātaunu; The Battalion less one company—Battalion yota Kumpani chorira

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURENG
Lesson	arthi अर्थी		
Let, to	dinu दिनु	ya	pi
Letter (post)	chitti चिट्ठी		
(writing)	achher अक्षर		
Level	samma, chepto सम्य, चेपटो		
Lick, to	chātnu चाटनु	lāk	le
Lid	dhakkan ढक्कन		ka
Lie, a	dhāntkurā ढांटकुरा		
, to	dhāntnu ढांटनु		lu
down, to	sutnu सुतनु	mis	ro
Life	jiyān ज्ञान		
Light, to (t)	bālnu बालनु	mot	mara
(i)	jalnu जलनु	jur	lui
,, (not dark)	ujyālo उज्यालो	tianche	
,, (not heavy)	halungo हलुंगो	kiāngche	yoi
Lightning	bijli बिजली		
Like (adj.)	jasto जस्तो	dinchu	miōn
, to	ruchāunu रुचाउनु	jāk	ko
Lily	kamal ko phul कमल को फुल	kamali	kamala ta sarr
Lime	kumero कुमेरो		
Limp, to	khuchyāng (2) खुच्यांग (२)		
	garu गरनु		
Lion	sher शेर		
Linseed	alsi अलसी		
Link	sikri सिकरी		
Lip	onth ओंठ	burlin	mode
Litter	kasingar कसींगर		
Little	siāno स्यानो	mārchu	cheoba
Live, to			
(dwell)	basnu, rahnu बसनु, रहनु	mu	ti
(alive)	jiunu जिउनु		so
Liver	kalejo कलेजो	migin	nāno
Lizard	chhepāro छेपाडा		
Load	bhār, kumlo भार, कुमलो		te
Loan	rim रिम		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Lock	tālā ताला		
Locust	salau सलौ		tiri
Log	muro मुढो		
Loin-cloth	langothī, dhoti लंगोठी, धोती		phāsu
Loins	chutar चूतड़		maisi
Lonely	ekelai एकलै	millikāt	ghri
Long	lāma लामा	lotsa	ringi
Look, to	hernu हेरनु	dāng, ons	neo
for, to	khojnu खोजनु	pā	māya
Loop	ghero घरो		
Loose (adj.)	khokalo खोकलो		kholekhole
, to (unrave- vel)	phuskāunu फुसकाउनु	phorsāk	pla
(let go)	chhornu चोड़नु	dās	wāti
Lose, to	harāunu हराउनु	māt	mā
Loss	hāni, nās हानी, नास	dasha	
Lost, to get <sup>1</sup>	metnu मेटनु		
Loud	charko चरको		
Louse	jumrā जुमड़ा	sik (of head) geres (of body)	shie
Love	priti, māyā प्रीति, माया prem, tith प्रेम, तीथ		
Low (adv.)	tala, undho तल, उन्धो	māklāk	maye kiro
(adj.)	hocho होचो	tunche	mawale
Luck	bbāg भाग		
Lucky	bhāgemān भाग्यमान		
Luke-warm	mantāto मनतातो		
Lump	dallo डल्लो		
Lung	phokso फोकसो		kloba
MAD	jhallā झल्ला		
Maiden	taruni तरुनी	ārūām	rīme

<sup>1</sup> This is in the sense of disappearing, e.g. as the wake of a ship disappears.

To get lost (lose one's way) is bāto biraunu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Maimed	khorundo खोरन्डो ghāyal bhāyāko घायल भायाकी		
Main (adj.)	mul मूल		
Maize	makāi मकाई		
Make, to	banaunu garnu बनाउनु गरनु	khās, zāt	la
bed	bichhāunu बिहाउनु	tāng	ti
noise	hallā garnu हल्ला गरनु		
Male <sup>1</sup>	jhānk झांक		.
Mallet	mungro मुंगरो		
Man	manchhe, jana मनचे, जना mānis मानिस	bhurmi	mhi
Mango	ām आम	satak	
Mangy	khuiyā खुइया		
Manhood	ādhabāius आधाबारसं		
Manner	parkār, rīti परकार, रीति		
Manure	mal मल	ben	
Many	dheri, sasti धेरै, सक्ती		ley
March, to	hitnu हिटनु	wān	yā
(month) <sup>2</sup>	chait चैत		
Mare	ghori घोड़ी		
Mark	chino चिनो.		
Market	bazār बजार		
Marmot	pia प्या		
Marry, to	biāh garnu ब्याह गरनु	biah zāt	biah la
Mars (planet)	mangal मङ्गल		
Marsh	dhāp, shimshār धाप, शिमशार		
Marvelous	gajab गजब		
Master	guru गुरु		
Mat	māndro मान्द्रो		peho
Match	diyāsalaī दियासलाई		
Matter (pus)	pip पिप	mā	noho

<sup>1</sup> Of birds, Bhalya. Goats, Bhokya and Khassia. Human, Lognia, Chhoro. Of others, Jhank.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Mattress	tosak, gadda तोसक. गद्दा		
May <sup>1</sup>	jeth जेठ		
Measles	dādura दादुरा		
Meaning	artha अर्थ		
Meat	shikār, māsū शिकार, मासु	sia	se
Medicine	okhadi ओषधी	usah	moi
Meek	sudu सुदो		
Meet, to	bhetnu भेटनु phela pārnu फेला पारनु	dūp	to
Melon	kharbhujā खरभुजा		
Melt, to	galnu गलनु	galish	galiy
Mend (patch)	tālnu टालनु		
Mercy	chhimā क्षीमा		
Metal	dhātu धातु		
Meteor	phutne tārā फुत्ने तारा		
Micturate, to	mutnu मुत्नु	rosh ka	ku toy
Midday <sup>2</sup>	madhyān मध्यान dopahar दोपहर	numshiu	
Midnight	ādhārāt आधारात		adhamisa
Middle	mājh माझ		
Mildew	sinduri rog सिन्दुरी रोग dhumsi धुमसी		
Milk, butter	mahi मही		
Milk	dudh दुध	gnie	
„ sour, curd	dahi दही		
Mill (water)	ghatta घट्ट		
Millet	bhadu भदु	kasāunri	
Mina (bird)	dangre, sārū दाङ्गरे साब		
Minal	dāphe डाफे		
Mind, the	man मन		
„ to	dhanda mānnu दण्डा माननु		
Mine, a	khāni खानी		
„ (explo- sive)	surang सुरङ्ग		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 31-32.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Miscarry, to	tuhinu तुहिनु	lo	
Miser	sum सुम		
Mist	kuhiro कुहिरो		machoo
Mistake	bhul भूल		
Mistress (chief)	mukhiāni मुखियानी		
Mole (animal) (body)	chhuchundro कुचुन्दरो kothi कोठी		
Moment	chhin छिन		
Monday	saumbār सोम्बार		
Mongoose	niolo musā न्योलो मुसा		
Monkey	bānar, lāku बानर, लाकु		timu
„ (large)	dheruwā डेरुवा		sobargi
Mouth	mahinā महिना		
Moon <sup>1</sup>	jun जून	geaut	lāngi
Moral (adj.)	tapāsi तपासी		
Morning <sup>2</sup>	bhiyāna भयाना	gorak	nāka
Mortar	bajralep बजरलेप		
Mosque	masjid मसजिद		
Mosquito	lāmkutyā लामकुत्या		
Moss	jhyāu भ्याऊ		
Moth	putli पुतली		tāmlo
Mother <sup>3</sup>	āmā आमा	boya, me	ama
Mould, a	sāncho सांचो		
Mountain	parbat, lekh परबत, लेख		
Mouse	musā मुसा	biu	namu
Moustache	jungā जुंगा	mur	mora
Mouth	mukh मुख	nir	sun
Move, to (t)	sārnu सारनु		sare
(i)	hitnu हिटनु	wān	prā
Much	dhere धेरै		ley
Mud	hilo हिलो		

<sup>1</sup> In high-flown language Chandra; New Moon is Aunsi jun. Full Moon is Purānio jun.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 31-32.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Mulberry	kimu किमू		
Mule	khachechar खचर		
Multiply, to	gunnā gunnu गुन्ना गुनु gunnu गुनु		
Mumps	hānre हान्दे		
Murmur	gangan गनगन		
Muscle	nasē नसा		cha
Mushroom	chyāu च्याऊ	mugan	chyapo
Music <sup>1</sup>	gīt, rāg गीत, राग	ling	kwe
Musk	kasturī कस्तूरी		
.. deer	kasturā कस्तूरा		
.. pod	binā बिना		
Mustard	rāi राई		
Mutiny	balwā, gadr बल्वा, गदर		
Muzzle	mohri मोहरी		
NAICK	amaldār अमलदार		
Nail (finger)	nang नङ्ग	ārgin	yoshi
(iron)	prekh, kil प्रेख, कील		
Naked	nāngo नांगो		
Name	nām, nāun नाम, नाऊं	ārmin	mi
Nape	ghichrā घिचरा		kare
Narrow	sānguro सांगुङ्गो		
Navel	nāito नाइटो	pere	pade
Near	nir, najik निर, नजीक	kherap	gnār
Necessary,			
to be	chāinnu चाहिनु	chaidis	chaidi
Neck	ghānti घांटी	dunga	orko
.. back of	ghuchuk घुचुक		kare
Necklace	mālā माला		
Needle	sui सुई	ārcha	ta
Neighbour	chhimeki छिमेकी		

<sup>1</sup> Tune is bhākhā or rāg. A song is git. First line phet, second line tuppa.

Instruments. Mādel—a tomtom; dhol—big drum. Manjun—cymbals. Bānsuli—flute. Machungi—Jew's harp. Morali—pipe (made from hookah bowl). Sarangi—fiddle. Harmoni—guitar.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Nephew <sup>1</sup>	bhatijā भतीजा	bhānza	
Nerve	nasā नसा		
Nervous	harbar, ātine हड़बड़, आतौने		
Nest	gunr गूँड़	min	chôn
Net	jāl जाल		
Nettle	sisno सिसनी	giô	polo
Never	kaile ne कैले ने	ma sien	
New	nayā, nolā नया, नोला (different)	minam	
Next <sup>2</sup>	ārko आरको		
Nice	nakuli नकुली		
Niece <sup>1</sup>			
Night	rāt रात	nabi	misa
Nip, to	chimātnu चिमाटनु	chilik	
off, to	chunrnu चुँड़नु		
Nod (in sleep)	jhulnu झुलनु		
Noise	sabd, hallā सब्द, हल्ला	ot	
N. C. O.	hudedār हुदेदार		
North	utar उत्तर		
Nose	nāk नाक	nā	nā
Nose-ring			
(centre)	bulāki, mundro बुलाकी, मुन्द्रो		
,, (outside)	phulī फूलो		
Nostril	nāk ko dulo नाक को दुलो		
November <sup>3</sup>	mangsīr मङ्गसीर		
Now	aile, bharkar ऐले, भरकर	inang, chahān	toka
Numb, to be	kakrinu ककरीनु		
(adj.)	kakrio ककरीयो		
Nut	badām बादाम		
(betel)	pān पान		
(chewing)	supāri सुपारी		
Nutmeg	jāiphul जाइफल		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

<sup>2</sup> "The man next Ranbir"—"Ranbir ko chheo ko manchha."

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, p. 33.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
OAK	bānj ko rukh बांज को रुख		
Oar	gabana गबना		
Oat	jau जौ		
Oath	kasam कसम		
Obey, to	mānnu माननु		
Obligation	kar कर		
Oblique	chhatkyā छटका		
Obscene	phohri फोहरी		
„ (of talk) used by women	nanāuli ननाउली		
Obstinate	magro मगरो		
October <sup>1</sup>	kārtik कार्तिक		
Odd	amel अमेल		
Odour (good)	bāsin बासिन		thāh
(bad)	gandha गन्ध		„
Often	ghari ghari घड़ी घड़ी		
Oil	tel तेल	siri	chhiku
Ointment	mallam मल्लम		
Old	buro (people) बुढो purāno (things) पुरानो		
„ (worn out, of people)	thotro थोतरो		
Omen	sakun सकुन		
On	mā, māthī मा, माथी	ang	
Once	ekpaltā एकपल्टा	katpalta	palta ghri
Onion	piāz पियाज		
One-eyed	kānā काना		
Only	mātrī मात्रि		
Open, to	ugharnu उघड़नु	pho	to, phai
Opinion	mato मतो		
Opium	aphim अफीम		
Opportunity	maukā मौका belā बेला		
Opposite	pāri, sāmne पारी, सामने	parlag	kyanja

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Or	yā या		
Orange	santalā सुनतला		
„ pig	kesara केसरा		
Order, to	arhānu अढानु		
„ , an	agyan, āin आग्या, आइन		
„ , to put in	thankiāunu थनक्याउनु		
Ornament	gahanā गहना		
Orphan	tuhura, dāto टुहरा, दातो		
Other	ārko आरको	phoko	
Outstrip, to	uchhinu उचिनु	rit	tô
Oval	lāmchhe लामचे		
Oven	agenā अगेना		koda
Over (prep.)	māthi माथी	dhenām	taye
„ (finished)	bhaisakio भाइसक्यो	bhyatta	khai
	bhyāyo भयायो		
Owl	lātā chara लाटा चरा		lumbra
Own (adj.)	aphnu अफनु	mino	rose
Owner	dhani धनी		ploba
PACK (cards)	tās तास		
„ , to	thankiaunu थनक्याउनु		
Packet	puntro पुन्तरो		
Pad, a	gaddā गद्दा		
Page	patrā पत्रा		
Pail (wooden)	theko ठेको		
Pain	dukh दुख		
Paint, to	rangāunu रंगाउनु		
Pair	jorā जोड़ा		
Palace	rājmahal राजमहल		
Palm (tree)	tār ko rukh ताड को रूख		
„ (hand)	hathkelo हाथकेलो	hutpiak	yopla
Pane	aenā ऐना		
Panther	chituwā चितुवा		cheto
Paper	kāgaj कागज		
Parade	kawāj कवाज		
Paralysis	bān बान		
Pardon	māph माफ		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Parents	āmābābu आमाबाबु		
Parrot	shugā शुगा		
Part	bhāg भाग		
Particular	khās खास		
Partner	sangi संगी	lapha	āgu
Partridge	titrā तितरा	chāmre	tendre
Party	toli टोलौ		
Pass, to (away)	bitnu, marnu बितनु, मरनु	shi	shiy
(time)	kātnu काटनु	chi	to
(outstrip)	uchhinu उछिनु		
(by)	bāto jānu बाटा जानु		
, a (permit)	purza पुर्जा		
(mountain)	ghānti घांटी		
Past	biteko बितेको		
Paste	le ले		
Pasture	kharka खरक		
Patch, to	tālnu टालनु		
Path	gorento or chor bāto गोरेंटी या चोर बाटो	dahar; gorento lām	gorento kyya
Pathan	wākhlyā वाखला		
Patience	dhiraj धिरज		
Patwari	mukhiā मुखिया		
Pause, to	parkhanu परखनु	rung	pre
Paw	panjā पन्जा	hut	uri
Pay, to	tirnu तिरनु		
(noun)	talab, tanakā तलाब, तनखा		
Pea	kerāu केराउ		
Peace	sunsāu, sukh सुनसान, सुख mel मेल larāi na bhava ko belā लडाई न भाको बेला		
Peach	āru आरु	gurli	kolo
Peacock	majur मजुर		
Peak	tipri टीप्री		
Pear	nāspāti नासपाती		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pearl	moti मोती		
Peg	kila कौला		
Pen	kalam कलम		
Pencil	pinsil पिनसिल		
Penknife	chakku चकू		
People	mānchheharu मानचे हरु		
Pepper	golmirich गोलमिरौच		
„ red	khursāni खुरसानौ		
Per cent	sekarā pachhi सेकड़ा पछौ		
Perhaps	sāhit, kunī सायत, कुनी		
Personality	mohani मोहनौ		
Perspiration	pasinā पसीना	namchus	cheba
Persuade, to	phakāunu फकाउनु	hum	wha
Petal	phul ko pat फूल को पात		
Petition	binti बिकी		
Phlegm, nasal	sigan सीगन	nā	nā
Physical drill	akhārā अखाड़ा		
Pick, to	tipnu टिपनु	dhum	tu
„ a	gainti गैती		
Picture	taswir तस्वीर		
Piebald	chhirbiryā छिरबिरया		
Pierce, to	chheru छेरनु	khoak	to
Pig (tame)	sungar सूंगर	wāk	tili
(wild)	banel बनेल		to
Pigeon (tame)	parewā परेवा		
(wild)	malewa मलेवा		
(„ big)	bajewa बजेवा		
(green)	halisa हलिसा		kuga
Pillar	khambā खम्बा		
Pillow	sirān सिरान		kreku
Pimple			
(big) (boil)	khatirā खटीरा	mā	po
(small)	phokā, bibrā फोका बिबरा		
	dandiphur डण्डी फौर		
(black)	kothi कोठी		
Pinch	chimātanu चिमाटनु	chimtili	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pincers (crab)	sanāsu सनासु		
Pine, a	sallā ko rukh सल्ला को रुख		
Pineapple	kāble kuthan काब्ले कुथन		
Pine martin	molsāpri मोलसप्री		
Pipe	nalā, nali नला, नली		
(musical)	morali मोरली		
Pit	khāto खालटो		
Pitcher	gharā, ghailā घड़ा, घैला	kunra	kunra
Pity	chhimā, dayā छीमा, दया		
Place, a	thāun ठाँक		klo
(good cool)	shital शीतल		
(bad hot)	aul औल		
, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
Plague	putke rog पुट के रोग		
Plains, the	des; mādes̄h देस; मादेश		
Plan	yukti युक्ति		
Plane, to	tāchhnu ताखनु	jiak	chā
Plank	phalek फलक		
Plant	biruwā बिबवा		
, to	ropnu, gārn̄u रोपनु, गाड़नु	chäg	ri
Play, to	khelnu खेलनु	ges	klo
Pleasant	ramāilo रमाइलो		
Please, to	ramāunu रमाउनु	marang	sain
Pleased	ramāyo रमायो	marānga	saiñ tai
Pleasure	ānaud, bhog आनन्द. भोग		
Plot	yukti युक्ति		
Plough, a	halo हलो	har	
, to	halobāunu हलोबाउनु jotnu जातनु	sil	
Pluck, to	tipnu टिपनु	dhum	to
Pluck (noun)	dhiraj धिरज		
Plum	ālubokhrā आलुबोखरा		
Pocket	khalti खलती		
Pod	bālā बाला		
Poison	bikh बिष		nari
Poisonous	bisālu बिषालु		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GUBUNG
Poke, to	chhāmchhum, ग. चामचुम ग		
Pole	danda डंडा		
„ (for carrying tigers, etc.)	nol नोल		
Polite	sushil सुशील		
Pomegranate	dārim दाड़िम		
Pond	pokhari पाखरी		
Pony	tato टटो		
Pool	rah रघ		
Poor	kangāli कंगाली nirdhani निर्धनी		
Porcupine	dumsi दुमसै		tosi
Possible	hosakne होइ सकने		
Post (mail)	dāk डाक		
„ (stick)	shito शितो		
„ (be posted)	theknu टेकनु		
Pot (earth)	hānri चांडी		pu
„ (brass and spout)	garuwā गडुवा		
Potato	ālu चालु		
Pour, to	jhārnū भाड़नु		
Power	bal बल		
Powerful	balio बलियो		
Powder	dhulo धुलो		
Precipice	bhir भीर		pro
Pregnant	bhāri jyan भारी ज्यान gārbh गर्भ	tuk bumli	pho noimo
Present, a (adj.)	dān दान hāzir हाजिर		
Press, to (down)	khāndnu खांदनु		
(print)	chhāpnu चापनु		ple
(squeeze)	ninchornu निचोड़नु		chura
(in crowd)	ghachcha dinn घडा दिनु antiāunu अथाउनु	dus antidi	kaya anti

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURENG
Pretend, to	nuiin g. न्युंग न. babānā g. बबाना न.		
Pretty	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chhiaba
Prey	airi अइरी		po
Price	dām दाम		se
Prick, to	ghochnu घोचनु	khowāk	malo
Pride	mijāt मिजात		
Prince	rajikumār राजकुमार rāja ko chhorō राजा को होरो	raje mija	murai cha
Princess	rājkumāri राजकुमारी		murai chami
Print, to	chhāpnu छापनु		ple
Private	gupt गुप्त		
Procession	melā मेला		
Profession	beopār ब्योपार		
Profit	naphā नफा		
Promise, to	bāchā garnu बाचा गर्नु		
Proof	pramān प्रमाण		
Protect (keep unharmēd)	jogāunu जोगाउनु		
Proud	ghamandī घमण्डी		
Provision	sāmal सामल		
Pull, to	tānnu ताननु	tāndi	
down, to	bhatkānnu भतकाउनु	bhāta	
Pulse	nāri नाडी		cha
Pumpkin	lauki लौकी		
Punishment	dand, sazā दंड. सजा		
Pure	sudo, nirmal सुदो, निरमल		
Purge, to	jhāra phirnu ; झाड़ फिरनु ; hognu होगनु	penka	kli to
„ , a	julap जुलाप		
Purple	baijni बैजनी		
Purpose <sup>1</sup>	mansa मन्सा		

<sup>1</sup> “ He did it on purpose ”—“ U le jane bhujera gario.”

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pursue, to	pachhi pachhi jānu पचौ र जानु	nungnung nung	lililiya
Push, to	ghacha dinu घचा दिनु	dus	kay
Put, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
, on	lagāunu लगाउनु	bil	ke
, out	mānu मारनु	sāt	sai
QUAIL, A	bater बटेर		
Quarrel, a	jhagrā झगडा		
Queen	rāni रानी		
Queer	anautho अनौठो		
Quench, to	bujhānu बुझानु	sāt	sai
Question	sawāl सवाल		
Quick	chānri, chhito चाँडे, छिटो		
Quill	pwānkh प्याँख	mikar	peh
Quiver	dhongro ढोंघो		
Quoit	chakkar चक्कर		
RACE	bāzi बाजी		
Rafter	karang करङ		
Rag	jhumro, latā झुमरो, लटा		
Ragged (in rags)	thāngne थांगने		
Railway-line	rail ko lig रेल को लिग		
Rain, to	barsanu बरसनु		na yu
Rains, the	barkhā वर्षा		
Rainbow	indreni इन्द्रयानी		
Raise, to	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	re
Ram, to	pitnu पिठनु	dātup	do
, a	bokya, sānde बोक्का, साँडे		
Ramrod	gaj गज		
Rank	darjā दर्जा		
Raspberry	aisālu ऐसालु	digāse	pala
Rat	musā मुसा	biu	namu
Rate	bhau भाव		
Ration	rasad रसद		
Raw	kācho काचो	mibil	siu
Read	parnu पढ़नु	parish	khe, pardi



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Ready	tayā तयार		
Real	khās खास		
Reap, to	kātnu काटनु	chi	to
Rebuke, to	dhamkānu धमकानु hakānu हकानु		
Receive, to	pāunu पाउनु	diu	yo
Recognise	chinnu चिननु		
Recruit	rangrut रंगरुट		
Recruiting	galla गला		
Red	rāto रातो	geche	wālkia
Reflection	chhāyā छाया		
Refuse, the	kasingar कसींगर		
Regularly	barābar बराबर		
Reign, to	rāj garnu राज गरनु		
Relief	badali बदली		
Religion	dharm धरम		
Remain	rahnū रहनु parkhanū परखनु	mu, rung	ti
Remainder	ubryāko उबरयाको		gne
Remember	samjhanū समझनु		
Remind	samjhānu समझाउनु		lo
Remove	lejānu लेजाउनु sānu सारनु	āl, sārdi	boya
Rent	bhārā, kirāyā भाडा. किराया		
Repair	sudhānu सुधारनु		
Repent	pachhtānu पछतानु		
Reproof	dhamki धमकी		
Request	binti बिकी		
Resolve	thaharānu ठहरानु āntnu आंटनु		
Respectable	sajjan सज्जन mānwālo मानवाले		
Responsible	jimāwāri जिमावारौ		
, to be	uttara dinu उत्तरादिनु		
Rest, to (t.)	bisānu बिसाउनु		
Result	phal फल		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Return (go)	pharkera janu फरकेर जानु		
(come)	pharki ānu फरकौ आनु	leisma ra	
Revenge	palto पलटो		
Rhinoceros	gainra गैंडा		shon
Rhododendron	guruwans गुरूवास		pora
Rib	kokha, karang कोखा, करङ्ग		
Rice (cooked)	bhāt भान	chho	koin
(raw)	chāwal चावल	chhuru	si
(parched)	chiurā चिजड़ा		
(growing)	dhān धान	chhosān	malāl
Rich	dhani धनी		
Riches	dhan धन		mui
Riddle	ahān अहान		
Ridge (hill)	dānrā डांड़ा		
Right			
(not left)	dāhinā दाहीना	dorche	kelo
(not wrong)	thik ठीक		
Ring, to	bajaunu बजाउनु	gn	rā
(finger)	aunti, mundra अउन्टौ, मुन्द्रा		chia
Nose and ear rings see under nose and ear.			
Ripe	pākyāko पाक्काको	mina	mīh
Ripen	paknu, phulnu पाकनु, फलनु	wāt	sār
Rise, to	uthnu उठनु	so	re
River	gangā गंगा		
Road	bāto बाटो	lām	kyya
Roast, to	sekāunu सेकाउनु	āre	rō
	polnu पोलनु	jo	kro
Rob	chornu, lutnu चोरनु लुटनु	kas	yo
Robber	dāku डाकू		
Robber, a	chor चोर		
Rock, a	thulo dhunga ठुलो ढुंगा	karāncho luug	tōbe yuma
Rod	tāngā, tangālo तांगा, तंगालो		
Roll, to	bernu, lapetnu बेइनु, लपेटनु		
down, to	paltāunu पलटाउनु		
(as tea) to	mānrnu माइनु	arju	ne

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURENG
Roof	chhānā चाना		
Room	kothā कोठा		
Root	jarā जरा		
up, to	ukhelnu उखेलनु	hot	siu
Rope	jiuri, dori जीउरी, डोरी sutari सुतरी		cho
(porter's)	nāmlo नामलो	biri	topi
Rose, a	gulāb गुलाब		
Rot, to	kuhunu कुउनु	gel	kraiya
Rough	khasro खसरो		
Round	ghero, gol घेरो, गोल bātulo बाटूलो		
Rouse, to	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	re
Row, a	halla, hāhu हला. हाड		
Royal	rājāko राजाको		
Rub, to	michnu, malnu मिचनु, मलनु	mol	ni
Rubbish	kasingar कसींगर		
Rude	anghar अणघड़		
Rug	kāmlo, pānkhi कामलो, पांखी rāri राड़ी		
Ruin	nās नास	dasha	
Rule	ain ऐन		
, to	rāj garnu राज गरनु		
Rum	rakshi रकशी		
Run, to	dgurnu दुगुडनु	kher	bhagdi
Rupee <sup>1</sup>	kampani कमपनी		muhi
Rust	khai खई		
SACK	thailo थैली	shana	nedo
Sacred	pabitra पवीष		
Sacrifice, to	chadhānu चढानु		
, a	balidān बलीदान		
Sadness	udās उदास	birāha	birās
Saddle	zīn जौन		
Sake of	lāgi लागी		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, p. 47.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Salt (noun)	nun नून	chhāh	chāza
(adj.)	nunilo नूनौलो		
Salute, to	dbok g. डोक गः	jor	phiyo
Sambhar	jaryāh जड़ा		
Sand	bāluwa बालुवा		
Satisfied, to be	santusht संतुष्ट		
Satisfy, to (with food, etc.)	aghāunu अघाउनु	rās	mūr
Saucepan	tāuli ताजली		
Saturday	shanicharbār शनीचरबार		
Saturn	shani शनी		
Savage	ghāmar घामड़ jangali जंगली		
, a	banmaucha बनमाछ		
Save (t)	bachāunu बचाउनु rachhya garnu रक्षा गरनु	jiwāk	
(i)	bachnu बचनु	ji	so
Saw	āri, karāti आरी, कारती		
Say	bhannu भननु	di	bi
Scabbard	khol, dāb खोल. दाब		
Scale (of fish)	katla कतला		
Scar	tātā, dām टाटा. डाम		tāti
Scare, to	darāunu डराउनु	biri	gni
Scatter (t)	phijāunu फिजाउनु		
(i)	phijnu फिजनु		
Scissors	kainchi कैचि		
Scent (good)	bāsin बासिन	nāma	thāh
(bad)	ganda गन्द	"	"
Schoolmaster	guru गुरु		
Scoff	thatta garnu ठटा गरनु		
Scorn, to	ghin garnu घिन गरनु	jhir	
Scorpion	bichhhi बिच्छी		
Scotch	ghāgre घागेर		
Scrape, to	khurkanu खुरकनु		
,, off, to (as in planing)	tāchhnu ताछनु.		chai

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Scratch, to	kaneāunu कन्याउनु	uk	ri
Scratched, to be	chithranu चौथरनु		
Scream, to	chichiāunu चीचाउनु	chiāk	
Screen, a	chhirki चिइकी		
Screw	pech पेंच		
„ -driver	pechkas पेचकस		
Scurf	chāyā चाया		
Scythe	ānsi आंसी		
Sea	samundar समुन्द्र		
Seaweed	simāli सिमाली		
Seal	chhāp छाप		
Seasoned	chipiāko छिपिथाको	rāngche	
Seat	pirkā पीइका		
Secret (adj.)	gupta गुप्त		
Secretly	luki lukera लुकी लुकेर	archim	loloī
See	dekhnu, hernu देखनु. हेरनु	dāng	nio, mār
Seed	biu बिउ	choiyo	plu
„ (tea)	gerā गेरा		
Seedling	biruwā बिइवा		
Seek	khojnu खोजनु		
Seize	samātnu समातनु	jim	kā
Seldom	kaile kaile mātri कैले र माची		
Sell	biknu बिकनु	ārl	chu
Send	pathaunu पठाउनु	birin	bini
„ for	jhikāunu झिकाउनु	donāk	twi
Sentry	paharā पहरा		
„ box	gumti गुमटी		
Separate, to (adj.)	chhutāunu छुटाउनु alag अलग	dās	wāti
September <sup>1</sup>	asoj असोज		
Servant	bāndā बांदा		
Sew	siunu सिउनु	rup	tu
Shade	chhāhāri छाहारी		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Shadow	chhāyā छाया		
Shake	halāunu हलाउनु	whək	lā
Shallow	sbīm, janghārī शीम, जंघारी		
Shame	lāj लाज	kāra	pi
Shape	rup, dhāl रूप, ढाल		
Share	ansa, bhāg अंस, भाग		
Sharp (blade)	lagne, dhārilo लागने, धारीलो		
(point)	tikho तिखो	gimche	miu
Sharpen, to	dhār lagāunu धार लगाउनु udhārnū उधारनु	dhār ledik	dhār ledi
Sharpening stone	sili सीली		
Shave, to (hair)	chhurā le phālnu चुरा ले फालनु		
„ off (wood, etc.)	tāchhnu ताछनु		chai
Sheath	dāb दाब		
Shed	katerā कटेरा		
Sheep	bherā भेडा		kui
Sheet	chedar चेदर		
Shelf	khopā खोपा		
Shell (egg)	khapati खपटी		
(gun)	golā गोला		
Shelter	ār आड़		
Shepherd	gothālā गोठाला		prōnché mhi
Shield	dhāl ढाल		
Shin	nalihār नलीहाड़		
Shirt	bhoto, kurtha भोटो, कुर्या		
Shiver	kāmnū कामनु	hoi	tāra
Shoe	jutā जुता		
Shoot, to	goli le hirkānu गोली ले हिरकानु		
	banduk charkāunu बन्दूक चरकाउनु	banduk phorek	
Shop	dukān दुकान		
Shore	pākhā, kinārā पाखा, किनारा		choko

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Short	hocho होचो	tunche garche (of men)	maba
Shot	chharā चरा		
Shoulder	kum कुम		paido (lam- jung) kānda (kaski)
Show, to , a	dekhāunu देखानु barāti, ramitā बराती रमीता	tanāk	ūn
Shower	jhari झरि		
Shrine	thān थान		
Shrink	sāngrinu सांगरीनु khumchīnu खुमचीनु		
Shut	thunnu थुनु	tu	thundi
Sick	birāmī बिरामी madhuro मधुरो	chāh	nāba
(to vomit)	wāknu; wāk wāk garnu, ok chādnu वाकनु: वाक र गरनु चादनु		ruī
Sickle	ānsi आंसी		
Sickly (human)	rogi रोगी		
(plants)	sikro सिकरो		chāngra
Side (hill)	chheo चेव		
(ribs)	kākhi, kokhā काखी, कोखा		
Sieve	chālno चालनो		
Sift	chālno चालनु		
Sight (gun)	makkhi मक्खि		
(of eye)	nazar नजर		
Sign	chīno चिनो		
Signal	sān सान		
Signature, (to make)	sahi (lagāunu) सही (लगाउनु)		
Silence	sunsān सुनसान		
Silent (man)	gamilo गमौलो		
Silk	resham रेसम		
Silver	chāndī चांदी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Sin	pāp पाप		
Since	bāta बाट	ing	
Sinew	nasā नसा		
Sing, to	gānu गानु	ling	kwi pri
Singe	aile aile polhu बीले र पोलनु		
Single	yota योटा	kāt	ghri
(bachelor)	kanne कनने		
Sink, to	dubnu डुबनु	thah	plai
Sister <sup>1</sup>	didī, bainī दिदि, बेनी		ani ; gnichu
Sit	basnu बसनु	mu	ti
Size	dal डाल		
Skill	sip सौप		
Skillful	sipālu सौपालु		
Skin	chhālā चाला		tipi
Sky	akās, sarga अकास, सर्ग		mu
Slack	dhilo डिलो		
Slate	jhīngitī ज्हींगिटी		
Slave	kamārā कमारा		wāza
	bāndā बाँदा		
Sleep, to	sutnu सुतनु	mis	ro
(noun)	nīnd नींद	mi	narū
Sleeve	bāulā बाउला		
Slip, to	larknu लारकनु	armet	pli
	chiphlinu चिफलिन		
Slippery	chiphlo चिफलो	armetche	ple
Slow	dhilo, susto डिलो, सुस्तो		
Slug	chiphlo kirā चिफलो किड़ा		kabo
Small	siāno स्यानी	garche (of man) marche (always chion was) tunche (became)	
Small-pox	biphar बिफर		
Smear, to	lipnu लिपनु	lāk	siala

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Smell, to	sungnu सुंगनु	ārmush	thahna
, a (bad)	ganda गन्द	māsieche nāma	achhiaba thah
(good)	bāsin बासिन	jāpche nāma	chhiaba thab
Smoke	dhuwān धुवां		mikhu
Smooth	chillo चिल्लो		
Snail	chiphlo kirā चिफलो कीड़ा		kabo
Snake	lāmkirā, nāg लामकीड़ा, नाग	bul	pokri
(large)	ajingar अजीगर		
Snare, a	pānso पांसो		gno
Snatch away	khosnu खोसनु	shiad	piy
Sneak, a	khel halne खेल हालने	khel zātni	khel choni
Sneer	hishknu हिशकनु nāk nichornu नाक निचोड़नु		
Sneeze	chim garnu चिम गरनु		
Sniff	sungnu सुंगनु	ārmush	thahna
Snipe	chāha चाहा		
Snore	ghurnu घुरनु	ghurish	ghuridi
Snow	hiun हिजं		
,, range	himāl हिमाल		
Soap	sāban साबन		
Sod	chhapri छपड़ी		
Soft	kāunlo काउलो		
Solder (to)	rāng (le jornu) रांग (ले जोड़नु)		
Soldier	tilingā तिलिङ्गा		
Sole (foot)	paitla पैताला		
Some	koi कोई	sui	kawe
Sometimes	kaile kaile कैले १	sien sien	khayan khayan
Somewhere	kahin कहीं	kulak	kana
Son <sup>1</sup>	chhoro छोरो	mija	cha
Son-in-law	jawāin जवाई		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Song <sup>1</sup>	gīd गौद	ling	kwi
Sore, a	ghāu घाव		
Sort	kisam किसम		
Soul	prān प्राण		
Sound, to	bajāunu बजाउनु		rā
, a	sabd सब्द		
(good)	nirogi, niko निरोगी, निको		
	tagro तगड़ो		
Sour	amilo अमिलो	bir	kiu
South	dakhan दखन		
Sow, a	sugarni सुगरनी		tili
, to	biu chharnu बिउ च्छनु		
Spade	belcha बेलचा		
Spades	hukm डकम		
Spare, to	bachāunu बचाउनु		
(adj.)	phāltu फाल्तु		
Spark	oleni ओलेनी		
Sparrow	bhangera भंगेरा		kolme
Speak	bhannu भननु	chiāk, de	bi
Spear	bhālā भाला		
Spectacles	chasmā चसमा		
Spend	māsnu मासनु		
Spice	masālā मसाला		
Spider	mākūrā माकुरा	gharuwa	timru
Spill	pokhnu पोखनु	yat	niy
Spin, to	bhurung ghumāunu भुरङ्ग घुमाउनु		
(thread)	bunnu बुनुनु	jāh	ro
	kātnu कातनु (cut = काटनु)	yet	rānt
Spinning machine	katuwā कतुवा		
Spine	darānlu दडाग्लु		krezā
Spirit	sāns, prān सांस, प्राण		

<sup>1</sup> For the various songs see Songs (Part IV). To sing a song is Git jhig-nu (M. Ling do. G. gwi pri). The tune is bhākha. The first line is Phet. The second line Tappa.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Spit	thuknu थुकनु	thuk	thuya
Spleen	phio फ्यो		
Splinter	tukro टूकड़ो		
Split, to	chirnu, phātnu चिरनु. फाडनु	che	plew
Spoke, a	pakheto पखेटो		
Spoil, to	bigārnū बिगाड़नु biraunu बिराडनु	bigardi	noā
Spoon	dāru डाडु		
„ (bhat- mixing)	paneu पनेउ		
Spotted	chhiribiryā छिरबिरया		
Sprain, to	markanu मरकनु		kriya
Spread, to	phailānu फैलानु		pionya
Spring, to	uphrinu उफरीनु phāl kātnu फाल काडनु	phorju phal ka	uphridi phal ne
„ a (water)	panero पनेरो	digātu	kāndu
„ (metal)	kamāni कमानौ		
„ (season)	basant बसन्त		
Sprinkle (i)	burburinu बुरबुरीनु		
„ (t)	burburyānu बुरबुरयानु		
Sprout, a	tusā टुसा		
Square	chār patti चारपट्टी		
Squeak	chichiānnu चीचाडनु	chiāk	
Squeeze	nichāunu निचाडनु chepnu चेषनु antiānnu अंथाडनु		chiora
Squint	serho सेड़ो		
Squirrel	lokhroke लोख्रुके		
Stab	ghochnu घोचनु chhuri dāsnu चुरौ दासनु		mlo
Stage (resting place at night)	bās बास		
Stagger	lotde lotde jānu लोटदै २ जानू		
Stain, a	dāg दाग		
Stairs	sirhī, lisno सीड़ी. लिसनो		
„ (stone)	bharyāng भय्याङ्ग		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Stale	bāsi बासी		
Stalk, a	dānth डांठ		
Stall, a	katerā कटेरा		
Stammer	bhagbhage garnu भगभगे गरनु		
Stamp, to	khutta mārnu खुटा मारनु		
Stand, to	ubhinu उभौनु	torosh le	rai
	thāro hunu ठाड़ो उनु		
	arinu अड़िनु	tong	aridi
Star	tārā तारा	tuga	sāra
Statue	murti मुरती		
Start, to			
(jump)	jhasaknu भासकनु		
(begin)	lāgnu, thālnu लामनु, थालनु		
Stay, to	rahnu रचनु	mu	ti
Steal, to	chornu चोरनु	kus	yo
Steam	bhāp भाप		
Steel	ispāt स्यात		
Steep	bhirālo भिरालो		pro
Step, to	teknu टेकनु	tekdi	meya
Stick, to (in door)	aljhanu अलजनु	hārk	kawa
	atkanu अतकनु		
(adhere q.v.)	tāsnu, lāgnu टासनू, लामनु		
Stick, a	loro, chhari लोरो, चड़ी	dānga	pare
Sticks, small	choila चोइला		
Stiff	sāro सारो		
Still (adj.)	sunsān सूनसान		
(adv.)	aile, āji ऐले. आजौ	chaha	token
Sting, to	toknu टोकनु	jik	chiya
Stingy	sum सम		
Stomach	bhuri, pet भुड़ि, पेट	tuk	po
Stone	dhungā दूंगा	lung	yuma
Stool	morhā मोड़ा		
Stoop, to	niurnu न्युड़नु	gum	kwāta
Stooping	ghopto घोपटो		kwā
Stop (t)	chheknu चेकनु	chekdi,	chekdi
	thāmnu थामनु	tun	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Stop (i) (re- main)	parkhnu, rahnu परखनु, रखनु	rung, mu	ti
(i) (halt)	ubhinu, arinu उभौनु, अदिनु		
Storey	talā तला		
„ top	ānti आँटी		
Storm	āndhi bhaonri आँधि भौरौ		
Story	sawāi, katha सवाई कथा		
Straight <sup>1</sup>	sojho, surilo सोझो, सुरीलो sarāsā सरासा		
Stranger	pardeshi परदेशी birāno manchhe बिरानो मंछे		
Strap	phitā फिता		
Straw	parāl पराल		
Strawberry	bhinkāphal भिन्काफल		
Stream	kholsi खोलसी		
Strength	bal बल		
Stretch (t) (legs)	pasārnu पसारनु tankāunu तनकाउनु	shialik	sion
(i)	tanknu तनकनु		
Strike, to (clock)	hirkānu हिरकानु bajnu बजनु	dathup gna	liya gniya
String	dhāgo धागो	sutta	ru
Strip, to (clothes)	nikhāru निखारनु kāru काउनु	dou	pli
Striped	dharkyā धरक्या		
Stroke, to	musārnu मुसारनु		
Strong	balio बलियो		poni
Struggle	larnu लडनु	pun	niya
Stumble	thes lāgnu ठेस लागनु		tura
Stupid	ghāmar घामरु		
Subject, a	duniyā दुनिया		
Success	phalit फलित		
Such	jasto जस्तो		

<sup>1</sup> Surilo is of trees, usually a tall, straight tree without branches near the bottom. A straight man is Sudho manchha. "Walk straight"—"Sojho hin." "Go straight there"—"Wahan sarasa jau."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Suck, to	chusnu चसनु	chup	chusti
Suck in, to	tutnu टुटनु		tutdi
Suddenly	ekāsi एकासी		
Sufficient	muktā मुक्ता		
Sugar	chini चोनी		
Sugarcane	unkhu जंखू	khum	ukhu
Sulphur	gandhak गन्धक		
Summer	ghāmko din घामको दिन		
Summit	tipri तीपरी		
Sun	ghām, surj घाम, सूरज	namkhān	taī
Sunday	aitwār एतवार		
Sunrise	surj uday सूरज उदय	namkhān keoche	tai kai
Sunset	„ ast सूरज अस्त	namkhān kima	tai buriye
Support, to (take care of)	samālnu समालनु		
(keep)	pālnu पालनु	kok	wai
Support, a	teko टेको		
Surface (wall)	gāro गारो		
Surprised, to be	chhakha manuu चक्खमानू		chak pardi
Surround, to	ghernu घेरनु		
Survive	jiunde rālnu ज्युदै रचनु		
Suspicion	shankā शंका		
Swagger, to	shekhi g. शेखौ ग		
Swallow, to	nilnu निलनु	nel	kloi
, a	gaunteli गौंतेली (bird)		chimli
Swarm, a	bagāl बगाल		
Swear (oath)	kasam khānu कसम खानु		
	gāli dinu गालौ दिनु	dhi	
Sweat	pasinā पसौना	namchas	chheba
Sweep, to	barhārnū बदारनु	sit	pheo
up, to	sohrnū सोहरनु		
Sweet (adj.)	mitho, gulio मिठो, गुलियो	jāpche, ji	li
•(noun)	mithāi मौठाई		
Swell	suninu सुनीनु	sok	roi

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Swim, to	pāurnu पौरनु		
Swing, to	jhulnu झुलनु		
Swoon	murchha मुर्छा		
Sword	tarwar तरवार		
Syphilis	bhiringi भिरिङ्गि		
TABLE	mez मेज		
Tahr <sup>1</sup>	jhāral झारल		
Tail	puchchhār पुच्छार पुच्छर	meme	me
(coins)	chbāp चाप		
(turban)	phurkā फुर्का		
Take (catch)	linu, samātnu लीनु, समातनु	la, jim	ki, ka
(away)	lejānu, sarnu लोजानु, सरनु	al, sardi	bhoya
(off)	jhiguu, karnu झिगुनु, करनु	do	toi
(in)	dāntnu डांटनु	dantdi	lu
(out)	nikālnu निकालनु	chuk	twi
	jhignu झिगनु	do	toi
Tale	sawai, kathā सवाई. कथा		
Talk (noun)	kurā कुरा		ta
Tame	pāliako पालयाको	koka	
Tape	phitā फिता		
Tar	koltār कोलतार		
Target	tārā, chānd तारा, चांद		
Taste, to	chākhnu चाखनु	miang	miyo
Tavern	bhatti भट्टी		
Tax	rakam, sermā रकम, सेरमा		
Tea	chāh चाह		
Teach, to	sikāunu सिकाउनु	pahāk	lo
Teacher	guru गुरु		
Teak	tunī टुनी		
Tear, to	phātnu फाटनु	chiāk	to
, a	ānsu आंसु	mikdi	mikli
Teat	kachono, thun कचोमो, थुन		guie
Tehsil	addā अड्डा		
Temple (head)	kapāl कपाल	tālu	gnô

<sup>1</sup> A serow is called Tahr in Nepal.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Tender	kāunlo काँलो		
Tent	chholdāvi चोल्दारी		
„ peg	mekh, kilo मेख, कीलो		
„ pole	dandā डंडा		
Territory	khuwā खुवा		
Testicle	gullā गुला	gere	kulphu
Than	bhandā भन्दा	denang	
Thank, to	gun mānnu गुनमाननु		
That	tio त्यो	hossa	cha
Thatch	khar खर		ki
Thaw, to	galnu गलनु		
Then	tab तब		
There	uthā उथा	holak	keyai
Thick	moto, bāklo मोटो, बाकलो khasro खसरो	desu	choima
Thief	chor चोर	khus	yoro mhi
Thigh	sānprou साँपडो	gaha	pa
Thigh-bone	pāsolā पासोला		
Thin	dublo, masīno दुबलो, मसौनो	rutma	chey
Thing	thok थोक		
Think	bichār garnu, sochnu बिचार गरनु सोचनु		
Thirsty	tirka lagio तिरखा लागयो	di sona	ku pi
This	yo यो	issa	chu
Thorn	kānrā काणा	ju	pojo
Thread	dhāgo धागो	sutta	ru
Thread (on wrist at Rikhi tarpan)	rākhi राखी		
Threat, a	dhamki धमकी		
Threaten	dhamkānu धमकानु	nār	
Throat	ghānti घाँती	dunga	mlongo
Throne	gaddi गद्दी		
Throttle	achetnu अचेठनु sāns thunnu साँस थुननु	dunga ik	mlongo niy
Throughout	bhari भरौ		



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Throw	phālnu फालनु	loh	bheo
Thumb	buro aunto बुडो चंडो		
Thunder	garja गरज		
Thursday	bipaibār विषेवार		
Tibet	bhot भोट		
Tick (dog)	kirnā किरना		
Tidy	thikthāk ठिकठाक		
Tie, to	kasnu कसनु	ik	kasdi
Tiffin	arni अरनी		proke
Tiger <sup>1</sup>	dharāg, sher डेङ्गाम, शेर bāgh बाघ		
Tight	sānguro सांगुडो		
Tighten	kasnu कसनु	ik	kasdi
Tile	jhingiti भौमिटी		
Till	samma सम्म jab samma जब सम्म		
Time <sup>2</sup>	belā बेला		
Tip	tuppo टुप्पो	midum	
Tiptoe	panjā tekera पनजा टेकेर		
Tire, to <sup>3</sup>	thāknu थाकनु, galnu गलनु	mung	nār
To-day <sup>2</sup>	āj आज	chining	tinya
Toes	pitalo पैतलो	hil	pale ri
Toe-nail	khuttāko nang खुट्टाको नङ	hil-o-ārgin	pale yosi
Together	sangai सङ्गै	khatta	ni
Token	chinno चिन्नी		
Tomato	rāmbherā रामभेडा		
To-morrow <sup>2</sup>	bholi भोलौ	piliu	pana; naon
Tongue	jibro जिबडो	millit, let	le
Tool	hāthiār हाथथार		
Tooth	dānt दांत		sa
Top	tippo, tuppo टिप्पो, टुप्पो thāplo थापलो		

<sup>1</sup> These three words are in order of size.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Galnu (lit., to melt) is more of the arms and muscles.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Torch	rānkho रांखो	ajar	metho
Torrent	ganga ko bel गंगा को बेल		
Tortoise	kachhuwā कछुवा		
Touch, to	chhunu, chhāmnu छुनु, छामनु	su	
Towards	tira तीर	lak	te
Tower	burj बर्ज		
Trace, track <sup>1</sup>	paielo, goho पाइलो, गोहो patā पता		
Trade	beopār ब्योपार		
Trample	kuchnu कुचनु	puchi	ple
Transparent	sangulo संगूलो		
Trap	pāso (or dharāp) पासो (धराप)		
„ , big	khor खोर		
Travel, to	dulnu दुलनु	dulish	
Treachery	kapat कपट		
Tread on (grain)	kulchi dinu कुलची दिनु mārnu माइनु	kulchi yā ājum	ku kli pi ne
Treasure	dhan, khajānā धन, खजाना		
Treasury	dhansar धनसर		
Tree <sup>2</sup>	ruk, bot रुख, बोट		shidu
Tremble, to	kāmnu कामनु	hoi	tāra
Trigger	librī लिब्री		
Trip, to (i)	thes khānu टेस खानु		
Triple	tehāro तेहारो		
Tripod (cooking)	odhān ओधान	āram	ehombo
Trial	nisāph निसाफ ajmāis अजमाइस		
Trick, to	chhalanu, thagnu छलनु, ठगनु		

<sup>1</sup> Goho is the beaten path an animal makes for itself when going through the jungle. Paielo is more footprint, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Trunk and bottom of tree is phed. Top is tippu. Leaf is Pat (M. and G. La). Branch is hanga. Trunk when cut is mara. Surillo rukh is a tall straight one with no branches near bottom. Sukhio rukh, a withered one.

Fruit trees are called by their fruits, e.g. Pangra ko rukh, a chestnut tree.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Trouble	bethā, dukh बेथा. दुःख		
Trousers (drawers)	suruwāl सुरुवाल		
Trowel	khurpi खुरपी		
True	sāncho सांचो		
Trumpet	karnāl, bogate करनाल, बोगते turi, narsinga तूरी, नरसींगा		
Trust, to	bishwās, patyaro गारुनु बिश्वास, पत्यारो गरनु		
Trunk (box) (elephant)	sanduk, madhus संडुक मधुस sund सड्ड		
(tree)	phed, dhar फेद, धड	iniatum	
,, (cut)	mura मुरा		
Try, to (attempt)	mihnāt g., मिहनत ग		
(test)	jānchnu जांचनु		
Tube	nali नली		
Tuesday	mangalbār मङ्गलबार		
Tune	rāg, bhākha राग, भाषा		
Turban	phitā फिता		
Turf	chapri चपड़ी		
Turmeric	besār बेसार		
Turn (t)	ghumāunu घुमाउनु	chharāk	
(i)	pharknu फरकनु	leis	tā
(noun)	bāri, pālo बारी, पालो		
turns, by	pālo pālo पालो २		
Turtle	kachhuwa कछुवा		
Twins	jaunlia जौलिया		
Twinkle (as window)	chamkānu चमकानु talkanu तलकनु		
Twist	bātnu बाटनु	ājek	kri
UNADORNED	bucho, rito बुचो. रीतो		
Unawares	bethāh बेथाह najāndai नजानदै		
Udder	thun थुन		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Umbrella	chhātā चाता		
„ (grass)	shiāgu शिआगु		
Unclean	phohri फोहरौ		
Uncle <sup>1</sup>	māmā मामा	kuba	
Under	talo तल	māklak	kuro
Understand	bujhnu बुझनु	wār	ko
Undo	jhignu, भिगनु phukāunu फुकाउनु	don	twi
Unemployed (not enlisted)	dhākre ढाकरे	phorsak	pla
Unfortunate	abhāgi अभागी		
Ungrateful	nirguni निरगुनौ		
Uniform	urdi उर्दी		
Unite	sang jornu सङ्ग जोडनु		
Unjust	anyai अन्याई adharmi अधर्मी		
Unload	bhāri orālnu भारी खोरालनु		ti jārdi
Unripe	kācho काचो	mibil	siu
Untie	phuskāunu फुसकाउनु phukālnu फुकालनु	phorsāk „	pla „
Unwilling	aman, birāzi अमन, बिराजी		
Up	māthi, unbho माथी, उंभो	denām	kwaye
Uphill	ukālo उकालो		
Upper	māthilo माथीलौ		takway
Uproot, to	ukhelnu उखेलनु	hut	suya
Upside-down	ulto-sulto उलटौ सुलटौ		
Upset (precipice)	khasāunu खसाउनु	jalāk	
(ground)	lotāunu लोटाउनु	korāk	pliya
Upwards	māthi tīra माथितीर	denam	kwaye
Urine	mut मुत	rosh	ku
Useful	kāmko कामको		
Useless	raddi रद्दी		
Uselessly	suddhai सुद्धै		chelyan

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURONG
VACCINATE	khopāunu खोपाउनु	khopdi	khopdi
Vaccination	bhed भेद		
Vain (adj.) <sup>1</sup>	britta, suddhai ब्रिटा सुद्धै		
Valley	gairo, gaira गैरो गैरा		
Value	dām दाम		se
Vampire	pichās पिचास		
Vane (mekometer)	patri पची		
Vegetable	sāg, tarkāri साग, तरकारी	gān	
Veil	mujātro मुजात्रो	lurupu	karamu
Vein	nasā नसा		
Velvet	makhmal मखमल		
Vengeance	badalā, sānto बदला, सांटो		
Venus	shukr शुक्र		
Very	dhere धेरै, चै		ley
Vessel (food)	bhānrā भाड़ा		
Vest <sup>2</sup>	bhoto भोटो		
Vice	pāp पाप		
Village	gāun गाऊं	lānga	nāsa
Vine	angur ko laharā अंगुर को लहरा		
Violet	baijnī बैजनी		
Virgin	kanya keti कन्या केटी	ārnam	rime, ḡhami
Virtue	pune पुन्य		
Visit, to	darsan mā jānu दरसन मा जानु		
, a	bhet भेट		
Voice	sor, sabd सोर, सब्द		toyi
Vomit	chhādnu, wāk wāk garnu. ok wāknu खादनु, वाक वाक गरनु वाकनु		ri
Vow	kasam कसम		
Vulture	gidha गिड		kure

<sup>1</sup> "He tried in vain"—"U le alpatri gario (suddhai gario)." "They went in vain (to no purpose)"—"Uniharu suddhai goyo."

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, p. 46.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
WADE	tarnu तरनु	tarish	tardi
Wag, to	halānu हलानु	whek	lā
„ a-	jhilkiyā झिलक्या		
Wages	jāgir, talab जागिर, तलब		
Waist	kamar कमर		
Waist-coat	āscat आसकट bhoto भोटो		
Wait	parkhnu परखनु	rung	ti
Wake (t)	jagāunu जगाउनु	sotāk	re
(i)	jāgnu जागनु	so	„
Walk	dulnu डलनु	dulish	
Walking-stick	lauro लौरो	dānga	pare
Wall	parkhāl परखाल dewāl देवाल		
(inner)	gāro, bhitta गारो, भित्ता		
Walnut	okhar ओखड़		
Wander, to	abāto lagnu अबोटो लगनु		
Want (verb)	māngnu मांगनु khojnu खोजनु	gnim pā	ri mai
Warm	mantāto, tāto मनतातो, तातो	kān	
Warn	chetāunu चेताउनु		
Warp	tānā ताना		
Wart	musā मुसा	jish	chepora
Wash			
(clothes)	dhunu धुनु	hur	kru
(self)	nohānu नोहानु	resh	„
(dishes)	pakhālnu पखालनु	hur	„
Wash away	bagāunu बगाउनु	bagdis	bagdi
Wasp	bārulā बारुला	wāma	
Watch, to	chewā basnu चेवा बसनु dhuknu ढकनु	gnos	loy
Water	pāni, jel पानी, जेल	di	kiu
„ wheel	ghata घटा		
Wax	lei, mum लैई मूम		
Waterfall	chhāra चारा		
Weak	nirbalio निरबलियो		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Wear (clothes)	lāunu लाउनु lagāunu लगानु	bil	khe
„ away (t)	khiyāunu खियाउनु		
(i)	khiunu खिउनु		
Web	mākūrā jāli माकुराजाखी	gharuwa jāl	timru jāl
Wednesday	budhbār बुधवार		
Weed	jhār भाइ		gno
(water)	simāli सिमाली		
Weep	runu रनु	rāp	kro
Week	sātā, haftā साता, सप्तता		
Weigh, to	jokhnu जोखनु	jāp	kwe
Weighing- machine	kāntā, tulo कांटा, तुलो	pāra	pāra
Weight	bhār भार		
Well (noun)	kuwā, inār कुवा, इनार		
(good)	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chiab
(fit)	niko निको		
(adv.)	jāti जातौ		
West	pachchim पश्चिम		
Wet	chilo, rujhiyo चिलो, रूझियो	chhima	
, to get	rujhnu रूझनु	chhim	pai
What ?	kya ? क्या ?	hi ?	to ?
Wheat	gahun गहुँ		
Wheel	paiyā पैया		
When ?	kaile ? कैले ?	sien ?	khayan ?
When	jab जब		
Whence ?	kahān bāta ? कहाँ बाट ?	kulaki ?	kanabiti ?
Where ?	kahān ? कहाँ ?	kulak ?	kana ?
Where	jahān जहाँ ?		
Whither ?	kathā ? कथा ?	kulak ?	kana ?
Whiskers	khātā खाता		
Whistle, a	suskeri सुसकेरी		kupi
(noise)	shusilo शुसिलो		„
White	seto सेतो	bochu	tarkya
Who ?	ko ? को ?	su ? kos ?	kāb ?

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Whore	pātar, besyā पातर, बेशिया		
Why ?	kina ? किन ?	biki ?	tole ?
Wick (of lamp)	dār (batti ko) दार (बत्ती को)		
Wide	gajilo गजौलो		
Widow	rānri रांड़ी		
Widower	rānro रांड़ो		
Wife	swāshni स्वाशनी	māja	mari
Wife's house	mait मैत		
Wild	jangali, ban ko जंगली, बनको		
Wild boar	banel बनेल	wāk	tili
Wild dog	boānsi बोआंसो		piongo (Lanjung)
Will	ichchhā इच्छा		
Win	jitnu जितनु	jitdi	toy
Wind, the	batās बतास	namshu	namru
, to (a turban)	ghumāunu घुमाउनु guthnu गुथनु	chharāk chiäk	ti
Window	jhyāl झ्याल		
Winnow	phatkanu फटकनु		hupdi
Winter	jāru ko din जारु को दिन		
Wipe	pochhnu, gasuu पोछनु, गसनू	sit	phiyo
Wisdom	buddhi बुद्धि		
With	sita, sang सित, संग	kata	pare
Withdraw	sarkanu सर्कनु		
Wither (i)	wailinu बैलिनु		
(t)	wailyānu बैलानू		
Withered	sukyāko सुक्याको	chokake	sōi
Within	bhitra भित्र		nôr
Without	bhaira भायर		
,, (not with)	binā बिना		
Witness	sākshi साक्षी		
Woman <sup>1</sup>	swāshni स्वाशनी āimai आईमाई stri स्त्री	māja	mari, rime

<sup>1</sup> Swashni literally means wife ; aimai, woman as opposed to man.



ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Wood (forest)	bau बन		
„ (substance)	dauro, kāth दौरो काठ	sing	si
Wool	un ऊन		
Work	kāj, kām काज, काम	zātke	ke
Working-party	khetara haru खेतारा हर	hiami bharmi	moromhi
World	dunyā, jahān दुनया, जहान		
Worldly	sansāri संसारो		
Worn out (of people)	thotro थोत्रो		
Worship	pujā पुजा		
Worthy	jogya जोग्य		
Wound	ghāu घाउ		
Wounded	ghaile घेले		
Wrap, to	lapetnu लपेटनु		
Wring, to (clothes)	nichornu निघोरनु	chupki	chiora
(hands)	halāunu हलाउनु	whek	lā
Wrist	nāri नाड़ी		
Write	likhnu लिखनु	rik	pri
Wrong (n.)	galti गलती		
<b>YARD</b> (measure)	gaj गज		
„ (court)	āgan आगन		
Yawn, to	hāi garuu हाई गरनु	hai rā	kā
Year <sup>1</sup>	sāl, san, baras साल, सन, बरस		
Yellow	pahilo पहिलो	orcho	urkyā
Yesterday <sup>1</sup>	hiju हिजु	tisini	tela
Young	tanderi तन्देरी	renja	phrensi
Younger	kānchho कान्छो		āchiu
Youth (abs.)	joban, bhāis जीवान, भाइस		
(con.)	thitā ठिटा	renja	phrensi
	tanderi तन्देरी		
	taruna तरुना		
<b>ZEALOUS</b>	man paryā ko मन परायाको		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, p. 31.

## (b) KHASKURA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

*Note.*—There are several words in this Vocabulary not shown in Chapter II (a), owing to their incapacities of an easy English translation (e.g. Jhamta, Rodi).

The length of the vowel in the Roman word can be seen from the Hindi spelling.

Abato lagnu (v.) <b>अबाटो</b> <b>लागनु</b>	To stray from the road ; to wander.
Abela (n.) <b>अवेला</b>	(Lit.) not in time ; lateness ; delay.
Abhagi <b>अभागी</b>	Not lucky ; unlucky.
Achchar (n.) <b>अचर</b>	Letter of the Alphabet.
Achetnu (v.) <b>अचेटनु</b>	To strangle, to choke.
Adha <b>आधा</b>	Half.
Adda (n.) <b>अड्डा</b>	A district, corresponding to an Indian tehsil.
Adhi bhaunri (n.) <b>आधि</b> <b>भैरौ</b>	A storm ; a tempest.
Adha bains <b>आधा बाइसं</b>	Manhood.
Aduwa (n.) <b>अदुवा</b>	Ginger.
Agan (n.) <b>आगन</b>	A yard (back-yard).
Agena (n.) <b>अगेना</b>	An oven.
Aghari <b>अघाड़ी</b>	(1) In front (adv.). (2) In front of (Genitive) (Prep.).
Aghaunu (v.) <b>अघाउनु</b>	To satisfy.
Aghillo (adj.) <b>अघिल्लो</b>	Foremost.
Aghinai (adv.) <b>अघिनै</b>	Before, previously.
Aghun (adj.) <b>अघुं</b>	Usually written fully—Aghun sal, next year. Aghun by itself, though is also used for next year.
Aglo (n.) <b>आमलो</b>	Bolt of a door ; wooden bolt.
Ago (n.) <b>आगो</b>	Fire.
Agulto (n.) <b>आगुल्टो</b>	A fire-brand.
Aguni (adj.) <b>अगुनौ</b>	Without thanks ; thankless ; ungrateful.
Aguwa <b>अगुवा</b>	Guide, a.
Agyan (n.) <b>आघ्या</b>	An order, command.

Ahan (n.) अहान	A riddle.
Aher (n.) अहेर	Shikar, hunting.
Aile (adv.) ऐले	Now; immediately. "Aile thik bhayana"—"It isn't right yet" or "It's not quite right." "Aile aile kasnu"—"Tighten it just a little bit more." "Aile chhan"—"Still some more."
Ai mai (n.) आर माई	Woman.
Ain (n.) ऐन	An order; a rule. "Rule No. 7"—"Ain sat."
Ainthaya bhangro ऐथया भांग्रो	Nepalese material for clothes.
Airi (n.) आर्री	Prey. "M. airi khelnu goyo"—"I went shooting."
Aisalu (n.) ऐसालु	A raspberry.
Aitwar (n.) ऐतवार	Sunday.
Aj (n.) आज	To-day. Ajbholi—nowadays.
Ajhai (adv.) अजै	Still; yet. "Ajhai chhan"—"There are still some." "Ajhai thik bhayana"—"It isn't right yet."
Ajingar (n.) अजौगर	A large snake; a dragon.
Akas (n.) अकास	The sky.
Akhara (n.) आखाड़ा	Physical drill; gymnastics.
Akhiri आखिरी	Last. "Sab—bhandā akhiri"—"Last of all." Sometimes used loosely instead of abela.
Akarnu (v.) अकड़नु	To become cramped.
Alag अलग	Separate.
Alainchi (n.) अलान्ची	Cardamon.
Alchhi (adj.) अलछि	Lazy.
Alikati (adv.) अलीकती	A little. Alikheri, for a little while.
Aljhanu (v.) अलजनु	To stick in; to become stuck in. (In the sense of to stick in one's throat, to stick in the doorway). See also Atkanu.
Alko (adj.) अलको	Tall, high. "Timi kati alko chhau?"—"How tall are you?"
Alai: Alo (adj.) आलै: आलो	Fresh; freshly-picked.
Altu-phaltu (adj.) आलतु-फालतु	Strange; from outside. "Altu-phaltu manchha"—"A stranger."

Alunu अलुनु	Saltless.
Alu (n.) आलु	A potato.
Am (n.) आम	Mango. Also called anp.
Ama (n.) आमा	Mother.
Amaldar अमलदार	Naick.
Aman (adj.) अमान	Unwilling; (lit.) against the mind or will.
Amel (adj.) अमेल	Odd, queer, strange.
Amilo अमिलो	Sour.
Amkhori (n.) अमखोरी	A plate.
Anand (n.) आनन्द	Joy.
Anari (n.) अनादि	A fool.
Anchal (n.) आंचल	A knot. Anchal gantho, the marriage knot or tie.
Andaz (n.) अन्दाज	Guess. Andaz garnu, to guess. "Andaz le" "At a guess."
Andhyaro (n.) अंधयारो	Darkness.
Andra (n.) अन्द्रा	The entrails of an animal.
Ang (n.) आङ	The whole body.
Angal halnu (v.) अङ्गल हालनु	To embrace; to put one's arm round someone's neck.
Angeti (n.) अगेटी	A chimney.
Angkusia (n.) अङ्कुस्या	A hook.
Angur (n.) अंगूर	A grape. Angur ko lahara (or rukh), a vine.
Anguthi (n.) अङ्गुठि	A ring.
Anhwar (n.) अन्वहार	The face.
Anikal (n.) अनीकाल	A famine.
Ankha (n.) आंखा	The eye.
Ankhi-bhaun (n.) आंखी भाऊं	The eye-brow.
Anlo (n.) अंलो	Finger. Buro, jetho or kalmi or chor, mainlo, sainlo, kanchho are thumb, fore, middle, fourth and little.
Anp (n.) आंप	A mango.
Ansa (n.) अंस	A share.
Ansar अन्सार	A guess.
Ansar le अन्सार ले	In accordance with; according to.
Ansi (n.) आंसी	A scythe.

Ansu (n.) आंसु	A tear.
Anta (n.) अन्त	The end, finish.
Anti आँटी	Top storey.
Anthiaunu (v.) आँधउनु	To squeeze.
Antilo आँटिलो	Daring.
Anyadesh (adj.) अन्यदेश	Belonging to another country ; foreign.
Apastma अपस्तमा	Among themselves.
Aphim (n.) अफीम	Opium.
A phnu (pro.) अफनो	Own.
Aputa (adj.) अपुत	Childless.
Ar (n.) आर	Shelter, cover.
Arhanu (v.) अरहानु	To order, command.
Ahri (n.) आही	Water-clock. A copper vessel called Ghari is placed in the Arhi (water vessel), and the time it takes to fill through a hole in its base, sink and strike a metal plate called Ghanta, is one Nepalese hour (Ghari).
Ari (n.) आरी	A saw.
Ariash lagaunu (v.) आइशाष लगानु	To lean against.
Aringal (n.) आरीमल	An ordinary hornet.
Arinu (v.) अरिनु	To stop, halt, remain standing.
Arko (pro.) आरको	Other ; another.
Arni (n.) अरनी	Midday meal ; tiffin.
Artha (n.) अर्थ	Meaning (of a sentence or speech).
Arthi (n.) अर्थी	Lesson.
Aru (conj.) अरु	And ; more. " 2 aru lau "—" Bring 2 more."
Aru (n.) आरु	A peach.
Asajilo (adj.) असजिलो	Difficult.
Asla असला	A fish.
Atkanu (v.) अटकनु	To stick in, be stuck in ; same as Aljhanu.
Asar (n.) असार	The month 15th June to 15th July.
Asik आसिक	Blessings (from a Superior).
Asina (n.) असीना	Hail.
Askot (n.) आसकोट	A waistcoat.
Asnan (n.) अस्नान	Bathing.

Asoj (n.) असोज	The month 15th September to 15th October.
Asra (n.) आसरा	Hope.
Asti (n.) अस्ती	Day before yesterday; also loosely for some days ago.
Asti (adj.) अस्ति	Slowly; gently.
Ataunu अताउनु	Fit, fit in.
Atinu (v.) आतीनु	To get nervous.
Aturi आतुरी	Lack of time, want of time.
Aukhadi (n.)	Medicine.
Aul (adj.) औल	Hot; this refers to climates. "Jacobabad aul thaun chha"—"Jacobabad is a hot place" meaning a bad, hot climate.
Aune (adj.) आउने	Future. "Aune haphta"—"next week."
Aya baba आया बाबा	Exclamation on a sudden pain.
Avir अबीर	Red water thrown in the Holi festival.
Ave अवे	Exclamation of regret or distress.
Ayo आयो	Exclamation. This is really the Past Part. of Anu to come. As an exclamation it comes to mean "Look out"; also often used when surprised by a sudden pain, e.g. when pinched.
Babaho! बाबाहो	Exclamation of dread, and also to indicate surprise. Occasionally abbreviated to babe!
Babu (n.) बाबु	Father.
Bacha (n.) बाचा	A promise.
Bachaunu (v. tr.) बचाउनु	To save; to rescue; to protect or give shelter to.
Bachchha (n.) बाच्छा	A non-ploughing bullock.
Bachhiu (n.) बच्छी	A large hornet; black body and yellow head.
Bachnu (v. inter.) बचनु	To be saved; to escape (a disaster). Also used in the sense of "to be left over, to remain." "Yo kinera, kati rupeya bachio?"—"After buying that, how many rupees were left over?"
Badal (n.) बादल	A cloud.
Badala (n.) बदला	Change, exchange, relief. "Tis ko badala ma"—"In exchange for that."

	In connection with sentries. "Timro badala ayo"—"Your relief has come." Occasionally used for revenge. "Tis ko badala ma"—"In revenge for that."
Badam (n.) बदाम	An almond.
Bag (n.) बाग	A garden.
Bagal (n.) बगल	A flock; a herd. Hence loosely used referring to a crowd of men.
Bagaunu (v. tr.) बगाउनु	To carry away (by a river), lit. "To be 'flowed.'" "Ganga ma lotera, pani le uslai bagayo"—"He fell down in the river and was carried away by the water."
Bagh (n.) बाघ	A tiger. This is used for a small tiger. <i>Darak</i> is the largest size. <i>Sher</i> is also larger than Bagh.
Bagulla (n.) बगुल्ला	A heron.
Bagnu (v.) बग्नु	To flow.
Bahanu (v.) बहनु	To flow.
Bahāna (n.) बहाना	Excuse.
Bahar (n.) बहइ	A young of cattle; a calf.
Bahiro (adj.) बहीरो	Deaf.
Bahunne (n.) बाहुने	A dwarf; (lit.) a 52-inch man (Urdu word).
Baida (n.) बैद	A doctor or wise man.
Bajjni (adj.) बैजनी	Purple.
Bain (adj.) बाज	Left; this is the Urdu word, the Khas-kura being <i>Debro</i> , q.v.
Baini (n.) बैनी	A younger sister.
Bairi (n.) बैरी	An enemy.
Baisakh (n.) बैसाख	The month 15th April to 15th May.
Baj (n.) or Baz बाज	A hawk.
Bājai (n.) बजेइ	Grandmother.
Bajaunu (v. tr.) बाजाउनु	To sound or play a musical instrument.
Baje (n.) बजे	Time. "What is the time?"—"Kati baje chha."
Bajewa (n.) बजेवा	A large wild pigeon.
Bājia (n.) बाब्या	A grandfather.

Bajnu (inter.) बजनु	To sound, strike (of a clock) "Ghanta bajio"—"The gong struck." "Kati bajio"—"What has struck?" hence "What is the time?"
Bajralep बजरलेप	Mortar.
Bajr बज्र	Thunder-bolt, lightning.
Baklo (adj.) बाकलो	Thick. This word is chiefly used in reference to a thick mist or cloud, also a dense jungle; not so much in the sense of <i>fat</i> .
Bakra (n.) Bakri (n.) बाकरा बाकरी	This is the general term for goat, male and female. For the distinctive terms see English-Gurkhali, note 2, p. 61.
Bal (n.) बल	Force, strength.
Bal (n.) बाल	The Urdu word for hair, often used.
Bala (n.) बाला	A bracelet.
Bala बाला	Pod (seed pod of plant).
Balakha (n.) बालख	A small child.
Baleni (n.) बलेनी	The eaves of a house.
Bali (n.) बाली	Harvest.
Balio (adj.) बलियो	Strong, powerful, firm. "Man balio rakh"—"Keep your mind strong: keep up your spirits."
Balla (adv.) बल्ल	At last.
Balmichai (n.) बलमिचई	Compulsion.
Balnu (v.) बालनु	(intr.) to burn. "Ago balina"—"The fire didn't burn." (tr.) to kindle. "Ago lai balnu"—"Light the fire."
Baluwa (n.) बालुवा	Sand.
Balwa (n.) बलवा	Mutiny, disturbance, tumult, insurrection (Urdu word).
Bam (n.) बाम	An eel. Rajbam is a large eel; chuchubam a pointed one. Eels are considered good eating.
Bamgola (n.) बमगोला	A bomb.
Ban (n.) बान	Jungle, forest, wood.
Ban बान	Paralysis.



Banar (n.) बानर	A monkey.
Ban ko (adj.) बम को	(Formed from Ban). Of the jungle, hence wild, savage.
Banmanchha (n.) बमसाग्छा	A wild man; hence applied to a very ignorant man, as in English one says "So and so is a perfect savage."
Bancharo (n.) बमचरो	An axe.
Banda (n.) बांदा	A servant. This is not the same as a slave (Kumara). A Banda agrees to serve for a certain time for a certain sum of money, after which time he is free. A Kumara however belongs to a slave caste and is always a slave. He gets no pay except his board and lodging.
Bandhnu (v. tr.) बांधनु	To bind, tie, fasten.
Banduk (n.) बन्दूक	A gun. Banduk le hannu (hirkanu) is to shoot.
Banel (n.) बनेल	A wild pig.
Bangaro (n.) बांगरो	The jaw.
Bango (adj.) बांगो	Not straight, crooked.
Bani (n.) बानी	Habit. "Rakshi khana bani pario"— "He has got into the habit of drinking rum."
Banji (adj.) बांजी	Barren, without issue.
Banki (adj.) बांकी	Remaining. "Kati banki rahio"— "How many were left over?"
Bans (n.) बांस	Bamboo.
Banse (n.) बांसे	A Nepalese wooden hookah.
Bansuli बांसुली	Fife, piccolo.
Bar (n.) बार	Day of the week. "Aja kia bar ho?"— "What is the day to-day." Occasionally loosely used for date.
Bar (n.) बाड़	A hedge or boundary round a field, etc.
Barati (n.) बरानी	A saw.
Bardan (n.) बरदान	A gift.
Barhaunu (v. tr.) बढाउनु	To increase. "Tisko talab barhaunu parchha"— "His pay must be increased."
Barhnu (v. intr.) बढनु	To grow, to increase.
Bari (n.) बाड़ी	A garden, compound or place surrounded by a Bar (q.v.).

Bari (n.) बारी	Time, turn. "Tero bari ayo"—"Your turn has come."
Barkha (n.) बर्षा	The rains.
Barsnu (v.) बरसनु	To rain ; not very often used.
Barula (n.) बार्दुला	A wasp.
Baruki बार्दुकी	A hiccough.
Basant (n.) बसन्त	The season of Spring.
Basant Panchmi (n.) बसन्त पंचमी	The birth of Spring ; a festival held at the commencement of Spring.
Basi (adj.) बासी	Stale, musty.
Basin (n.) बासिन	An odour, smell ; this is chiefly applicable to a nice smell, a bad one being Gandha.
Basnu (v.) बसनु	To sit ; occasionally to abide. "M yota din Batoli ma basio"—"I stayed in Batoli for one day." It is also sometimes used for to stop (intr.). "Pani basio"—"The rain has stopped."
Bat (n.) बात	Talk, speech. Bat katnu, to contradict, cross-examine. Bat marnu, to talk.
Bata (prep.) बाट	From. "M Kathmandu bata goyo"—"I went from Kathmandu." "Yo tamasha kusko tira bata chha?"—" (lit.) From whose direction is this show," hence "Who is giving this show."
Batas (n.) बतास	The wind.
Bataunu (v.) बटाउनु	To show : to winnow.
Batekri (n.) बतेकरी	A large female goat.
Bater (n.) बटेर	A quail.
Batha (adj.) बाढा	Wise. "Mau bhanda challa batha"—"The chicken is wiser than the hen."
Bathan (n.) बथान	A flock, herd.
Batnu (v.) बाढनु	To twist.
Bato (n.) बाटो	A road, highway. Chorbato or Gorento bato, a footpath or byway. Mul bato, a main road. "M bato birsio"—"I have forgotten the road," hence "I have lost my way."
Batuko (n.) बटुको	A cup.
Batulnu (v.) बटुलनु	To gather, collect together.
Baula (n.) बाउला	A sleeve of a coat.

Baunsa बौसा	A wild dog.
Bawona (n.) बवोना	An oar.
Beglai (adj.) बेगलै	Different.
Beijati (adj.) बेइजती	Of no respect; not to be respected; bad.
Bejor बेजोर	Odd-numbered (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.).
Bela (n.) बेला	Time; "Tisto bela ma, na hansnu"— "At such a time, don't laugh." "Aile bela bhayana"—"It isn't the time yet."
Bela (n) बेला	A cup.
Belcha (n.) बेल्चा	A spade.
Beluka (n.) बेलुका	Evening.
Benr (n.) बेङ्	A handle.
Beohara (n.) बेयाहारा	Circumstance.
Beopar (n.) बेयोपार	Trade, profession.
Bernu (v.) बेङ्नु	To roll.
Beru (n.) बेङ्	A fig.
Besar (n.) बेसार	Huldi.
Besgari (adv.) बेसगरी	Utmost. "Besgari dugar"—"Run as hard as you can." "Timi rakshi ramro manchhau? Besgari!"—"Do you like rum? Rather.
Besya (n.) बेसिया	A prostitute, whore.
Betha (n.) बेथा	Trouble, distress.
Bethaha (adv.) बेथाहा	Unawares.
Bhadu (n.) भद्दु	Millet.
Bhag (n.) भाग	Fate, luck.
Bhag (n.) भाग	Part.
Bhagat (n.) भगत	A devotee; a man who spurns worldly things.
Bhagbhagi (n.) भगभगी	A stammerer.
Bhagaura (n.) भगौड़ा	A deserter, a runner-away.
Bhagiman (adj.) भाग्यमान	Lucky.
Bhagnu (v.) भागनु	To run away; to escape.
Bhai (n.) भाई	Younger brother. Friendly term used to anyone.
Bhaini भाइनी	Younger sister.
Bhainsi (n.) भैंसी	A buffalo.

Bhaira (adv.) भायरा	Outside, without.
Bhais भायस	Youth ; youthful health.
Bhakari भकारौ	A large basket for keeping grain.
Bhakha (n.) भाषा	The tune of a song.
Bhakunda (n.) भकुण्डा	Hockey as played in Nepal.
Bhala (n.) भाला	A spear.
Bhalu (n.) भालु	A bear.
Bhalya (n.) भाया	A cock-bird ; a domestic cock.
Bhanda भन्दा	Than ; " Rupsing is better than Narbir " —" Rupsing Narbir bhanda ramro chha."
Bhane (conj.) भने	If. Bhanedekhin also used. " M wah- an goyana bhane, u marne thio "—" If I hadn't gone there, he would have died."
Bhanich (n.) भानौज	Son-in-law's son.
Bhanjyang (n.) भन्ज्यांग	A defile ; a narrow valley between two hills. There are several places of this name with different epithets in Nepaul.
Bhangera भगेरा	A sparrow.
Bhanra (n.) भांड़ा	Cooking-pots.
Bhanseghar (n.) भानसेघर	A cook-house.
Bhanse (n.) भानसे	A cook.
Bhannu (v.) भननु	To say, tell, speak. The 1st person present often used at the end of a sentence for emphasis :—" Sara paltan bigardinchhas, Bhanchhu !"—" You spoil the whole regiment, I tell you !" The past participle is used largely where seemingly unnecessary :—" M bholi janchhu bhanera bhanioule"— " He said he was going to-morrow." " Report sick !" would be—" M bimar chhu bhanera, report gar !"
Bhanti (n.) भान्ती	Bellows (Sanskrit word).
Bhap भाप	Steam.
Bhapsila भापसीला	Hyaena.
Bhar भार	Indebtedness.
Bharai (n.) भरै	Evening. Baraisanjh also used.
Bhari (n.) भारौ	A load, burden.

Bhari (prep.) भरौ	Throughout the whole. "Din bhari"— "All day long."
Bharia (n.) भरिया	A man who carries loads; a cooly, porter.
Bhariako (adj.) भयाको	Full.
Bharkar (adv.) भरकर	Just now. "U bharkar ayo"—"He has just this minute come."
Bharm (n.) भर्म	Suspicion.
Bharnu (v.) भरनु	To fill.
Bharyang (n.) भरयांग	Stone stairs or steps.
Bhat (n.) भात	Boiled rice.
Bhatija (n.) भतीजा	Brother's son; nephew. Bhatiji, Bro- ther's daughter, niece.
Bhatkanu (v. intr.) भतकनु	To collapse (of a wall, etc.).
Bhatkaunu (v.t.) भतकाउनु	To knock down (a wall, etc.).
Bhatti (n.) भट्टी	An inn, tavern.
Bhaunra (n.) भौरा	A bumble-bee.
Bhau (n.) भाव	Rate. Chawal ko bhau kati chha ya- han?"—"What is the rate for rice here?"
Bhauju (n.) भाउजु	Elder brother's wife. E bhauju ho! Common method of calling to women.
Bhauno chhutna (v.) भाउनी छुटनु	To get giddy, faint.
Bhayo भयो	Past participle of Hunu, to be. Used to denote "Finished" at the end of a work. Also as equivalent to Urdu word "bas"—"enough."
Bhed (n.) भेद	Vaccination, etc.
Bheli (n.) भेली	Gur sugar in a round lump (Urdu word).
Bhera, bheri (n.) भेडा भेडी	A sheep, male and female. Also for wild sheep.
Bhet (n.) भेट	A visit, meeting.
Bhetnu (v.) भेटनु	To meet, visit.
Bhikhari (n.) भिखारी	A beggar.
Bhignu (v.) भीगनु	To get wet.
Bhinno bhinno भिन्नो भिन्नो	Different.
Bhir (n.) भौर	A very steep bit of hill; a precipice.

Bhiralo (adj.) भिरालो	Steep, precipitous.
Bhiringi (n.) भिरिङ्गि	Syphilis.
Bhittra (adv.) भिच	Inside, within.
Bhog (n.) भोग	Pleasure, joy.
Bhognu (v.) भोगनु	To have pleasure.
Bholi (adv.) भोलौ	To-morrow.
Bhorto (n.) भोर्टो	Nepalese vest.
Bhot (n.) भोट	Tibet.
Bhubro (n.) भुबरो	Embers (of a fire).
Bhuin (n.) भुईं	Ground, floor.
Bhuintala भूईं तल	Bottom storey, ground-floor.
Bhuin-chalo (n.) भुईं चालो	Earthquake.
Bhun kaphal भूईं काफल	Strawberry.
Bhukh (v.) भुख	Hunger. "Bhukh lagnu"—"To be hungry."
Bhul (n.) भूल	Piece of forgetfulness; mistake.
Bhuknu (v.) भुकनु	To bark (as a dog).
Bhunri (n.) भुङ्गि	Abdomen, stomach.
Bhuso (n.) भुसो	Chaff.
Bhyana (adj.) भ्याने	Early (in the sense of early in the morning). Also used loosely for morning.
Bhyaunu (v.) भयाउनु	To finish.
Biah (n.) ब्याह	Marriage.
Biaguta (n.) बागुता	A frog.
Biaz (n.) ब्याज	Interest (on money).
Bibro (n.) बिबरो	A small pimple.
Bichar (n.) बिचार	Thought. "Bichar Garnu"—"To think."
Bichchhi (n.) बिच्छि	A scorpion.
Bichhaunu बिहाउनु	To make one's bed.
Bida बिदा	Farewell, good-bye. "Ab bida bida hola"—"Now there will be good-bye."
Bigarnu (v.) बिगाडनु	To spoil.
Bijli (n.) बिजली	Electricity, lightning.
Bikh (n.) बिष	Poison.
Biknu (v.) बिकनु	To sell.

Bilap (n.) बिलाप	Lamentation.
Bimra बिमरा	A pimple.
Bina (prep.) बिना	Without, not with. "U bina kukri ayo" —"He came without a kukri." But "He left without eating" would be "U na khayera goyo" ( <i>lit.</i> he went not having eaten).
Bina (n.) बिना	The musk pod of a musk deer; musk.
Bina (n.) बिना	Elder sister's husband. A term of friendliness from a woman to a man. "E. bina"—"O cousin."
Binti (n.) बिनती	Representation, request. "M binti garnu ayo"—"I have come to make a request."
Bipebar (n.) बिपेबार	Thursday.
Biphar बिफर	Small-pox.
Bir (adj.) बीर	Brave.
Biralu (n.) बिरालु	A cat.
Birami (adj.) बिरामी	Ill, sick.
Birano बिरानो	Stranger, unknown person.
Biraun (n.) बिराज	Error, mistake.
Biraunu (v.) बिराउनु	To make a mistake.
Biri (n.) बिरौ	Black paintlike stuff, put on teeth. It is supposed to show up the white, and also to keep the teeth strong.
Birko (n.) बिरको	Cork (of a bottle).
Birsnu (v.) बिरसनु	To forget. "M bato birsio"—"I forgot the road, I lost my way."
Biruwa (n.) बिरुवा	A small plant of any sort.
Bisalnu (v.) बिसालनु	To take a rest; to rest.
Bishalu (adj.) बिषालु	Poisonous.
Bistar (adv.) बिस्तार	Gently.
Bitaidinu बिताईदिनु	To spend time.
Bitike (adv.) बितिकै	At that very time; at the same time.
Bito (n.) बिटो	Load of grass.
Bitta (n.) बित्ता	The span of hand.
Bitnu (v.) बितनु	To die.
Biu (n.) बिउ	Seed.
Bodho (adj.) बोढो	Blunt (of a knife).

Boknu (v.) बोकनु	To carry.
Bokra (n.) बोकुरा	The bark of a tree.
Bokshi (n.) बोकशी	A witch. "Tio bokus-ma bokshi re- chha"—"That box is haunted."
Bokya (n.) बोक्या	A ram.
Bolo (n.) बोलो	A beam (of wood).
Boso (n.) बोसो	Fat.
Bot (n.) बोट	A word sometimes used for a tree.
Bohari (n.) बोहारी	A daughter-in-law.
Buchka (n.) बुचका	Stubble.
Bucho (adj.) बुचो	Without ornaments, unadorned, plain.
Buddhi (n.) बुद्धि	Wisdom.
Buddhbar (n.) बुद्धवार	Wednesday.
Bujhaunu (v.) बुझाउनु	(1) To extinguish, put out (a fire). (2) To explain, make understand.
Bujhnu (v.) बुझनु	To understand.
Bulaki (n.) बुलाकौ	The nose-ring on the piece of skin be- tween the nostrils.
Bulbuli (n.) बुलबुली	A method of cropping the hair ("knot- tish").
Bunnu (v.) बुनुनु	To spin; to spin wool.
Burburya (adj.) बुरबुरया	Sprinkled, loose (of earth).
Burnu (v.) बुडनु	To enter water, sink.
Buro (adj.) बुडो	Old, aged.
Buro Anlo (n.) बुडो अंलो	Thumb; big toe.
Burya (n.) बुडिया	An old woman.
Chabaunu (v.) चबाउनु	To chew.
Chabi (n.) चाबी	A key.
Chain चैन	An emphatic exclamation. "Ko chain ho?"—"Which is it <i>exactly</i> ?"
Chadar (n.) चादर	A sheet. Also called chedar चेदर.
Chah (n.) चाह	Tea.
Chahla चहला	Water-logged.
Chainu (v.) चाहिनु	To be necessary. "Is lai garnu chain- chha"—"This must be done." "Koi aru manchhe chainchhan?"—"Are any more men required?"
Chait (n.) चैत	The month 15th March to 15th April.



Chak (n.) चाक	The "seat" of a person, buttocks.
Chakhnu (v.) चाखनु	To taste.
Chaklo (adj.) चाकलो	Broad, thick, dense.
Chaku (n.) चाकु	A penknife (Urdu word).
Chal (n.) चाल	(1) Behaviour. "Tisko chal kasto chha?"—"How does he behave?" Chal Chalan frequently used. (2) Feeling. "Bhuiuchalo ko chal payis ki payenas?"—"Did you feel the earthquake or not?"
Chalan (n.) चलन	Behaviour. See Chal.
Challa (n.) चला	A small chicken.
Chalno (n.) चालनी	A sieve.
Chalnu (v.) चाखनु	To sift.
Chamera (n.) चमेड़ा	A bat (bird).
Chamkanu (v.) चमकनु	To be startled.
Chanakho (adj.) चनाखो	Smart, clever, alert, brisk.
Chand (n.) चाँद	Target (Urdu word).
Chandi (n.) चाँदी	Silver.
Chankya (n.) चंखिया	Clever.
Chanri (adv.) चाँडे	Quickly, swiftly; also used for early "Timi chauri ayau"—"You came quickly or early."
Char (num.) चार	Four; the word for tea is Chah.
Charaunu (v.) चराउनु	To graze, to pasture.
Charbar (n.) चाडुबाडु	A festival.
Charkhaunu (v.) चरखाउनु	To fire.
Charkha (n.) चर्खा	A spinning wheel.
Charko (adj.) चरको	Aloud. "Aile charko bhan"—"Talk a little louder."
Charnu (v.) चढनु	To climb, ascend; to mount a horse or carriage. "Ghora mathi charera"— "On horseback."
Chara (n.) चरा	A bird.
Charo (n.) चारो	Bait, for fishing.
Charkinu (v.) चरकिनु	To crack (of a wall, etc.).
Charpatti (adv.) चारपट्टी	All four quarters.

Chartira (adv.) चारतौर	All four directions. "Chartira pani thio"—"There was water all around."
Chasma (n.) चसमा	Spectacles, glasses.
Chatnu (v.) चाटनु	To lick with the tongue.
Chaubandi (n.) चौबन्दी	Nepalese dress (as Jhampanis wear).
Chauro (adj.) चौडो	Broad (Urdu word).
Chawal (n.) चावल	Rice (uncooked).
Chaya चाया	Scurf.
Cheli (n.) चेली	A girl.
Chepnu (v.) चेपनु	To press.
Chepto (adj.) चेपटो	Flat.
Cherana (n.) चेरना	A girl.
Chetaunu (v.) चेताउनु	To warn.
Chewa (n.) चेवा	A hiding place, ambush.
Chhadnu (v.) छाडनु	To be sick, to vomit, to eject.
Chhahari (n.) छाहारी	Shade, shadow.
Chhala (n.) छाला	Skin, leather, hide.
Chhalinu (v.) छलिनु	Deceive.
Chhamnu (v.) छामनु	To touch, feel.
Chhana (u.) छाना	Ceiling, roof.
Chhango (n.) छांगो	A torrent, rapids.
Chhantnu (v.) छांटनु	To select, choose.
Chhap (n.) छाप	(1) Print. (2) The tail of coins. (3) A seal.
Chhaphāni top छफनि तोप	A large cannon of 6 maunds powder.
Chhapnu (v.) छापनु	To press, to print.
Chhapri (n.) छपरौ	A sod of turf.
Chhara (n.) छारा	A waterfall, cascade.
Chhara (n.) छरा	Shot.
Chharuu (v.) छरनु	To sow.
Chhata (n.) छता	An umbrella.
Chhati (n.) छाती	The chest.
Chhatkya (adv.) छटका	Diagonally, at an angle.
Chhaya (n.) छाया	Shadow, shade.
Chhegnu (v.) छेगनु	To stop, prevent.
Chhenr (n.) छेङ	A hole.

Chheo (n.) छेव	The side (of a place), the edge, bank.
Chheparo (n.) छेपाडो	A lizard.
Chherauti (n.) छेरोटी	Diarrhœa.
Chhima (n.) छिमा	Mercy.
Chhimal छिमाल	Grass on a tree.
Chhimeki (n.) छिमेकी	A neighbour, acquaintance.
Chhin (n.) छिन	A moment. "Ek chhin"—"Half a mo."
Chhina (n.) छिना	A chisel.
Chhipia ko (adj.) छिपियाको	Wrinkled.
Chhiribirya (adj.) छिरबिब्या	Piebald, spotted.
Chhirki (n.) छिडकी	The chik (on a door).
Chhirnu (v.) छिरनु	To pierce, bore, go through; also to split (wood).
Chhito (adv.) छिटो	Quickly, swiftly.
Chholdari (n.) छोल- दारी	A tent.
Chhopnu (v.) छोपनु	To cover; to catch.
Chhornu (v.) छोडनु	To loose, loosen, let go, forsake. "Na chhor"—"Don't let go," i.e. "Hold tight."
Chhoro; chhori (n.) छोरो छोरी	Son, daughter. Also for stepson, step-daughter.
Chhunu (v.) छुनु	To touch.
Chhura (n.) छुरा	A razor.
Chbuskya (n.) छुस्का	A backbiter, sneak.
Chhutaunu (v. tr.) छुटाउनु	To dismiss, divorce.
Chhutnu (v. intr.) छुटनु	To leave, forsake.
Chhutti (n.) छुट्टि	Holiday, leave.
Chichiaunu (v.) चीचा- उनु	To scream.
Chihan (n.) चिहान	A cemetery, burial-ground.
Chil (n.) चील	A kite (bird).
Chilaunu (v.) चिलाउनु	To itch.
Chilaunu (n.) चिलाउनु	A tree that grows in Nepal.

Chilm (n.) चौलम	The upper part of a hookah.
Chimalnu (v.) चिमलनु	To close the eyes. Also chim garnu used.
Chinkh garnu (v.) चिखं गरनु	To sneeze.
Chimatnu (v.) चिमाटनु	To pinch, nip.
Chimchim (n.) चिमचिम	A wink. "U le mlai chimchim gario"— "He winked at me."
Chin (n.) चीन	China.
Chinajana (n.) चीना- जान	Acquaintance.
Chinnu (v.) चिननु	To recognize.
Chino (n.) चिनो	A sign, signal.
Chiphlinu (v.) चिफलनु	To slip. This and the next two words can be written with p instead of ph :— चिपलो
Chiphlo (adj.) चिफलो	Slippery, slimy.
Chiphlo kira (n.) चिफलो	A slug or snail (lit. a slimy insect).
Chirko (adj.) चिरको	Senseless.
Chiso (adj.) चिसो	Cold (to the touch). "Pani chiso chha" —"The water is cold." But "It is cold to-day" would be "Aja jaru bhayo."
Chitharnu (v.) चौथरनु	To get scratched.
Chitti (n.) चिट्टी	A letter.
Chituwa (n.) चितुना	A leopard, panther.
Chiunro (n.) चूंड़ो	The chin.
Chiura (n.) चिऊड़ा	Rice (parched).
Chobaunu (v.) चोबाउनु	To dip (tr.).
Chobnu (v.) चोबनु	To dip (intr.).
Choila (n.) चोरला	Small sticks.
Chokho (adj.) चोखो	Clean.
Cholo (n.) चोलो	A bodice.
Chor (n.) चोर	A thief.
Chor ankha (n.) चोर आंखा	Thief eye. "Chor ankha le hirnu"— "To give a sidelong look" or "to steal a glance."
Chor anlo (n.) चोर अंलो	The fore-finger.
Chor bato (n.) चोर बाटो	A byway, foot-path.

Chornu (v.) चोरनु	To steal, thieve.
Chuchubam (n.) चुचुबाम	A pointed eel.
Chula (n.) चुला	A cooking-place.
Chuli (n.) चुली	A cliff.
Chuna (n.) चुना	Lime.
Chunru (v.) चुङनु	To nip off.
Chunu (v.) चुनु	To leak.
Chura (n.) चुरा	Bracelet.
Chusnu (v.) चुसनु	To suck.
Chyau (n.) च्याऊ	A mushroom.
Dabaunu (v.) दबाउनु	To hide, hide away.
Dab (n.) दाब	A sheath, scabbard.
Dabilo (n.) दाबीलो	A disc.
Dada (n.) दादा	An old servant.
Dag (n.) दाग	A stain.
Dagi (n.) दागी	Punishment.
Daha (n.) डाह	Envy, hate.
Dahi (n.) दही	A kind of sour milk curd.
Dai दाई	Elder brother.
Daijo (n.) दाइजा	A dowry.
Dailo (n.) दैलो	A door, gate.
Dainya (adj.) दाइया	Right (not left).
Daju (n.) दाजु	An elder brother, also pronounced dazu and dai.
Dak (n.) ढाक	The postal service; a system of couriers.
Dakhan (n.) दखन	The south.
Dakkar दक्कर	A belch. "Dakkar ayo"—"a belch came."
Daknu (n.) ढाकनु	To call; "Tis lai daknu"—"Call him."
Daku (n.) ढाकू	A robber, highwayman.
Dalchini (n.) दालचीनी	Cinnamon.
Dalin (n.) दलीन	A beam (wood).
Dalo (n.) ढालो	A basket.
Dallo (n.) ढल्लो	A round lump of anything; a berry.
Dam (n.) दाम	Price, value.
Dam (n.) डाम	A scar.
Damru दमरु	Hourglass-shaped drum

Dan (n.) दान	A gift; charity.
Dana (n.) दाना	Grain.
Dand (n.) डंड	A fine.
Danda (n.) डण्डा	An axle.
Danda (n.) डण्डा	A pole.
Dandiphor डण्डीफोर	A pimple.
Dangra डङ्गरा	A shiver.
Dangre डङ्गरे	A mina bird.
Danra (n.) ढाङ्गां	A ridge, spur of a hill, a razorback hill; a hill.
Dans (n.) डांस	A horse-fly.
Dant (n.) दांत	A tooth.
Danth (n.) डांठ	A stalk (of a plant).
Daphe (n.) डाफे	A minal.
Dar (n.) डर	Fear; danger.
Daraunu (v.) डराउनु	To frighten.
Darnu (v.) डरनु	To fear.
Dari (n.) दाढ़ी	A beard.
Darim (n.) दाड़िम	A pomegranate.
Darkanu (v.) दरकनु	To split or be scarred (of hillside).
Därsän दरसन	Visit to superior.
Daru (n.) डारु	A spoon.
Daru (n.) डारू	A sort of rum made in the Terai.
Das (num.) दस	Ten.
Dasein (n.) दसाई	The festival of the Dasehra, held at the end of September or in October. Consists of dancing, singing, etc. On the first day sacred rice is sown. On the seventh day the sacred flowers are brought, and on the ninth, goats and buffaloes are sacrificed. The tenth day, (Tika) caste marks are placed on the forehead (of rice); a good deal is also drunk that day. The rice has a permanent guard over it. The Malshiri and Ramayan books are read and sung during this festival.
Dasnu (v.) डसनु	To enter into, pierce.
Data (n.) दाता	A philanthropist; a spendthrift.

Dauru (n.) दौरो	Wood (the substance) ; fire-wood.
Dazu (n.) दाजु	An elder brother.
Debro (adj.) देबरो	Left.
Dekhnu (v.) देखनु	To see, look.
Des (n.) देश	Country. Any ades or parades is foreign country. Des is also used for the Plains of India in comparison with the hills. Also written desh देश.
Desan (adj.) देशान	Infectious.
Desi (adj.) देशी	Indian ; belonging to the Plains.
Dewal (n.) देवाल	A wall.
Dhago (n.) धागो	Thread.
Dhaja (n.) धजा	A small flag over a temple.
Dhakar (n.) धाकर	A basket for grain.
Dhaknu (v.) टाकनु	To cover, close.
Dhakre (n.) टाकरे	One without a permanent profession.
Dhalkanu (v.) टलकनु	To lean over.
Dhālnu (v.i.) टलनु	To topple over.
Dhālnu (v.tr.) टालनु	To knock over.
Dhamkannu (v.) धमकानु	To threaten.
Dhamki (n.) धमकी	A threat.
Dhan (n.) धान	Growing rice.
Dhan (n.) धन	Riches.
Dhankhani (n.) धनखनी	A woman who is a spendthrift.
Dhantnu (v.) टांटनु	To deceive, take in " Dhantia ko kura" —" A lie."
Dhanu (n.) धनु	An arrow.
Dhapannu (v.) धपाउनु	To drive away.
Dhar (n.) धार	The stem, bottom of anything.
Dhar (n.) धार	The blade of a knife.
Dharag (n.) धराग	A large tiger.
Dharilo (adj.) धरिलो	Sharp. Edge-ways.
Dharкну (v.) धरकनु	To throb (of heart).
Dharkya (adj.) धरक्या	Striped.
Dhawa (n.) धावा	An attack. " Dhawa paret"—" An out parade."
Dhere (adj.) धेरै	Many. Too much. " Timi le dhere diyo"—" You gave too much."

Dheruwa (n.) धेडुवा	A langoor monkey.
Dhilo (adj.) दिखो	The opposite to Chanri. Slow, late.
Dhiraj (n.) धिरज	Courage.
Dhito (adj.) ढीठो	Obstinate. Stubborn.
Dhobi (n.) धोबी	A washerman.
Dhobini (n.) धोबिनी	(1) A washerwoman. (2) A bird.
Dhok (n.) ढोक	Worship. "Dhok garnu,"—"To worship, to bow down to (in form of salutation)."
Dhoka (n.) ढोका	A door.
Dhoknu (v.) ढोकनु	To worship, bow.
Dhoti (n.) धोती	Loin-cloth.
Dhuiro धुरो	A crowd.
Dhuknu (v.) ढुकनु	To watch, lie in wait for.
Dhukur (n.) ढुकर	A dove.
Dhukuti (n.) धुकुटी	Treasure chest, treasury.
Dhulo (n.) धुलो	Dust.
Dhumilo (adj.) धुमिलो	Not clear, hazy, dirty (of water).
Dhumiro (n.) धुमीरो	A white ant.
Dhumsi (n.) धुमसै	Mildew.
Dhunga (n.) ढुंगा	A stone, rock.
Dhungra (adj.) ढुंगरा	Hollow.
Dhungro (n.) ढुंगरो	A megaphone.
Dhunu (v.) धुनु	To wash (of clothes, mouth and hands, etc., not to have a wash).
Dhuwan (n.) धुवां	Smoke.
Dhyan (n.) ध्यान	Notice, attention. "Us lai dhyan dinu chaincha"—"Attention must be paid to that."
Didi (n.) दिदि	Elder sister.
Dikhanu (v.) दिखानु	To show.
Din (n.) दिन	Day.
Dinu (v.) दिनु	To give; allow. "Tis lai jane na dinu"—"Don't let him go."
Diuso (n.) दिउसो	Daytime.
Diwali (n.) दिवाली	A festival, often called Tiwar; the feast of lamps in honour of the goddess



	Bhawani at the new moon of the month of Kathik, October or November.
Diyo (n.) दियो	A small lamp made of earthenware.
Diyasilai (n.) दियासलाई	A match.
Do bhashe दो भाषे	One who does things from both sides ; an interpreter.
Dobriaunu (v.) दोष्याउनु	To fold.
Doharo (adj.) दोहरो	Double.
Doko (n.) ढोको	A basket.
Donra (n.) ढोडा	The gutter in a roof.
Dopahar (n.) दोपहर	Midday (the middle of the watches).
Dori (n.) डोरी	A rope.
Dornu (v.) दोरनु	To know how to.
Doryaunu (v.) डोर्त्याउनु	To lead by the hand or on a string, etc.
Dosh (n.) दोष	Blame, suspicion.
Dosan (n.) दोसान	The frontier, border of a country.
Dotho ढोढो	Bucket.
Dubaunu (v. tr.) डुबाउनु	To drown, make sink.
Dublo (adj.) दुबलो	Thin, lean.
Dubnu (v.) डुबनु	To drown, sink.
Dubo (n.) दुबो	Turf.
Dudh (n.) दुध	Milk; the female breasts; udder.
Dugarnu (v.) दुगर्नु	To run.
Duita (num.) दुरठा	Two, both.
Dukha (n.) दुःख	Trouble.
Dukhnu (v.) दुःखनु	To ache, pain, trouble.
Dulha (n.) दुलहा	Bridegroom.
Dulhani (n.) दुलहानी	Bride.
Dulnu (v.) डुलनु	To wander, walk, travel.
Dulo (n.) डुलो	A hole.
Dumsi (n.) डुमसी	A porcupine
Dunga (n.) डुङ्गा	A boat (small).
Dunro (adj.) डुङ्गो	Lame.
Dunya (n.) दुनिया	The world.

Ekka (n.) एका	The ace in cards.
Ekkasi (adv.) एकासी	Suddenly.
Eknasai (adv.) एकनासे	Alike.
Gadah (n.) गदाह	A donkey; also a term of abuse as in English.
Gadda (n.) गदा	A mattress.
Gagri (n.) गाग्रौ	Copper jar.
Gagro माग्रौ	Earthenware jar.
Gahana (n.) गहना	An ornament.
Gahun (n.) गहूँ	Wheat.
Gai (n.) गाई	A cow.
Gail (adj.) गैल	Absent, missing.
Gainra (n.) गैरा	A rhinoceros.
Gainti (n.) गैती	A pickaxe.
Gairo (adj.) गैरो	Deep.
Gairo (n.) गैरो	Nullah, small valley.
Gaj (n.) गज	A yard (3 feet).
Gajilo (adj.) गजीलो	Broad.
Gajul (n.) गाजुल	The black stuff put round the eyes.
Gajur (n.) गजुर	A dome, minaret.
Gala (n.) गाला	A necklace.
Gali (n.) गाली	Abuse, swearing, bad language.
Galich (n.) गालीच	Braces.
Galla (n.) गला	Recruiting.
Galnu (v.) गलनु	To melt, dissolve; hence to tire (often of the arms).
Galti (n.) गलती	Fault, mistake.
Gambhir (adj.) गम्भीर	Polite.
Gamilo गमीलो	Silent.
Gabana (n.) गबन	An oar.
Ganaunu (v.) गनाउनु	To smell, stink (usually of a bad smell) "Kia ganayo?"—"What is smelling?"
Gandha (n.) गन्ध	Smell, scent (usually bad). "Us ko gandha pario"—"It smelt." "Us ko gandha payo"—"Got its scent."
Gandhak (n.) गन्धक	Sulphur.
Ganga (n.) गंगा	A river.
Gangananu (v.) गगनानु	To murmur. Gangani, a murmurer.

Gangata (n.) गंगडा	A crab.
Gannu (v.) गनु	To count.
Ganra (n.) गांढा	Goitre. "Kana des ma ganra tanderi" —"In a blind country a goitre looks nice."
Gantho (n.) गांठो	(1) A knot. (2) A knuckle.
Ganu (v.) गानु	To sing.
Ganwari (adj.) गंवारी	Foolish.
Gara गढा	A terraced field.
Gari (n.) गाडी	A carriage.
Gari (n.) गडी	A fortress, tower.
Garja (n.) गरज	Thunder.
Garnu (v.) गरनु	To do This is used with many nouns to form a verb: "Katam garnu,"— "To finish, etc." Also for frequenta- tive verbs: "Bokdai garnu,"—"To be in the habit of carrying."
Garnu (v.) गाडनु	To bury. Purnu is more polite. To penetrate.
Garō (n.) गारो	A wall, partition.
Garō (adj.) गारो	Severe, irksome. "M paret khelnu lai garo manchhu"—"I think that it is rather hard to go on parade."
Garul गबल	Eagle.
Garungo (adj.) गरुंगो	Heavy.
Garuwa (n.) गरुवा	Brass pot with spout.
Gaun (v.) गाऊं	A village.
Gaura गौडा	Shelter, redoubt.
Ghachya (n.) घाचा	A push.
Ghado घादो	Nepalese garment knotted in front of chest.
Ghaile (adj.) घैले	Wounded.
Ghainta घैन्टा	Earthenware pot; gharra.
Ghalek (n.) घलेक	A cloth worn over the shoulder.
Gham (n.) घाम	Sunshine; heat of the sun; also loosely as sun.
Ghamandi (adj.) घमण्डी	Proud.
Ghamar (adj.) घामरु	Ignorant, foolish, stupid.
Ghamora (n.) घमोडा	Heat rash.
Ghan (n.) घन	A large hammer.

Ghanta (n.) घन्टा	Gong, bell, clock.
Ghanti (n.) घांटी	A mountain-pass. The throat.
Ghar (n.) घर	A house, home.
Ghari (n.) घड़ी	A watch. Ghari ghari (adv.), frequently.
Ghas (n.) घास	Grass.
Ghasnu (v.) घसनु	To anoint, pour on.
Ghat (n.) घाट	Landing place, ferry.
Ghataunu (v. tr.) घटाउनु	To decrease.
Ghati (n.) घटी	Want, lack.
Ghatnu (v. intr.) घटनु	To decrease.
Ghau (n.) घाव	A wound.
Ghera (n. & adj.) घेरा	A circle; round.
Ghernu (v.) घेरनु	To surround.
Ghichra (n.) घिचरा	The nape of the neck.
Ghinn (n.) घिन्न	Contempt, disgust.
Ghisarnu (v.) घीसाइनु	To drag along the ground.
Ghochnu (v.) घोचनु	To pierce, prick.
Ghoptaunu (v. tr.) घोपटाउनु	To upset, capsiz.
Ghoptnu (v. intr.) घोपटनु	To upset, capsiz.
Ghopto (adj.) घोपटो	Bent, stooping.
Ghora (n.) घोडा	A horse.
Ghotnu (v.) घोटनु	To rub.
Ghui (n.) घ्यू	Ghee; clarified butter.
Ghuchuk (n.) घुचुक	Back of the neck.
Ghumannu (v. tr.) घुमाउनु	To turn round. "Mero tauko ghuma- yo"—"I am giddy" (Urdu phrase, Khaskura being ringaunu, q.v.).
Ghumnu (v. intr.) घुमनु	To turn round (Urdu word).
Ghunra (n.) घुंड़ा	The knee.
Ghurinu (v.) घुरीनु	To snore.
Ghus घुस	A bribe.
Gid (n.) गीद	A song.
Gidda (n.) गिद्द	A vulture.

Gidi (n.) गिदि	The brain.
Gijaunu (n.) गिजाउनु	To laugh at, jest at, cheek.
Gin (n.) गौन	A ball.
Gita (n.) गौटा	A species of creeper.
Gobar (n.) गोबर	Fresh cow-dung.
Gobara (n.) गोबारा	(1) A beetle. (2) Balloon.
Gobi (n.) गोबी	A cabbage.
Gogan (n.) गोगन	A vessel made of grass.
Gohar (n.) गोहार	Help.
Gohara (n.) गोहरा	A biscobra; large lizard.
Goho (n.) गोहो	A pathway made by animals in jungle.
Gola (n.) गोला	A shell (gun).
Goli (n.) गोली	Urdu word for ball; bullet.
Goli ganta (n.) गेली गांठा	The ankle.
Golmirich (n.) गोलमरीच	Black pepper
Gora (adj.) गोरा	Fair complexioned; also (n.) for a British soldier.
Gorentho bato (n.) गोरठो बाटो	A pathway; byway.
Gorsh गोरश	Milk (curd).
Goru (n.) गोरु	A bull.
Gotl (n.) गोठ	A cowshed.
Gothala (n.) गोठाला	A cowherd.
Goti (n.) गोठी	A piece in a game like chess, draughts, etc.
Gu (n.) गू	An animal's droppings.
Gudi (n.) गुदी	Kernel (of a nut).
Guhi (n.) गुहि	A crocodile.
Gulam (n.) गुलाम	Knave in cards. (Urdu).
Gulamchor गुलाम चोर	A card game like "Old Maid." (Urdu)
Gulap (n.) गुलाब	Rose (flower).
Guleli (n.) गुलेली	A small bow which shoots mud pellets.
Gulio (adj.) गुलियो	Sweet.
Gulla (n.) गुला	Testicle.
Gumti (n.) गुमठी	The butts on the range; a sentry box.

Gun (n.) गुन	Thanks.
Guna garnu (v.) गुना गरनु	To multiply. Also duiguna is two times, etc. (Multiplication).
Gunda (adj.) गुन्दा	Clever.
Gunga (adj.) गुंगा	Dumb.
Gunr (n.) गूँड़	A bird's nest.
Gupt (adj.) गुप्त	Secret, private.
Guru (n.) गुरु	A teacher, learned man.
Guruwas (n.) गुरुवास	Rhododendron.
Guthnu (n.) गुथनु	To wind round (a turban).
Gyan (n.) ग्यान	Knowledge, wisdom.
Hagnu (v.) हगनु	To purge.
Hai (n.) हई	A yawn. "Hai garnu,"—"To yawn."
Haiza (n.) हैजा	Cholera.
Hakanu हकानु	To drive away.
Halo (n.) हलो	A plough.
Halungo (adj.) हलुंगो	Light (not heavy).
Halanu (v. intr.) हलनु	To move.
Halannu (v. tr.) हलाउनु	To move.
Halisa (n.) हलीसा	A green pigeon.
Halnu (v.) हलैसा	To put. "Tis lai uta hal"—"Put this there." Also in the Completive verbs as an alternative to Saknu: "Maile uslai gari halio"—"I finished doing that."
Hami (pro.) हमी	We; also honorific for I.
Hamro (pro.) हमरो	Our; also honorific for my.
Hango (n.) हांगो	The branch of a tree.
Hani (n.) हानी	Destruction, damage.
Hannu (v.) हाननु	To hit, strike. "Khutta le hannu"— "To kick" (of humans). For an ani- mal "to kick" is "lat le hannu."
Hanri (n.) हांड़ी	A pot.
Hans (n.) हांस	A duck. "Thulo hans"—"A goose."
Hansnu (v.) हंसनु	To laugh.
Har (n.) हार	A bone.
Harami (n.) हरामी	A term of abuse.
Haraunu (v.) हराउनु	To lose a thing. "Maile mero chaku. harayo"—"I lost my penknife."

Harbar (n.) हरबड़	Confusion.
Hari (n.) हरी	God.
Harikangal (adj.) हरी कंगाल	Destitute.
Harikatha (n.) हरीकथा	A sermon; (lit.) A God lesson.
Haryo (adj.) हरियो	Green.
Harka (n.) हर्ष	Pleasure.
Harmani हारमानी	Astonished.
Harmoni (n.) हारमोनो	A sort of guitar.
Harnu (v. intr.) हारनु	To lose. "Bazi ko katam bhayo; hami haryaun"—"The match is over; we lost."
Haskanu (v.) हखनु	To become pleased.
Hath (n.) हाथ	The hand; the fore-arm. Also as a measure, the span of the hand.
Hathbhari (adj.) हाथभरी	Handful.
Hathi (n.) हाथी	An elephant.
Hathkari (n.) हाथकड़ी	Handcuff.
Hathkelo हाथकेलो	Palm of the hand.
Hathyar (n.) हाथयार	A tool.
Hatoro (n.) हतोड़ो	A hammer.
Hawas (adv.) (imp.) हवस	(1) The polite form of the auxiliary imperative. "Basnu hawas"—"Please sit down." (2) An exclamation in answer to a request, etc. "Mero luga liau"—"Bring my clothes"; "Hawas"—"All right."
Hela (n.) हेला	Disgrace.
Hernu (v.) हेरनु	To look.
Hiju (n.) हिजु	Yesterday.
Hijuasti (adv.) हिजुअस्ती	Some days ago. "Hijuasti hamile testo garinaun"—"We have not been doing so these latter days."
Hilo (n.) हिलो	Mud.
Himal (n.) हिमाल	A snow-peak.
Hinamina (adv.) हिनामिना	Scattered about.
Hira (n.) हिरा	A diamond.

Hirkaunu (v.) हिरकाउनु	To hit, strike. "Maile banduk le hir-kayan"—"I shot (it)."
Hishknu (v.) हिचकनु	To be startled, frightened.
Hit (n.) हित	Kindness; friendship.
Hitnu (v.) हिठनु	To move, to start on a walk, etc.
Hiun (n.) हिजं	Snow.
Ho हो	3rd person sing. Present indicative of Hunnu, to be; used as "yes": "Tero naun Ranbir ho?"—"Is your name Ranbir?" "Ho"—"Yes."
Hocho (adj.) होचो	Short, low.
Hoina होइन	The negative of Ho above and used in the same way. It is more emphatic than the ordinary "ne," "no."
Hosakne (adj.) होसकने	Possible.
Hori होरी	The Holi festival.
Hukm (n.) हुकम	(1) Command, order, decree, authority. (2) The spade suit in cards.
Hunu (v.) हुनु	To be, become; auxiliary verb, see Grammar.
Hurri (n.) हुरी	A storm, tempest.
Ichchan (n.) इच्छा	Wish, desire. "Maile aphnu ichcha le garyan"—"I did it of my own accord."
Inar (n.) इनार	A well.
Indreni (n.) इन्द्रयानी	Rainbow.
Iut (n.) ईंट	A brick.
Inta (n.) ईंटा	The diamond suit in cards.
Isalu (n.) ऐसालु	Raspberry (really Aisalu, q.v.).
Ispat (n.) इस्पात	Steel.
Isto (adv.) Issari एस्ती	Thus (really esto q.v.).
Itha (adv.) एथा	Hither (really yetha q.v.).
Ityadi इत्यादि	Et cetera.
Jab (adv.) जब	When.
Jaephul (n.) जाईफल	Nutmeg.
Jagaunu (v.) जगाउनु	To arouse, wake up (tr.).
Jagir (n.) जागिर	Pay; land given on account of service. "Jagir khanu"—"To get pay."
Jagnu (v. intr.) जगनु	To awake.



Jahan (adv.) जहां	Where ; wherever.
Jahan (n.) जाहान	Person in one's home.
Jairya (n.) जैर्या	A fool, idiot.
Jal (n.) जाल	Net, cobweb.
Jalthal जलथल	Flood.
Jalnu (v. intr.) जलनु	To burn, be kindled.
Jamani जमानी	An answerer back
Jamnu (v.) जमनु	To freeze.
Jan (n.) जान	Life.
Jana (n.) जना	Man, person.
Janchnu (v.) जांचनु	To examine, prove.
Janeu (n.) जनेउ	The Hindu thread.
Jangal (n.) जंगल	Jungle.
Jangali (adj.) जंगली	Wild, savage.
Janghar (n.) जंघार	A ford, crossing place.
Janghari (adj.) जंघारी	Shallow.
Janibujhera (adj.) जानीबु केर	Knowingly ; wittingly, on purpose.
Janmasthanami जन्मास्थानी	Birthday of Shri Krishna.
Jannu (v.) जाननु	To know a thing.
Janr (n.) जांड	An intoxicating drink made out of rice, rather like beer.
Jantu (n.) जंतु	An animal, creature.
Janu (v.) जानु	To go. Past tense "goyan, etc." Used as in Urdu to form the Passive Voice.
Janwar (n.) जनवार	An animal.
Jara (adv.) जरा	A little. Pronounced zara. "Jara debro tira sar"—"Move a little to your left."
Jarayo (n.) जड़ायो	A sambhar.
Jaro (n.) जरो	Fever.
Jaro (adj.) जाड़ो	Cold (of climate, etc.). "Aja jaro bhayo"—"It is cold to-day." "The water is cold" would be "Pani chiso chha."
Jasilo (adj.) जसीलो	Famous.
Jasari जसरी } Jasto जस्तो }	These two adverbs both mean "as."

Jat (n.) जात	Caste.
Jatan (adj.) जतन	Careful, care.
Jati (adj.) जाती	Lit: "casty," so "good," "excellent."
Jati (adv.) जती	As many as.
Jau (n.) जौ	Oats, barley.
Jaunlia (n.) जौलिया	Twins.
Jawai (n.) जवार	Son-in-law.
Jela जेला	Tax, labour.
Jeth (n.) जेठ	The month 15th May to 15th June.
Jethan (n.) जेठान	Wife's elder brother. Jethani = his wife.
Jetho (adj.) जेठो	The eldest of a family ; elder.
Jhagra (n.) झगड़ा	Jethi ama = elder maternal aunt. Jetha ba = elder paternal uncle.
Jhain (adv.) झैं	A quarrel, dispute.
Jhalla (adj.) झल्ला	As.
Jhamre झामरे	Mad.
Jhamta (n.) झामटा	Any quick song.
Jhan (adv.) झन	A place where sticks remain after the large parts of a felled tree are removed.
Jhandi (n.) झण्डी	All the more. "Jhan sikaunchhu, jhan jandenas"—"The more I teach you, the less you know."
Jhanto (n.) झांटो	A flag.
Jhank (adj.) झांक	A water-mill.
Jhar, Jhari (n.) झाड़, झाड़ी	Male (for all wild animals, except birds).
Jhara (n.) झाड़ा	A small bush ; tuft, etc.
Jhari (n.) झाड़ि	A stool, purge.
Jharnu (v.) झड़नु	A shower of rain.
Jhasang झसंग	To come down, descent. "U rukh bata jarnio,"—"He came down from the tree."
Jhatt (adv.) झट	Jhasanghunu, to be afraid.
Jhelkhana (n.) झेलखाना	Instantly.
Jhignu (v.) झिगनु	Prison.
	To take out. "Ule chaku khalti bata jhigyo"—"He took a knife out of his

	pocket." Also "Git jhignu"—"To sing a song."
Jhikaunu (v.) भिकाउनु	To call, summon.
Jhilkia (n.) झिलक्या	A wag, funny man.
Jhinga (n.) झिङ्गा	A small fly, such as a sandfly.
Jhingiti (n.) झिङ्गिटी	A tile, slate on roof.
Jhitimiti (n.) झिटिमिटी	Belongings, one's things.
Jholi (n.) झोली	A haversack.
Jhuknu झुकनु	To bow down, bend forward.
Jhukira (adv.) झुकीर	By accident.
Jhulnu (v.) झुलनु	To nod.
Jhumro (n.) झुमरो	A rag.
Jhundauunu (tr.) झुडाउनु	To hang.
Jhundnu (v. intr.) झुडनु	To hang, be hanging.
Jhuppa (n.) झुप्पा	A bunch.
Jhuro (adj.) झुरो	Brittle.
Jhus (n.) झूस	Hair (as on a woolly-bear caterpillar).
Jhutha (adj.) झुठा	False, untrue.
Jhyal (n.) झ्याल	A window.
Jhyang (n.) झ्यांग	Small scrub, bushes.
Jhyau (n.) झ्याज	Moss.
Jibro (n.) जिबरो	The tongue. "Jibro pharkanu"—"To have the correct pronunciation."
Jiju जीजू	Great-grandfather.
Jijubaje (n.) जिजुबाजे	Ancestors.
Jimi (n.) जिमी	Ground.
Jimwal जिमवाल	Headman but below a Mukhia, chief.
Jiring jiring जिरिङ्ग २	Trembling at beginning of fever or cold.
Jituu (v.) जितनु	To win, conquer.
Jiundai (adj.) जिउदै	Alive.
Jiunu (v.) जिउनु	To live, be alive.
Joban (n.) जोबन	Puberty, youth.
Jogaunu (v.) जोगाउनु	To protect, save from damage (as a box keeps its contents).
Jokhnu (v.) जोखनु	To weigh.
Jogi (n.) जोगी	A religious mendicant.

Jor (n. & adj.) जोड़	A pair; even; even (of numbers). A join.
Jori (n.) जोड़ी	A friend, chum.
Jornu (v.) जोड़नु	To add, join.
Jotnu जोतनु	To plough.
Jotishi (n.) जोतिशी	Astronomer.
Juko (n.) जुको	A leech; worm.
Julap (n.) जुलाप	A purge.
Jumra (n.) जुमड़ा	A louse. White louse that infests the body.
Jun (n.) जून	The moon.
Juneli (adj.) जुनेली	Moonlit; also for noun moonlight.
Junga (n.) जुंगा	The moustache.
Junkiri (n.) जुनकिड़ी	A firefly, glow-worm.
Jureli जुरेली	A nightingale.
Juta (n.) जुता	A shoe.
Juwa (n.) जुवा	A gamble, betting. "Juwa khelnu"— "To gamble."
Jyan (n.) ज्ञान	Life.
Jyu (n.) ज्यू	Body.
Kabja (n.) कबजा	A hinge.
Kachhar (n.) कछार	Foot of a hill.
Kachhuwa (n.) कछुवा	Tortoise, turtle.
Kachkachia (n.) कचकचा	A chatterer.
Kacho (adj.) काचो	Unripe.
Kachona (n.) कचोना	A teat.
Kadhai (n.) कढ़ाई	Cauldron.
Kag (n.) काग	(1) Cork. (2) A crow.
Kagaj (n.) कागज	Paper.
Kahan (adv.) कहाँ	Where?
Kahin (adv.) कहाँ	Anywhere.
Kaile (adv.) कैले	When?
Kaile kaile (adv.) कैले २	Sometimes.
Kaj (n.) काज	Work, business.
Kakh (n.) काख	Lap.
Kakhara (n.) कखरा	The Alphabet.

Kakhi (n.) काशी	Armpit.
Kakrinu ककरीनु	To be huddled up.
Kakryo ककरीयो	Huddled up.
Kal (n.) काल	Death; the figure of death. "Tero kal ayo"—"Your end has come."
Kalam (n.) कलम	Pen.
Kalejo (n.) कलेजो	The liver.
Kalij (n.) कालीज	The Pheasant of that name.
Kalo (adj.) कालो	Black.
Kalilo (adj.) कलीलो	Young and supple.
Kālmi ko aunlo (n.) कलमी को आउंलो	The fore-finger.
Kam (n.) काम	Work, business.
Kamal ko phul (n.) कमल को फुल	A lily.
Kamani (n.) कमानी	A spring (metal).
Kamara (n.) कमारा	A slave, who belongs to the slave caste. They are bought and sold and always belong to the slave caste. They get no pay but board and lodging. A kamari who has a child by her master may demand to be freed, but the child is a kamara.
Kamaunu (v.) कामाउनु	To cultivate.
Kamero (n.) कामेरो	Lime.
Kamilo (n.) कामिलो	Ant.
Kamlo (n.) कामलो	A blanket.
Kamalo (adj.) कामलो	Soft.
Kamar (n.) कामर	The waist.
Kamnu (v.) कामनु	To tremble, quake, shiver.
Kampani (n.) काम्पनी	Nepalese word for Indian rupee.
Kan (n.) कान	The ear.
Kana (adj.) काना	One-eyed; blind.
Kaneaunu (v.) कन्याउनु	To scratch.
Kanchho (n. & adj.) कान्छो	The youngest of a family; younger. "E Kanchha!"—"O! Littl' one."
	Kanchhi ama = younger paternal aunt.
	Kanchhaba = younger paternal uncle.

Kandi (n.) कण्डी	Box, made of wickerwork.
Kando (n.) कण्डो	Back.
Kangali (adj.) कंगाली	Poor, destitute.
Kangiyo (n.) कांगियो	Comb.
Kankro (n.) कांकडो	(1) Cucumber. (2) Chicken-pox (also written 'kankara').
Kanra (n.) काण	A thorn. "Kanre tar" — "Barbed wire."
Kansutlo (n.) कनसुतलो	An earwig.
Kapal (n.) कपाल	The forehead, skull.
Kapas (n.) कपास	Cotton plant, cotton.
Kapasi (adj.) कपासी	Immoral.
Kapat (n.) कपट	Deceit, treachery.
Kaphal (n.) काफल	A tree, with fruit like a strawberry (which is called bhuin kāphal).
Kaphar (n.) काफर	A coward.
Kapti (adj.) कपटी	Double-faced, deceitful.
Kapur (n.) कपूर	Camphor.
Kar (n.) कर	Obligation.
Kar (n.) काड	An arrow.
Karati (n.) कराती	A saw.
Karan (n.) कारण	Cause, reason.
Karang (n.) करङ्ग	The ribs. Rafter in a house.
Karaunu (v.) कराउनु	To cry out; to call (of an animal or bird).
Karda (n.) कर्द	The small knife on a kukri.
Kareli करेली	Bridle.
Karmi कर्मि	Carpenter.
Karnu (v.) करनु	To do. This is an alternative to Garnu, q.v.
Karnu (v.) काढनु	To take off.
Kartik (n.) कार्तिक	The month 15th October to 15th November.
Kasingar (n.) कसीगंर	Rubbish, dirt.
Kasnu (v.) कसनु	To tighten, tie.
Kasari: Kasto (adv.) कसरी कस्तो	How? In what manner?
Kastura (n.) कस्तूरा	The musk deer. Musk is 'kasturi.'

Kata (adv.) कटा	Whither.
Katera (n.) कटेरा	A shed, stall.
Kath (n.) काठ	Wood, timber.
Katha (n.) कथा	A story, tale.
Kathin (n.) कठिन	Difficulty.
Kati (adv.) कती	How many? How much?
Katnu (v.) काटनु	(1) To cut, reap. "Bat katnu"—"To interrupt, cross-examine."
कातनु	(2) To spin.
Katora कतौरा	A cup.
Katro (adv.) कतरो	How big?
Katuwa (n.) कतुवा	An instrument on which wool, etc., is spun.
Kaunlo (adj.) काउंलो	Soft, meek.
Kawaj (n.) कवाज	Parade.
Kera (n.) केरा	A banana.
Kerau (n.) केराउ	A pea.
Kesara (n.) केसरा	The pig of an orange.
Keta (n.) केटा	A child, boy; Keti, girl; Keta keti. children.
Khachchar (n.) खचर	A mule.
Khachyang khachyang (adv.) खचांग खचांग	Limping, lame.
Khai (n.) खई	Rust, corrosion.
Khairo (adj.) खैरो	Brown.
Khajur (n.) खजुर	Palm-tree, also called Tar ko rukh.
Khajuro (n.) खजुरो	A centipede.
Khalati (n.) खलती	Bellows.
Khalti (n.) खलती	A pocket.
Khalto (n.) खाल्टो	A pit, hole.
Khamba (n.) खम्बा	A pillar, pole.
Khancho (adj.) खांचो	Necessary.
Khandnu (v.) खांदनु	To press down.
Khani (n.) खानी	A mine.
Khannu (v.) खननु	To dig.
Khanu (v.) खानु	To eat, drink.

Khapaunu (v.) खपाउनु	To place carefully.
Khar (n.) खर	Thatch.
Kharah (n.) खराह	A hare.
Kharani (n.) खरानी	Ashes.
Kharbhuja (n.) खरभुजा	A melon.
Khari (n.) खड़ी	Chalk.
Kharka (n.) खरक	Pasture.
Khas (adv.) खास	Really, certainly, for sure.
Khasnu (v.) खसनु	To fall (from a height): cf. Lotnu.
Khasro (adj.) खसरो	Thick.
Khassi (adj.) खस्यौ	adj. Castrated. (n.) An eunuch; castrated goat.
Khata (n.) खाना	Whiskers.
Khataunu (v.) खटाउनु	To appoint.
Khawl (n.) खावल	A loom.
Khatira (n.) खटीरा	A boil.
Khatrang khutrung (adv.) खतरांग खुतरुंग	With a clatter. Not with one noise.
Khet (n.) खेत	A field. Kheti, cultivation. Kheti garnu, to cultivate.
Khetara (n.) खेतारा	A working party.
Khili (n.) खीली	A corn, callosity (on feet).
Khishaunu (v.) खिशाउनु	To scorn, laugh at, make ashamed.
Khiyaunu (v. tr.) खियाउनु	To wear away.
Khitkhiti (n.) खितखिती	Giggling.
Khiyinu (v. intr.) खिउनु	To be worn away.
Khojnu (n.) खोजनु	To search, look for; to want. "Yahan kya khojchhas"—"What are you looking for here?" or "What do you want here?"
Khoki (n.) खोकौ	A cough.
Khokalo (adj.) खोकलो	Loose, not secure, not firm.
Khol (n.) खोल	Scabbard, sheath.
Kholsa (n.) खोलसा	A stream, smallish river. Kholsi also used.
Khopi (n.) खोपी	A drawer (furniture).



Khopaunu : khopnu (v.) खोपाउनु खोपनु	To vaccinate, inoculate, tattoo.
Khor (n.) खोर	A large trap.
Khosnu (v.) खोसनु	To take away, snatch away.
Khot (n.) खोट	Blemish, flaw.
Khuilo (adj.) खुइलो	Bald.
Khumani (n.) खुमानी	An apricot.
Khumchaunu खुमचाउनु	To bend.
Khumchinu खुमचिनु	To be bent.
Khundo (adj.) खुन्दो	Blunt, without an edge.
Khurkaunu (v.) खुरकाउनु	To scrape.
Khurpi (n.) खुरपी	A trowel, weeding-knife.
Khursani (n.) खुरसानी	Chilli, red pepper.
Khurundo (adj.) खुरुण्डो	Lame, maimed.
Khutruka (adv.) खुत्रुक	Huddled up.
Khutta (n.) खुटा	Leg, foot.
Khuwa (n.) खुवा	Territory.
Ki की	(1) Prep. fem. "of." (2) Conj. "that." "Ule bhania ki—"—"He said that—." (3) "or" "Ye ramro ho ki naramro" —"Is this good or bad." Also "Pani anchha ki?"—"Is it going to rain or (not going to)?"
Kil (n.) कील	A nail.
Kilo (n.) कीलो	Tent peg.
Kimu (n.) किमू	A mulberry. Kimu ko rukh, mulberry tree.
Kina (adv.) कीन	Why? Also: "T sakchhas?"—"Can you?" "Kina na sakne"—"Of course I can" (lit. Why cant I?).
Kinaki किनकी	Because.
Kinkitya (adj.) किनकिटया	Stingy, miserly.
Kinuu (v.) किनु	To buy.
Kira (n.) किरा	Insect, worm, maggot.
Kiria (n.) किरिया	Oath.

Kirna (n.) किरना	A dog tick.
Kisani (n.) किसानी	A farmer, cultivator.
Kodali: kodalo (n.) कोदाली	A hoe. Kodali is bigger than Kodalo.
Kodo (n.) कोदो	A black coarse grain.
Koel (n.) कोयल	A bird.
Koi कोई	(1) Any, some. (2) Idiomatically for where? "Ranbir koi?"—"Where is Ranbir?" (3) Idiom for my turn now, e.g. If A is looking at something through field glasses, and B wants to look, B might say "koi" meaning "give me the glasses" or "let me have a look now."
Koila (n.) कोइला	Coal.
Kokha (n.) कोखा	The ribs, side.
Kopila (n.) कोपीला	A bud.
Korara (n.) कोरड़ा	Whip, lash.
Kori (n.) कोड़ी	A leper. Kori khana, leper asylum.
Korka (n.) कोरका	A conical basket.
Kornu (v.) कोरनु	To scratch.
Kot (n.) कोत	Strong-room; bells of arms.
Kotarnu (v.) कोतरनु	To scratch.
Kotha (n.) कोठा	A room.
Kotryo (adj.) कोतरयो	Scratched.
Kothi (n.) कोठी	A black mole or spot on the skin.
Kowanri (n.) कवारी	A kind of grass.
Kuwa (n.) कुवा	A well.
Kubro (adj.) कुबड़ो	Hunchbacked; deformed.
Kuchal (n.) कुचाल	Misconduct.
Kuchcho (n.) कुचो	A broom, brush.
Kuchnu (v.) कुचनु	To dent. Kuchia ko, dented.
Kuhiro (n.) कुहिरो	A fog, mist.
Kuhunu (v.) कुहुनु	To rot.
Kuina (n.) कुइना	Elbow.
Kukra (n.) कुकड़ा	A fowl, chicken.
Kukur (n.) कुकुर	A dog. Kukurni, a bitch.

Kulchi dinu (v.) कुलची दिनु	To tread on.
Kulkutumb (n.) कुलकुटम्ब	Family, relations.
Kulkuli कुलकुली	Tickling.
Kulo (n.) कुलो	A drain, channel, ditch.
Kumlo कुमलो	Load of grass.
Kunda (n.) कुन्दा	The butt of a rifle.
Kuna (n.) कुना	Corner, angle.
Kunni कुन्नी	An expression which might be translated by "perhaps" or "dunno," e.g. "Pani ala ki?"—"Will it rain?" "Kunni!"—"It may."
Kura (n.) कुरा	Talk, speech, language.
Kurani कुरानी	A sort of cream.
Kurkucha (n.) कुरकुचा	The heel.
Kuro (n.) कुरो	Spear-grass.
Kutnu (v.) कुटनु	To beat, pound.
Kuto (n.) कुटो	A small hoe.
Kya? क्या	What?
Lagaunu (v.) लगाउनु	To put; to apply; to put to work; to wear; put on.
Lagi (prep.) लागि	For the sake of. Mero lagi, for my sake, for me.
Lagne (adj.) लागने	Sharp of a knife.
Lagnu (v.) लागनु	To begin, see Initial verbs in Grammar. To hit: "Chand lai lagyo ki lagina?"—"Did it hit the target or not?" To be applied. "Timilai laj lagchha?"—"Are you shy?"
Lagnu (v.) लगनु	To carry.
Lahara (n.) लहरा	A creeper.
Lasun (n.) लसुन	Garlic.
Lahure (n.) लाहुरे	Service in the army.
Lai लाई	Postposition the sign of the Dative and Accusative.
Laj (Laz) (n.) लाज	Shame, modesty.
Lakh (n.) लाख	A hundred thousand.
Lam (n.) लाम	The road to a war; hence war itself.
Lamchhe (adj.) लामचे	Oval.

Lamchuchia (n.) लामचुच्चा	A bird with a long beak.
Lamkhutya (n.) लामकुथा	A mosquito.
Lamkira (n.) लामकीड़ा	A snake (lit. a long worm).
Lamo (adj.) लामो	Long.
Langothi (n.) लंगोठी	A loin-cloth, worn between the legs.
Lapetnu (v.) लपेटनु	To roll, fold, wrap up.
Larai (n.) लड़ाई	War, strife, fighting.
Larknu (v.) लरकनु	To slip.
Larnu (v.) लड़नु	To fight, struggle.
Lat (n.) लात	The sole of the foot. "Lat le hannu" —"To kick like an animal."
Lata (adj.) लाटा	Deaf and dumb; dumb.
Lathepra (n.) लठेपरा	A fool, blockhead.
Latta (n.) लट्टा	A rag, cloth for cleaning rifles.
Lattha (n.) लट्ठा	A pillar; boundary pillar on frontier.
Launu (v.) लाउनु	To wear.
Lauro (n.) लौरो	A walking stick.
Le ले	The postposition of the Agent case; also instrumental. (2) "Take it," "Catch hold" (imperative of Linu).
Lei (n.) लैर	Paste.
Lejanu (v.) लैजानु	To take away. Past tense, lagyan.
Lekh (n.) लेख	A mountain.
Liaunu (v.) ल्याउनु	To bring, fetch.
Lig (n.) लिग	A track, rail.
Likhnu (v.) लिखनु	To write.
Linu (n.) लिनु	To get, take.
Liphapha: Lipha (n.) लिफाफा लिफा	An envelope.
Lipnu (v.) लिपनु	To smear, plaster.
Lisnu (n.) लिसनु	A ladder.
Lobra (n.) लोबरा	Chips, bits of the bark of a tree, etc.
Logue (n.) लागने	A husband, male human.
Lokharke (n.) लोखरके	A squirrel.
Loso (adj.) लोसो	Slack.

Lotaunu (v. tr.) लोटानु	To upset on the ground, knock down.
Lothro (adj.) लोथरो	Clumsy.
Lotnu (v. intr.) लोटनु	To fall, fall down (being on the ground the whole time).
Luga (n.) लुगा	Clothes, cloth.
Lukaunu (v. tr.) लुकाउनु	To hide, conceal.
Lukiluki (adv.) लुकी ९	Secretly.
Luknu (v. intr.) लुकनु	To hide.
Lukne thaun (n.) लुकने ठाऊं	Hiding place, ambush.
Lulo (adj.) लुलो	Maimed, crippled.
Lutnu (v.) लुटनु	To plunder.
Luto (n.) लुतो	The itch.
Luwang (n.) लुवङ्ग	A clove.
M (pro.) म	I.
Ma (prep.) मा	At, in, among, on top of (Locative sign).
Machha (n.) माछा	Fish.
Machungi (n.) माचुंगी	A jew's harp.
Madal (n.) मादल	A tomtom, used at dances, etc.
Madali (n.) मादली	The man who plays the tomtom.
Madhuro (adj.) मधूरो	Weak, dim (used as regards light).
Madesh मादेश	The plains compared to the hills.
Madhyan (n.) मध्यान	Midday.
Magh (n.) माघ	The month 15th January to 15th February.
Magro (adj.) मग्रो	Cross, discontented ; obstinate.
Mah (n.) मह	Honey.
Mahango (adj.) महङ्गो	Expensive.
Mahi (n.) मही	Butter-milk.
Mahina (n.) महिना	Month.
Maiju (n.) माइजु	Mother-in-law.
Mait (n.) माइठ	Mother-in-law's house.
Majh (n.) माझ	Midst, middle. "Uniharu ka majh ma"—"In their midst."
Majur (n.) मजुर	A peacock.

Makai मकाई	Maize.
Makki (n.) मक्खि	The sight of a rifle.
Makha (n.) माखा	A fly, house-fly.
Makura (n.) माकुड़ा	A spider.
Mal (n.) मल	Dirt.
Mala (n.) माला	Necklace.
Malami मलामी	Funeral.
Malchara (n.) मालचड़ा	A large bird.
Malewa (n.) मलेवा	A wild pigeon.
Mallam (n.) मल्लम	Ointment.
Mallo (adv.) मल्लो	Above, upper.
Malmatta (n.) मालमत्ता	Belongings, property.
Malnu (v.) मलनु	To rub.
Mama (n.) मामा	Maternal uncle.
Man (n.) मान	Honour, respect.
Man (n.) मन	Mind, heart, soul; eighty pounds weight.
Manchha (n.) मनह	A man, person, human being.
Mändäl marnu मन्दल मारनु	To circle as a hawk.
Mandra moli (n.) मन्द्र मोली	Old name for the Mohr (8-anna piece).
Mandro (n.) मन्द्रो	A mat.
Mangal (n.) मङ्गल	Mars (the planet).
Mangalbar (n.) मङ्गलबार	Tuesday.
Mangni (n.) मांगनी	Proposal, asking in marriage.
Mangnu (v.) मांगनु	To ask for, demand.
Manis (n.) मानिस	Person, man, human being.
Manjhari (n.) मंझारी	The part of the floor just inside the door of a house.
Mannu (v.) माननु	To obey; respect; have as an opinion. “Uslai kasto manchhas?”—“How do you like him?”
Mansuba (n.) मनसुबा	Desire; scheme.
Mantato (adj.) मनतातो	Luke-warm. But “Man tato rakh”— “Keep alert” (lit. keep your mind hot).

Mantra (n.) मन्त्र	Charm, spell, incantation.
Markanu (v.) मड़कनु	To sprain.
Maru (n.) मरु	Vital place.
Maru (v. tr.) मारनु	Beat, strike, kill.
Maru (v. intr.) मरनु	To die.
Maruni (n.) मरुनी	The female dancer in Dasehra dances.
Mas (n.) मास	A sort of black pulse. There is also Setomas (white), Ratomas (red).
Masala (n.) मसला	Spices.
Masi (u.) मसी	Excreta.
Masi (n.) मसौ	Ink.
Masino (adj.) मसीनो	Thin. "Pani masino ayo"—"Gentle rain came."
Mangsir (n.) मङ्गसिर	The month 15th November to 15th December.
Maskannu (n.) मसकाउनु	To tighten.
Masnu (v.) मासनु	To spend (money).
Mastira (adv.) मासतीर	Above, up. A contraction of Mathi tira.
Masu (n.) मासु	Flesh, meat.
Mata (n.) माता	A hermit.
Matengra (n.) मटेण्ग्रा	An arrow, dart.
Mathi (adv.) माथी	Above, up, upper, upon. "Mathi jau"—"Go above, go up." "Mej mathi chha"—"It is on the table." "Mathi tala"—"The top story" (here it is short for Mathilo). "Thulo chand ko mathi"—"At the large target."
Mathilo (adj.) माथील्लो	Adjective from Mathi. Upper.
Mato (n.) मतो	Opinion.
Mato (n.) माटो	Earth.
Matrai (adv.) मात्रै	Only. "Dui matrai lejaun"—"Only take away two."
Matwala (n.) मतगला	Drunkard.
Matyako (adj.) मात्याको	Drunk.
Mauri (n.) मौरौ	Bee.
Maya माया	Love.

Mekh (n.) मेख	A nail, peg, wedge.
Mero (pro.) मेरो	My.
Metnu (v.) मेठनु	To be effaced, wiped out, lost.
Michnu (v.) मिचनु	To rub.
Mirga (n.) मिर्ग	A deer.
Mishavnu मिशावनु	To mix.
Mitho (adj.) मिठो	Sweet.
Mohali (n.) मोहली	A pipe (made of hookah bowl and two pipes).
Mohni (n.) मोहनी	Personality, fascination.
Mohr (n.) मोहर	A seal.
Molsapri (n.) मोलसाप्री	A pine martin.
Morha (n.) मोड़ा	Native stool of straw.
Moto (adj.) मोटो	Fat.
Mukh (n.) मुख	Mouth. "Mukh jornu"—"To answer back." "Mukh jorne"—"An answerer back."
Muktai (adj.) मुक्ते	Plentiful.
Mukhya (n.) मुखिया	Chief, headman. Mukhyani, chieftess.
Mul (adj.) मूल	Main, chief. "Mul bato"—"Main road."
Mula (n.) मूला	A root, drug, raddish.
Mundro (n.) मुंद्रो	An ear-ring.
Muni, Muntira (adv.) मुनी मुनतीर	Below, under, underneath, down.
Mungro (n.) मुंगरो	A mallet.
Munto (n.) मुण्टो	The head.
Murchha (n.) मुरछा	A faint, swoon.
Muro (n.) मुड़ो	Tree-trunk cut down.
Murda (n.) मुर्दा	A corpse.
Murkha (n.) मुर्ख	A fool, blockhead.
Muri hath (n.) मुड़ी हाथ	The length of forearm with fist clenched.
Murilo मुड़िलो	Hatless.
Murli (adj.) मुर्ली	Female of all animals except human, birds and domestic animals.
Murti (n.) मुर्ती	(1) Heads of coins. (2) An idol, statue, picture.



Musa (n.) मुषा	(1) A rat, mouse. (2) A wart.
Musarnu (v.) मुषारनु	To stroke.
Mutthi मुट्ठी	The fist. "Mutthi parnu"—"To clench the fist."
Mutnu (v.) मुत्तनु	To micturate. Mut (मुत्त), urine.
Muto (n.) मुटो	The heart.
Nachnu (v.) नाचनु	To dance; to hover (of birds).
Nag (n.) नाग	A snake, serpent.
Nagphini (n.) नागफिनी	A cactus (lit. flat snake).
Naito (n.) नाइटो	Navel.
Nak (n.) नाक	Nose.
Nakali (adj.) नकली	Nice.
Nali (n.) नाली or नली	Pipe, tube.
Nam (n.) नाम	Name.
Nalihar (n.) नलिहार	Shin, shinbone.
Namja: Namlo (n.) नामजा नामलो	A coolie's rope.
Nanauli (adj.) ननाउली	Obscene. Nanauli kura = improper talk.
Nang (n.) नङ्ग	A nail (toe or finger).
Nangnu (v.) नाङ्गनु	To jump over. "Ye le tio lai nangio"— "This exceeded this" (when comparing the size of two things).
Nango (adj.) नाङ्गो	Naked.
Nani (n.) नानी	A baby, small child. "E nani!"—"O Sonny!"
Nantina (n.) नानतीना	Children.
Napha (n.) नफा	Profit, gain.
Naramro (adj.) नरामरो	Bad.
Nari (n.) नाडी	The wrist; pulse.
Naruwal (n.) नरुवल	A cocoanut.
Nas (n.) नास	Damage, loss, destruction.
Nasa (n.) नसा	A vein, muscle.
Nasnu (v.) नासनु	To suffer damage, loss, destruction.
Naspati (n.) नासपाती	A pear.
Nati नाती	Grandson; Natini, granddaughter.
Naula (adj.) नौला	Different, new.
Naun (n.) नाउं	Name.
Nauni (n.) नौनौ	Butter.

Nel (n.) नेल	Fetter.
Neoli (n.) नेचोली	A black-coloured bird with distinctive cry.
Nepte (adj.) नेपटे	Obtuse-angled ; flat (nose).
Nibhanu (v.) निभानु	To blow out.
Nidhar निधार	Forehead.
Nigali (n.) निगाली	A sort of grass, like thin bamboo.
Nij निज	The same, the above mentioned, own, personal.
Nikalnu (v.) निकालनु	To take out.
Nikharnu (v.) निखारनु	To take away.
Niko (adj.) निको	Good, sound, healthy.
Nilnu (v.) निलनु	To swallow.
Nilo (adj.) निलो	Blue.
Nimaunu (v.) निमाउनु	To complete.
Nimtho (n.) निमठो	Brim.
Ninchanu (v.) निचनु	To squeeze, wring.
Nind (n.) नींद	Sleep.
Ninda garnu नीन्दा गरनु	To spread scandal.
Ningale (n.) निगांले	A small leopard.
Niphannu (v.) निफननु	To choose.
Nira (adv.) निर	Near, close.
Nirbalio (adj.) निरबल्यो	Weak.
Nirdhani (adj.) निर्धनी	Poor.
Nirmal (adj.) निरमल	Pure.
Nirogi (adj.) निरोगी	Free from disease ; healthy.
Nithur (adj.) निथुर	Cruel.
Niu (n.) न्यू	Excuse, pretence.
Niuto dine (n) निउतो दिने	Host.
Niuranu (v.) न्यूडनु	To stoop.
Niuraunu (v.) न्यूडाउनु	To bend (tr.).
Nohanu (v.) नोहानु	To wash, bathe.
Nok (n.) नोक	End, point.
Nol (n.) नोल	A pole such as a tiger is carried on.

Nun (n.) नून	Salt.
Nunilo (adj.) नूनौलो	Salty.
Nyolo musa न्योलो मुसा	Mongoose.
Nyano (adj.) न्यनो	Hot (of climate, etc., as a rule).
Obano ओबानो	Drought, dryness.
Ochchhyan (n.) ओच्छ्यान	Bedding.
Odan (n.) ओदान	A tripod for putting a cooking pot on.
Oho! ओहो	Alas! Exclamation of sadness.
Okhar (n.) ओखड़	A walnut. "Okhar ko rukh"—"Walnut tree."
Oleni ओलेनी	A spark.
Onth (n.) ओंठ	The lip.
Oralnu (v.) ओरालनु	To bring down.
Oralo (n. & adv.) ओरालो	Descent, downhill.
Orar (n.) ओरार	Cave.
Oraunu (v.) ओराउनु	To cover up.
Os (n.) ओस	Dew.
Pa प	This is untranslatable; it gives a little more force to a sentence:—"Uniharu isto kina gardenan?"—"Why don't they do thus?" "Kya pa ho"—"(Why on earth don't they) I don't know."
Pachharuu पछाड़नु	To knock down.
Pachehhim (n.) पच्छिम	The West.
Pachhi (adv. & prep.) पछी	Afterwards, late; after, behind.
Pachhtaunu (v.) पछताउनु	Repent.
Pahara (n.) पहरा	A guard, sentry.
Pahilo (adj.) पडिलो	Yellow.
Pahuno पाउनो	A guest.
Pailo (n.) पाइलो	Track, foot-print.
Pairo (n.) पैरो	A landslip.
Paitla (n.) पैतला	The sole of the foot.

Paiyan (n.) पाईयां	A cherry. "Paiyan ko rukh"—"Cherry tree."
Pakaunu (n.) पकाउनु	To cook.
Pakha (n.) पाखा	The side, bank. "Goli pakha ma goyo"—"The bullet went to one side."
Pakhalnu (v.) पखालनु	To wash (plates, etc.).
Pakheta (n.) पखेटा	(1) A spoke. (2) A fin. There is also a fish called Pakheta because of its pronounced fins.
Pakhi (n.) पाखी	A blanket.
Pakhura (n.) पाखुड़ा	The upper arm.
Paknu (v.) पाकनु	To be cooking, be cooked, ripen.
Pakya ko (adj.) पाक्याको	Cooked.
Paleti marera (adv.) पलेटी मारेर	Cross-legged.
Pallo (adv.) पल्लो	That side, the other side, across, the further (one).
Palnu (v.) पालनु	To keep, maintain, bring up, preserve; to tame.
Palo पालो	Turn. "Palo palo"—"In turns."
Palta पल्ट	Time in sense of how many <i>times</i> , etc.
Paltaunu (v.) पल्टाउनु	To upset
Palya ko (adj.) पाल्याको	Tame.
Pan (n.) पान	The betel-nut leaf. (2) Heart suit in cards.
Panchhi (n.) पंखी	A bird.
Panero (n.) पनेरो	A spring (of water).
Pangra (n.) पांगरा	(1) The knee cap. (2) A wheel. (3) A chestnut. "Pangra ko rukh"—"A chestnut tree."
Pani (n.) पानी	Water.
Pani (adv.) पनी	Also.
Panio (n.) पनेब	A spoon.
Panja (n.) पनजा	The toes. "Panja ma tekera"—"On tip-toe."
Pansa (n.) पांसा	Dice.
Panso (n.) पांसी	A trap.
Pap (n.) पाप	Sin, evil, wrong deed. "Papi"—"A sinner."

Paral (n.) पराल	A straw.
Paraunu (v.) पढाउनु	To cause to read, to teach.
Parayko (adj.) परायाको	Strange, foreign.
Parbat (n.) परबत	A hill, mountain, hilly district. A district in Nepal.
Pardes (n.) परदेश	A foreign country ; distant land.
Pardeshi (adj.) परदेशी	Foreign.
Parela (n.) परेला	An eyelash.
Parewa (n.) परेवा	A tame pigeon.
Pargattai (adv.) परमै	Publicly.
Pari (adv.) पारी	Across. "Ganga pari"—"Across the river." This is also a term for Nepal, when speaking in India, the actual word "Nepal" being reserved for the Valley of Nepal.
Pari (n.) परौ	A fairy.
Parkar (n.) परकार	Manner, method, way.
Parkhal (n.) परखाल	A wall.
Parkhanu (v.) परखनु	To wait, remain.
Parnu (v.) पढनु	To read ; to learn.
Parnu (v.) पारनु	To clench.
Pasaunu (v.) पसाउनु	To reap.
Pashu (n.) पशु	An animal, creature.
Pasina (n.) पसीना	Sweat.
Pasnu (n.) पसनु	To enter, go in.
Pasola (n.) पासोला	The thigh bone.
Pat (n.) पत	A leaf.
Pata (n.) पत्ता	A clue, mark, address.
Patha (n.) पाठा	A young goat.
Pathaunu (v.) पठाउनु	To send.
Patar (n.) पातर	A whore, prostitute.
Patri (n.) पत्री	A narrow strip, the vein on a mekometer.
Patti (n.) पट्टी	(1) A puttee, bandage. (2) The direction :—pallu patti, the other side.
Pattyanu (v.) पत्याउनु	To believe, trust.
Patuka (n.) पतुका	A cloth worn round the thighs, something like a kilt.
Patuwa (n.) पटुवा	Hemp.

Paunu (v.) पाउनु	To get, receive. Also: "M bhannu payena"—"I didn't get an opportunity to speak."
Pech (n.) पेष	A screw. Pechkas, screw-driver.
Pet (n.) पेट	The stomach; also for mind occasionally.
Petaro (n.) पेटारो	A round basket.
Peti (n.) पेटौ	Waist-belt.
Phagun (n.) फागुन	The month 15th February to 15th March.
Phailanu (v.) फैलानु	To spread.
Phakaunu (v.) फकाउनु	To coax, persuade.
Phal (n.) फल	Fruit. Result. The blade of a knife.
Phalam (n.) फलाम	Iron.
Phalana (adj.) फलाना	Certain, some.
Phalphul (n.) फलफुल	Fruits.
Phalnu (v.) फालनु	To throw, throw away. "Chura le phalnu"—"To shave."
Phaltu (adj.) फालतु	Of no special class, odd.
Phalyak (n.) फल्याक	A plank.
Pharkaunu (v.) फरकाउनु	To cause to return or turn round.
Pharknu (v.) फरकनु	To turn round, return.
Phatnu (v.) फाडनु	To tear, rend.
Phed (n.) फेद	The base, foot (of a tree)
Phijaunu (v.) फिजाउनु	To scatter (tr.).
Phijnu (v.) फिजनु	To be scattered (intr.).
Phiô फियो	Spleen.
Phirat (n.) फिरात	Complaint.
Pheri (adv.) फेरी	Again.
Phirnu (v.) फिरनु	To eject.
Phirpata (n.) फिरपाटा	The hip.
Phita (n.) फिता	Tape, turban.
Phohri (adj.) फोहरौ	Dirty, obscene.
Phoke tara (n.) फोके तारा	A large star.
Phokso (n.) फोकसो	The lung.
Phukalnu (v.) फुकालनु	To untie, unravel.

Phukaannu (v.) फुकाउनु	To untie, unravel.
Phuknu (v.) फुकनु	To blow.
Phuko dhulo (n.) फुको धुलो	A powder.
Phul (n.) फुल	An egg; a flower.
Phulgopi (n.) फुलगोपी	A cauliflower.
Phuli (n.) फुली	(1) A funnel (for pouring liquids). (2) A nose-ring worn on the outside nostril.
Phulnu फुलनु	To ripen.
Phupu फुपु	Elder paternal aunt.
Phuskaanu (v.) फुसकाउनु	To become untied.
Phusro (adj.) फुसरो	Grey.
Phutkanu (v.) फुतकनु	To escape.
Phurka फुरका	Tail of turbau.
Phutnu (v.) फुटनु	To burst.
Phyaunro (n.) फ्याउंरो	A small type of fox.
Piaj (n.) पियाज	An onion.
Pichas (n.) पिचास	A ghost.
Pidi (n.) पीडि	A balcony.
Pilo (n.) पिलो	An abcess.
Pindo (n.) पिण्डो	A mound, lump.
Pinjaro (n) पिंजरो	A cage.
Pinna (v.) पिननु	To grind.
Pip (n.) पिप	Matter, pus.
Pipa (n.) पीपा	A cask, barrel; a kalasi.
Piraulo पिरौलो	Calf of leg. Also called tikhra (तिखरा).
Pirthibi पिरथीबी	The earth, world.
Pitnu पिठनु	To hit, pound.
Pitho (n.) पिठो	Flour.
Piut (n.) पिउट	Lance Naick.
Pochhnu (v.) पोखनु	To wipe.
Pokhari (n.) पोखरी	A lake, pool.
Pokhnu (v.) पोखनु	To spill, upset.
Polnu (v.) पोल्नु	To burn.
Pornu (v.) पोरनु	To swim.

Postak (n.) पोस्तक	A book.
Pothi (n.) पोथि	A female bird, a hen.
Pothra पोथ्रा	Scrub, bushes, young tree.
Powa (n.) पोवा	An inn.
Prameshwar (n.) प्रमेश्वर	God.
Pran (n.) प्राण	Soul, spirit, life.
Prantu (conj.) प्ररन्तु	If.
Prem (n.) प्रेम	Love.
Priti (n.) प्रीति	Love.
Puchhar (n.) पुषार	A tail.
Pugnu (v.) पुगनु	To arrive, approach.
Puja (n.) पुजा	Worship.
Pulik (n.) पुलिक	A red stone like a cherry, which when worn round the neck is said to stop nose-bleeding.
Puntro (n.) पुन्तरो	A packet, parcel, bundle.
Purano (adj.) पुरानो	Old, ancient.
Puraunu पुराउनु	To take anything to a place. "Tislai mero ghar ma purao"—"Take this to my house."
Parja (n.) पर्जा	A slip of paper.
Purnu (v.) पुरनु	To bury.
Pursenge (n.) पुरसङ्गे	Male dancer in Dasehra dances.
Pus (n.) पूस	The month 15th December to 15th January.
Putali (n.) पुतली	A butterfly.
Putke rog (n.) पुठके रोग	The plague.
Pwankh (n.) प्वाङ्ख	A feather.
Pyaro (adj.) प्यारो	Beloved, dear.
Ra (conj.) र	And. "Ranbir and Jangbir"—"Ranbir ra Jangbir."
Rag (n.) राग	A tune.
Ragharnu (v.) रघड़नु	To pull along the ground. Also to work extra time.
Ragat (n.) रगत	Blood.
Ragat masi (n.) रगत मासी	Dysentery.
Rah (n.) रह	A pool.



Rahechha रईच	From Rahnu. This is in very common use: "U pani ma porne na janne rahe chha"—"He doesn't know how to swim." The "rahechha" gives the sentence a more continuative meaning.
Rahnu (v.) रहनु	To remain, reside. This is the verb used for Continuative tenses: see Grammar.
Raj (n.) राज	Reign. "Raj garnu"—"To rule."
Raja (n.) राजा	A king.
Rajbam (n.) राजबाम	A large eel.
Raji (adj.) राजी	Satisfied, pleased, contented.
Rajkumar (n.) राजकुमार	A prince.
Rajmahal (n.) राजमहल	A palace.
Rakkhya (n.) रक्ख्या	The amulet string tied round wrist in the Rikhi Tarpan.
Rakhnu (v.) राखनु	To place, put, keep, possess, preserve.
Rakshi (n.) रक्षी	Rum.
Ramarumi (n.) रामारुमी	Dawn.
Ramailo (adj.) रामाइलो	Pleasant.
Ramaunu (v. tr.) रमाउनु	To please, amuse.
Rambans (n.) रामबांस	Aloe plant.
Ramita (n.) रामीता	Play; fun; jolly show.
Rambhera (n.) रामभेड़ा	Tomato.
Ramro (adj.) रामरो	Good, well.
Rando (n.) रांडो	A widower.
Rāng (n.) रंग	Paint.
Rāng (n.) रांग	Solder.
Rangaunu (v.) रंगाउनु	To paint.
Rango (n.) रांगो	A male water buffalo.
Ranko (n.) रांको	A torch.
Rani (n.) रानी	A queen.
Ranri (n.) रांड़ी	A widow.
Rari (n.) राड़ी	A blanket.
Ras (n.) रस	Juice.
Rashes (n.) राशेस	A giant.
Rashik (n.) राशिक	Joy.

Rat (n.) रात	Night.
Rato (adj.) रातो	Red.
Ratti (n.) रत्ति	A weight equal to 8 barley corns.
Raun (n.) रौं	Hair.
Resham (n.) रेखम	Silk.
Rimejhime (adv.) रिमेजिमे	"Pani pario rimejhime"—"Slight rain fell": this is only used in connection with rain.
Rin (n.) रिण	A debt.
Ringato (n.) रिङ्गाटो	Giddiness, dizziness.
Ringaunu (v.) रिङ्गाउनु	To get giddy, dizzy.
Ris (n.) रौस	Anger.
Risaunu (v.) रिसाउनु	To get angry.
Riti (n.) रीति	Custom, habit.
Rito (adj.) रिती	Bare, unadorned.
Rodi (n.) रोदो	The place where dancing etc. goes on in a village.
Rog (n.) रोग	Sickness, disease.
Rogi (adj.) (n.) रोगी	Sick, ailing; an invalid.
Ropnu (v.) रोपनु	To plant.
Roti (n.) रोटी	Bread, chipati.
Ruchaunu (v.) रुचाउनु	To please, delight.
Ruga (n.) रुगा	A cold, chill.
Rujhnu (v.) रुजनु	To get wet.
Rukh (n.) रुख	A tree.
Rukho (adj.) रुखो	Barren (ground).
Runu (v.) रुनु	To weep, cry.
Sabal (n.) साबल	A crow-bar. Also written सम्बल.
Sabai (adj.) सबै	All, every.
Sabd (n.) सब्द	A noise, sound.
Sadhain (adv.) सधैं	Always.
Sag (n.) साग	Vegetables, greens.
Sagun (n.) सगुन	An omen.
Sahajan (adj.) साहाजन	Noble.
Sahango (adj.) सहंगो	Cheap.
Sahanu (v.) सहनु	To endure, to suffer.
Saharo (n.) सहारो	Bold.

Sahas (adj.) साहस	Support, assistance.
Sahi (n.) सह्यी	Signature. "Sahi lagaunu"—"To sign."
Sainlo (adj.) सहलो	The third in a family.
Saiyat (n.) सायत	Propitious time.
Sajaunu (v.) सजाउनु	To repair, mend.
Sajilo (adj.) सजौलो	Easy.
Sajun सजुन	A tree in Nepal.
Saknu (v.) सकनु	To be able; also as to finish in the Completive verbs, see Grammar.
Sakya (n.) साक्या	The Buddhist teaching.
Sal (n.) साल	A timber tree; a year.
Sala (n.) साला	(1) Younger brother-in-law, (2) Cousin from maternal uncle. Sali is the feminine.
Salah (n.) सलाह	Advice.
Salau (n.) सलौ	A locust.
Salghari सालघारी	A pine forest.
Salkaunu (v.) सलकाउनु	To set fire to, to light.
Salla (n.) सल्ला	A pine. "Salla ko rukh"—"A fir tree, deodar."
Samalnu (v.) समालनु	To collect in one place, take care of.
Samatnu (v.) समातनु	} To seize, catch hold.
Samaunu (v.) समाउनु	
Samet (prep.) समेत	With, together with, including.
Samjhanu (v.) समझनु	To understand.
Samjhaunu (v.) समजाउनु	To make understand, to explain.
Samma सक्का	(1) Up to, as far as. (2) Level, flat.
Samundar n.) समुन्द्र	The sea, ocean.
San (n.) सन	Year.
San (n.) सान	A sign, signal.
Sanasu (n.) सनासु	Pincers (as a crab).
Sancho (adj.) सांचो	True, real.
Sancho (n.) सांचो	A mould.
Sang (prep.) संग	With.
Sanghu (n.) सांघु	A bridge.
Sangi (n.) संगी	Friend, chum.

Sanglo (n.) सांगलो	A chain.
Sangrinu (v.) सांगरीनु	To shrink.
Sanguro (adj.) सांगुडो	Narrow, tight.
Sanjh (n.) सांज	Evening.
Sanka (n.) संका	Doubt, suspicion.
Sanki सनकौ	Bad tempered.
Sanpro (n.) सांपड़ो	The thigh.
Sansa संसा	Fit, well.
Sans (n.) सांस	Breath.
Sansari (adj.) संसारी	Worldly ; also married.
Sant (adj.) सान्त	Quiet.
Santnu (v.) सांठनु	To change, exchange.
Santusht (adj.) सन्तुष्ट	Satisfied.
Sapana (n.) सपना	A dream.
Sāpha (adj.) सफा	Clean.
Sarasar (adv.) सरासर	Straightway ; without a pause.
Sarg (n.) सर्ग	The sky, heavens.
Sarangi (n.) सारंगी	Fiddle.
Sarkaunu (v.) सरकाउनु	To make withdraw, remove.
Sarkinu (v.) सरकिनु	To withdraw.
Sarir (n.) सरीर	Body, figure.
Sārnu (v.) सरनु	To move (intr.).
Sārnu (v.) सारनु	To make move, move (tr.), place.
Sarai (adv.) सारै	The whole, all.
Saro (adj.) सारो	Hard, not soft.
Saru chara (n.) सारु चरा	A mina (bird) ; also called Dangre (दाङ्गरे).
Sasura ससुरा	Father-in-law.
Sashu साशु	Mother-in-law.
Sata (n.) साता	A week, a 7 days.
Satkanu (v.) सटकनु	To go away.
Sato सानो	Presence of mind.
Satur सतुर	Enemy.
Sawal (n.) सवाल	A question.
Sekara सेकड़ा	Per cent, $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ . "Sekara pachhi"— "Per cent."

Sekaunu (v.) सेकाउनु	To roast (tr.).
Seknu (v.) सकेनु	To get roasted, roast (intr.).
Selaunu (v.) सेलाउनु	To cool.
Serho (adj.) सेहो	Squinting.
Seto (adj.) सेतो	White.
Sewa (adj.) सेवा	Attendance on superior.
Shakshi (n.) शक्ति	A witness.
Shakti (n.) शक्ति	Strength, ability.
Shani शनी	Saturn.
Shanicharbar (n.) शनीचरबार	Saturday.
Shekhi (n.) शेकी	Boastfulness; insolence.
Sher (n.) शेर	A large tiger, but smaller than Dhara; a lion.
Shiaku (n.) शिआकु	An umbrella made of large leaves.
Shieli (n.) शेयली	A whetstone. Also called Sili (सीली).
Shikka (n.) शिका	A Nepalese coin.
Shilapatthar (n.) शिला पत्थर	A sacred stone.
Shim (n.) शिम	A marsh; also called Shim shar.
Shisa (n.) शिसा	Glass, bottle.
Shital (n.) शीतल	A good, cool climate.
Shito (n.) शितो	A post.
Shok (n.) शोक	Anxiety.
Shuga (n.) शुगा	A parrot.
Shukrbar (n.) शुक्रबार	Friday.
Shukr शुक्र	Venus.
Shusilo (n.) शुसिलो	The noise of a whistle, a whistle.
Shwang (n.) श्वंग	Acting, wittiness, mimicry. "Shwang garne manchha"—"A wag, actor."
Shwasni (n.) श्वासनी	Wife, woman.
Siano (adj.) स्यानो	Small. "Siani ama"—"Younger ma- ternal aunt."
Siddhyo (adj.) सिद्धीयो	Finished.
Sigan (n.) सीगान	Nasal phlegm, saliva.
Sikaunu (v.) सिकाउनु	To teach.
Siknu (v.) सिकनु	To learn.

Sikri (n.) सिक्करी	A link in a chain.
Sikro (adj.) सिक्करो	Sickly, poorly (of plants).
Sikuwa (n.) सिक्कुवा	A balcony.
Simali (n.) सिमाली	A waterweed.
Simi (n.) सिमौ	A bean.
Sinduri rog (n.) सिन्दुरी रोग	Mildew.
Sinkaula (n.) सिनकौला	Cinnamon.
Sinko dhago (n.) सिनको धागो	The ceremony for getting divorced, also called Sinko pangra.
Sino (n.) सीनो	An animal's carcass.
Siunri (n.) स्यूनरी	Cactus.
Sip (n.) सीप	Cleverness, ability.
Sipalu (adj.) सीपालु	Clever, able, skillful.
Siran (n.) सिरान	A pillow.
Sisa (n.) सीसा	Lead.
Sisno (n.) सिसनो	Nettles.
Sit (n.) सौत	Dew.
Sita (prep.) सित	With, in company with.
Siunu (v.) सीउनु	To sew.
Siyal (n.) स्याल	A jackal.
Siyo (n.) सियो	A needle.
Sochnu (v.) सोचनु	To think.
Sodhnu (v.) सोधनु	To ask (a question).
Sohaunu (v.) सोहाउनु	To mean right (of a word). To fit, become (as a hat).
Soharnu (v.) सोहरनु	To sweep, clean.
Sojho (adj.) सोझो	Straight.
Solti (n.) सोल्टौ	Cousin from maternal uncle, marriage-able.
Sombar (n.) सोम्बार	Monday.
Sonpi (n.) सोपि	Care, charge.
Sor (n.) सोर	Voice, sound.
Stri (n.) स्त्री	A woman.
Subhan सुभः	May everything be pleasant! This is the usual ending to a letter.
Sudharnu (v.) सुधारनु	To repair, mend, adjust.

Sudi (adv.) सुदई	In vain, to no purpose.
Sudo (adj.) सुदो	Pure.
Sugghar (adj.) सुग्घर	Clean, neat.
Sukaunu (v.) सुकाउनु	To dry (tr.).
Suknu (v.) सुकनु	To get dry, to dry (intr.), to wither.
Sulto (adj.) सुल्डो	Aright, not upside down or wrong way round.
Sum (n.) सुम	A miser.
Sun (n.) सुन	Gold. The number "0."
Sunar (n.) सुनार	A goldsmith.
Sund (n.) सुंड	The trunk of an elephant.
Sungar (n.) सुंगर	A tame pig.
Sungnu (v.) सुंगनु	To smell (tr.), to sniff.
Suninu (v.) सुनिनु	To swell.
Sunno (adj.) सुन्नो	Solitary, lonely (place).
Sunnu (v.) सुननु	To hear, listen.
Sunsan (n.) सुनसान	Quiet, peace.
Suntala (n.) सुनतला	An orange.
Surilo (adj.) सुरौलो	Straight; especially of a tall tree, with no branches low down.
Surta (n.) सुरता	Anxiety.
Surti (n.) सुरती	Tobacco for chewing.
Surung (n.) सुरंग	A mine (explosive).
Suruwal (n.) सुरवाल	Trousers, long drawers.
Suskeri (n.) सुसकेरी	A whistle.
Susti सुस्ती	Gently, softly.
Sutnu (v.) सुतनु	To sleep; lie down; also to go to sleep of limbs.
Sutari सुतरौ	Rope.
Suto (n.) सुटो	Ginger.
Swatai (adv.) स्वाटै	All at once, the whole at once.
T त	Thou.
Tab (adv.) तब	Then; also used idiomatically and translatable by "There, I told you so" or "That's what I mean."
Tachhnu (v.) ताचनु	To scrape off, plane off.

Tachak basnu (v.) तचक बसनु	To squat on the ground, with seat on ground.
Tagaro (n.) तगारो	A bar, forming a gate such as are used in stalls.
Tagro (adj.) तगड़ो	Fit, healthy, strong.
Tahan (adv.) तहां	There (correlative).
Taknu (v.) ताकनु	To aim, aim at.
Taktakaunu (v.) टकठकाउनु	To shake.
Tal, talau (n.) ताल तलाउ	A lake.
Tala (adv.) (n.) तल	(Adv.) Down, below, under (similar meanings as prep.). (n.) A storey in a house.
Tala (n.) ताला	A lock.
Talnu (v.) टालनु	To patch.
Tama (n.) तामा	Copper.
Tambar (n.) तम्बर	A drum.
Tan (n.) तान	A warp.
Tana (n.) तना	A lace, bootlace.
Tandheri (n.) तधेरी	A youth, lad, boy.
Tanga, tangalo (n.) तांगा, तंगालो	A rod, fishing-rod.
Tank (n.) टांक	A button.
Tankaunu (v.) तनकाउनु	To stretch (tr.).
Tanki (n.) टांकी	A kind of grass.
Tanknu (v.) तनकनु	To stretch (inter.), grow long.
Tannu (v.) ताननु	To pull, drag. Tanatan, a tug of war.
Tapain (n.) तपाईं	Honorific, "your honour."
Tapasi (adj.) तपासी	Moral.
Tapnu तापनु	To get warm.
Tara (n.) तारा	(1) A star. (2) A target.
Tara (adj.) टाड़ा	Far, distant.
Tāra (conj.) तर	But.
Tarkanu (v.) तड़कनु	To brush, brush off (dust, etc.).
Tarnu (v.) तरनु	To pass across, ford, wade across.
Tarsaunu (v.) तरसाउनु	To frighten, threaten.
Tarul तबल	A sort of creeper.
Taruni (n.) तरुनी	A girl.



Tas (n.) तास	A card.
Tasnu (v.) टासनु	To adhere, stick to.
Taswir (n.) तसवीर	A picture.
Tata (n.) टाटा	A scar.
Tataunu (v.) तताउनु	To heat, make hot.
Tato (adj.) तातो	Hot (of water, etc.). "Man tato rakh" —"Keep alert." "Kan tato rakh" —"Keep your ears open."
Tauli (n.) तौली	Saucepan.
Tauko (n.) टाउको	The head.
Tawa (n.) तावा	Flat dish for cooking chappatis on.
Tekan (n.) टेकन	A prop, support.
Teknu (v.) टेकनु	To step. "Panja ma teknu"—"To go on tiptoe."
Tel (n.) तेल	Oil.
Tero (pro.) तेरो	Thy.
Tero (adj.) टेडो	Not straight, crooked, bent.
Terso (adv.) तेरसी	Along the level. "Terso jau"— "Keep along the same level."
Testo (adv.) तेस्तो	So (correlative).
Tewa chara (n.) तेवा चढा	Jay.
Tewhar (n.) तेवहार	A ceremony.
Thagnu (v.) ठगनु	To cheat, deceive.
Thah (n.) थाह	Information, knowledge.
Thaharaunu (v.) ठहराउनु	To get informed.
Thailo (n.) थैलो	A sack, bag.
Thaknu (v.) थाकनु	To tire, get tired.
Thali (n.) थाली	A large flat brass dish.
Thalnu (v.) थालनु	To begin, commence:
Thamnu (v.) थामनु	To stop, cease.
Than (n.) थान	A temple.
Thangne (adj.) थांगने	Ragged, in rags.
Thankiaunu (v.) थनकाउनु	To put in order.
Thaplo (n.) थापलो	Top (of anything).

Thapnu (v.) थापनु	To give to, hand to.
Thapri (n.) थपड़ी	A clap. "Thapri marnu"—"To clap."
Tharki (n.) थरकौ	A game something like "Ludo."
Tharo (adj.) ठाड़ो	Upright, standing up.
Thatta (n.) ठहा	A joke, jest, fun.
Thattaunu (v.) ठहाउनु	To make fun at, take in.
Thaun (n.) ठाऊं	A place.
Theki (n.) ठकौ	Round wooden receptacle for holding ghee, etc.
Thes (n.) ठेस	A stumbling, tripping up. "Thes khanu"—"To stumble, trip up." "Thes lagaunu"—"To trip up, upset."
Thinkia (n.) ठिनका	A sudden occurrence like a match bursting into flame.
Thirnu (v.) थिरनु	To hover, settle.
Thita (n.) ठिठा	A youth, lad.
Thond (n.) ठोंड	A beak (of a bird).
Thok (n.) थोक	A thing.
Thokar (n.) ठोकर	A clash, blow, collision.
Thopo (n.) थोपो	A drop (of water, etc.).
Thotro (adj.) थोतरौ	Old, worn out.
Thotya ठोत्था	A grass, with large leaves.
Thuknu (v.) थुकनु	To spit. A spit is a sign of contempt.
Thulo (adj.) ठुलो	Great, big, large.
Thun (n.) थुन	A teat, udder.
Thunnu (v.) थुननु	To shut, close.
Thunse (n.) थुंसे	A certain kind of grass.
Thuprinu (v.) थुपरिनु	To assemble, crowd.
Thupro (n.) थुपड़ी	A crowd.
Thutnu (v.) थुतनु	To suck in, draw through.
Tika (n.) तिका	Caste mark.
Tikho (adj.) तिखो	Pointed, sharp.
Tikhra (n.) तिखड़ा	The part of the leg behind the skin. The calf.
Tilinga (n.) तिलिंगा	A soldier.
Tili (n.) तिली	A small mole.
Tio (pro.) त्यो	That, the further; he.

Tipnu (v.) टिपनु	To pick up.
Tipri (n.) टिपरी	Top, summit, peak.
Tira (prep.) तीर	Towards, in the direction of.
Tirkha (n.) तिरखा	Thirst. "Tirkha lagnu"—"To be thirsty."
Tirnu (v.) तिरनु	To pay back.
Tirza (n.) तिरजा	An allotment.
Tissi (adv.) टिस्सी	Aimlessly, without a purpose. "Timi kina isto garchhau?"—"Why do you do thus?" "Tissi" meaning O! I just do it (without any particular reason).
Tith (n.) तिथ	Love.
Tithi (n.) तिथी	A date.
Tito (adj.) तितो	Bitter.
Titra (n.) तितरा	A partridge.
Tiun (n.) तीउन	Meat and vegetables, etc., accompanying a dish.
Toknu (v.) टोकनु	To bite.
Toli (n.) टोली	A hatch, party.
Topi (n.) टोपी	A hat, cap.
Tornu (v.) टोडनु	To break (tr.).
Tosak (n.) तोसक	A mattress.
Tostan (n.) तोस्तान	Accoutrements.
Tras (n.) त्रास	Fear.
Tachituchi ताची तुची	Shavings.
Tuhinu (v.) तुहिनु	To miscarry.
Tuhura (n.) टुहुरा	An orphan.
Tukruko basnu (v.) तुकरुक बसनु	To squat on the thighs.
Tulo (n.) तुलो	A weighing machine.
Tuni (n.) टुनी	(1) A kind of grass. (2) Teak.
Tuyanlo (n.) तुयांलो	Heat haze.
Tupi (n.) टुपि	The Hindu pigtail.
Tupo (n.) टुपो	Top, summit.
Tuppa (n.) टुप्पा	The second line of a verse or song.
Tusa (n.) टुसा	A sprout.
Tusaro (n.) तुसारी	Frost.
Twak (n.) तवाक	A measure for rum (tot).

Twakai (adv.) टवाके	Exactly.
U (pro.) उ	He; that.
Ubhinu (v.) उभीनु	To stand, be standing.
Ubhrinu (v.) उभिनु	To remain over. "Ubhrya ko"—"The remants."
Uchalnu (v.) उचालनु	To raise up.
Uchhinu (v.) उचिननु	To overtake, to pass.
Uchita (adj.) उचित	Fair, just.
Udas (n.) उदास	Sadness.
Udasilo (adj.) उदासीलो	Dull, sad.
Udekh (n.) उदेख	Astonishment.
Udekh ko (adj.) उदेख को	Strange, wonderful.
Udhyaanu (v.) उध्याउनु	To grind; sharpen on a stone.
Ugharnu (v.) उघाडनु	To open, uncover.
Uile (adv.) उदले	Long time ago.
Uile Uile उदले उदले	Days ago, years ago.
Ujaryo (adj.) उजाड़यो	Ruined, desolate (house, etc.).
Ujyalo (adj.) उज्यालो	Light, bright.
Ukalo उकालो	Uphill, ascent.
Ukhelnu (v.) उखेलनु	To uproot.
Ulto (adv.) उलटो	Reversed, the wrong way. "Ulto-sulto" —"Upside-down."
Umalnu (v.) उमालनु	To boil (tr.).
Umar (n.) उमर	Age.
Umkanu (v.) उमकनु	To escape.
Umkaunu (v.) उमकाउनु	To let escape.
Umranu (v.) उमरनु	To grow.
Un (n.) उन	Wool.
Unbho (adv.) (prep.) जंभो	Above.
Undho (adv.) (prep.) जंभो	Below.
Unglunu (v.) उंगलनु	To boil (intr.), be boiling.
Uni (pro.) उनौ	They.
Unkhu (n.) ऊंखु	Sugar-cane.
Unpiya (n.) ऊंपीया	A flea.
Unt (n.) ऊंट	A camel.

Upai (n.) उपाय	A plan, means.
Upas (n.) उपास	Fasting, a fast.
Upharnu (v.) उफाड़नु	To jerk, jerk up.
Uphrinu (v.) उफड़ौनु	To jump up, jump about, hop.
Urnu (v.) उड़नु	To fly (as a bird).
Urus (n.) उरुस	A bug, bed-bug.
Usinnu (v.) उँसीननु	To boil (intr.), not used of liquids.
Utar (n.) उत्तर	The North.
Utara (n.) उत्तरा	An answer.
Utha (adv.) उथा	Thither.
Uthaunu (v.) उठाउनु	To arouse, awake (tr.).
Uthnu (v.) उठनु	To rise, wake (intr.).
Utranu (v.) उतरनु	To descend out of.
Wak wak garnu (v.)	To vomit—waknu (वाकनु) also used.
Wakhlia (n.) वासख्ख्या	A Pathan.
Wallo (adv.) वल्लो	On this side (opposite to pallo).
Yahan (adv.) यहाँ	Here.
Yo (pro.) यो	This.
Yota (adj.) योटा	One.
Yukti (n.) युक्ति	A plan, scheme.

CHAPTER III.  
MISCELLANEOUS.  
PROVERBS.

*Note.*—The literal translation is in brackets.

Aphi thangne ghora bata mangne  
(He being in rags begs from horseback).

Agulto dekhi darayo ko kukur bijli dekhi tarsinchha  
(The dog once frightened by a firebrand fears lightning).  
Once bitten twice shy.

Arko ko shwashni ramro dekinchha  
(Another's wife seems best).  
Stolen fruits are sweetest.

Umkia ko machha thulo hunchha  
(The escaped fish seems big).

Mau bhandā challa batho  
(The chicken is wiser than the hen).

Indra sanga barkha ko kura  
[Talking of rain to Indra (the God of rain)].  
Carrying coals to Newcastle.

Bhera bhera sang bakra bakra sang  
(The sheep together, the goats together).  
Birds of a feather flock together.

Ghanti dekhera har nilnu  
(Look at the throat before swallowing the bone).  
Look before you leap.

Jasto lai testai  
Tit for tat.

Jasto des testo ves

(As the country so the dress).

Do in Rome as the Romans do.

Na hunne mama bhanda kana mama niko

(A one-eyed uncle is better than none).

Half a pint is better than no beer.

Bichchhi ko mantra na jane sarpa ko dulo ma hath halne

(Not knowing how to charm a scorpion he puts his hand into a snake's hole).

Khane mukh lai junga le chhekdaina

(A moustache wont stop a hungry mouth eating).

Where there's a will there's a way.

Na dinne baraju budhbar parchha

(The father-in-law who doesn't want to give, says "come on Wednesday").

To-morrow never comes.

Jahan dherai biralu hunchhan, wahan musa mardainan

(Where there are many cats the mice dont die).

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Lanka ma sun chha mero kan rito

(There is gold in Ceylon but my ears are unadorned)

Pet pasi khutta tanchha

(Having entered the stomach he stretches his legs),

i.e., having once got a hold on someone by kindness he puts the screw on.

Dullu ko ulu Dailekhi chor

(The owl comes from Dullu, the thief from Dailekh).

Kana des ma ganra tanderi

(In a blind country a goitre looks nice).

Kaphar hunne bhanda marnu ramro

(It is a better to die than to be a coward).

## LETTER WRITING.

The following are the usual methods of starting and ending letters :—

BEGIN :—Swosti shri (sarba poma yoge ityadi sakal guna garisht  
 खोली श्री (सर्व पौमा योगे ईत्यादी सकल गुण मरीच  
 raj bhar samrath ita shri) 3 (a) age m (b) ko taraph  
 राज भार सामरथ इत श्री) ३ आगे म को तरफ  
 bata bahut bahut karera (c) (d) sewa (e) chha ji aru  
 बाट बहुत बहुत करेर सेवा छ जी अरु  
 bachi linu hola ji—(text of letter follows).

बाची लीनु होला जी

ENDING :—Kalam ko bhul chuk maph garnu hola. Subham.

कलम को भुल चुक माफ गर्नु होला सुभम.

ADDRESS ENVELOPE.—Yo chitti jaega—(f)

Paega—(g)

Bejha—(h)

Notes.—(a) Ordinarily 3, but 4 for enemy and 5 for teacher or special person.

(b) Writer's name or relationship to reader.

(c) Reader's name or relationship can be entered here (not necessary).

(d) Frills such as "hath jori" may be entered here.

(e) Here enter "dhok" if writing to superior or "ashik" if to inferior.

(f) Place. (g) Receiver's name. (h) Sender's name.

Swosti means, Peace to you. Shri means great. Sewa = superior. Dhok = worship.

Ashik means blessings for inferior. Subham means, May everything be pleasant.

The part in brackets may be omitted.

## EXAMPLES OF SONGS.

These songs may be roughly divided into two classes—ordinary songs sung any time (called Jhamre), and those sung at festivals



as the Dasehra. Jhamre songs differ according to their tunes not according to the words. Each tune however has its own chorus. The words of the verses of one jhamre song can be sung in any other song provided they are adapted to the tune. Thus in the following examples the verses given under the SAINLADAI song do not belong to that song only ; they are merely examples of suitable verses and could equally well be sung to the MASANI tune, having been adapted to suit that tune.

To sing is "ganu" or "git jhignu." The first line of the verse is called "phet"; the second line, which usually contains the joke of the verse, is called "tuppa." The tune is called "bakha." "Siano sor le jhignu" is to sing in seconds as the women do. The tomtom is called "madal."

The Dasehra songs are more hymn-like and are chiefly extracts from books such as the Ramayan, Chalitra, etc. The male dancer is called "prosengi" or "pursengi" and the female dancer "maruni."

### SAINLADAI (Third eldest brother).

*Tune No. 13 (see Music at end).*

Each verse begins with "Sainladai" and ends with "Mayalo."

Dêdho rāmro khāna mitho hiun chelli ko pāni  
Āja mêro kāpal dukhio rakshi khāna bāni.

Gêro sainlo, gêro mainlo mādal lūke gêro  
Rakshi khāna bāni rahechha layo chhorun phêro.

Tul pārio ko pukro mā nil pārio ko pāni  
Chelli sīta gide gānda rakshi khāna bāni.

Dailo muni titio pāpa gai le khaio khāla  
Eki rāt ke pira ti le jahān gayo jāla.

Yota guru Dubtāna mā, yota guru Bhānko  
Jāgira khāna jaun to chelli tirza launla gaun ko.

Rāto mātō chiplo bātō gai ko khutta lārkiō  
Cherāna le gānda kheri mǎn to mero dārkiō.

Tuchi tuchi guleli ta hāth mā layo dhānu  
Gide gāna cherana lai maile kāti bhānu.

Hookah mēro nāri wala chilam to Bengāli  
Chelli sita gide gāna m jasto kāngāli.

Dhān ko bāla hārio to kodo bāla kungri  
Āja dinu hānsi khēli bhōli dekhi hongri.

Dhān ko bāla hārio to pāni pāri pāri  
Timro jawān bithaidunla isse gāri gāri.

Tinko sāra Nepāl mā hāthi kina jhulio  
Sābi sāngi hānsi kheli m ta kina bhūlio.

Dhobi dhāra pānera dhobi luga dhunchha  
Bhairo mānma hānsa khela bhīttra mānma runchha.

Batuki ko tāto dudha phūki phūki khaunla  
Chelli sita pirā titha lūkilūki launla.

Ullāghar birālu le pallā ghara dhūkchha  
Chelli ju ko tambācu le āja kāpal dukchha.

Pālio ko bhālia pōthi bākum bākum bhānchha  
Chelli ju ko dekhda kheri dākum dākum lāgchha.

Ukāli ko chiso pāni gogān bāta piunla  
Chelli ju ko sir ko jobān mero hāthi liunla.

Poli khāna mītho hunne bākari ko pio  
Āja rāt sapāna mā mēro kākhmā thyo.

Pokra ko sirāni mā pāni tāri khēta  
Kāhan ko chelli kāhan ko m ta āja bhayo bhēta.

Hādi pāri unchi dhunga gori sukaio dhān  
Hāti ko churi chinchin bāzi murkha na bujhe san.

Kācha pāta sura tita poli khāna bhaina  
Jānchhu bhāni chelliju lai chhori jāne bhaina.

*Chorus*—Sainladāi kāhan goyo he hai pāni ghata Neole karāyo  
*Or,* Sainladai pheri bheta hola ki yesai marunla ki mayālo.

### JABRI.

(a) PIRĀTHI LAUNLA YĀRI BĀNE MĀ RESĀMI NĀNI.

*Tune No. 1* (see Music at end).

This is the chorus.

Any ordinary verse can be adapted to this tune.

“Resami nāni” really precedes the rest of the chorus though when sung it appears to come at the end.

(b) JĀNDA JĀNDA LĀHURYA NAUTUNWA MĀ BĀTO BIRĀYO.

*Tune No. 2* (see Music at end).

This is the chorus.

Any ordinary verse can be adapted to this tune.

Nautunwa is a place on the road to Batoli.

(c) LALI MAYA.

*Tune No. 7* (see Music at end).

Verses must be adapted to this tune.

(d) MARCHING SONG.

*Tune No. 10* (see Music at end).

*Chorus*—Ho ki hoinā ho kareli mā ho jhiama māyalo.

This song is formed from any Sainladai verse (page 3) by correct emphasis where underlined, e.g. Sainladai verse No. 1 would run:—

Dedho rāmro ho khāna mitho ho, hiun chelli ko pāni  
Aja mero ho kapal dukhio ho, rakshi khāna bāni.

Other verses similar.

Another chorus with slightly contracted tune as given in Music at end is “Ho ki hoina dī dai kareli ma jhiama māyālo.”

(e) CHUTKE JABRI.

*Tune No. 8* (see Music at end).

This song is also formed from any Sainladai verse, by making a pause (/) in the middle of each line and starting the second half with “E.” The second half of the second line forms the chorus (underlined). E.g. Sainladai verse No. 2 would run:—

Gero sāinlo gero māinlo/E mādal luke gero  
Rakshi khāna bāni rahechha/E lāyo chhorun phero.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHI JANA TAPAIN LE MAYA PA MARIO KI ?

1. Pāni ra pario, rima ra jhima, ban bhāyo hario  
Khāna ra pinia, daulati thio, joi bina mario.
2. Āja maile ta, bhātera khāyo, kelara pāti mā  
Hitera nāni, gumnara jāu, juneli rāti mā.
3. Kholā rawāri, kholā rapāri, dhunga le hāna hān  
Yota lognia, diute shwāshni, langothi tāna tāt.

This can be adapted to Tune No. 9.

LALPATI JAUNLA. (Lalpata).

*Chorus*—Lālpāti jāunla bholi nāchunla.

Mās bāri māshiri totra kasāri shiaulo gisāri  
Chulto batāre gonra pasāri puto techāri  
Ho rāni banai mā, jochha manai mā, bhanole.

## MĀSĀNI.

*Tune No. 3* (see Music at end).

These verses also adapt themselves to Sainladai and Jhamre (b). One Sainladai verse forms two Māsāni verses. The second line of each verse is the chorus for that verse.

E mitho surti pāyena, maile  
E kācho pāta khāyena, Māsāni.  
E Māsāni ko shwāshni chhena  
E issa pāli liaunla, Māsāni.  
E dulo khelne titari dār  
E mandal mārne bāza, Māsāni.  
E charan sita gauna lāi  
E kya ko thyo lāza, Māsāni.  
E Nadi pāri bhainsi kinio  
E sutari le tāna Māsāni.  
E sutari le bhayena, bhani.  
E piriti le tāna, Māsāni.

E bhalo mari bela lāyo  
 E umbho khole shiashia, Māsāni.  
 E Hazur bhayo raitani  
 E Hami para desi, Māsāni.  
 E Gide gaunda hazur sanga  
 E Pito na lāgi gayena, Māsāni.

The dance accompanying this song is danced mainly standing on the head, time being kept by waving the legs in the air.

SALIJU (Wife's younger sister).

*Tune No. 5 (see Music at end).*

Pito lāgio māchungi mero (E Sāliju) bātera bajāunla  
 Māchungi mero (E Sāliju) „ „

Gide gānde chelli ju lāi (E Sāliju) sāthera lejāunla.  
 Chelli ju lāi (E Sāliju) „ „

Hānsara mukha jabāne gayo ( ) khabari paundena  
 Sāthi ko sangi bijuti gayo ( ) ramailo lagdena.

Din māthi dina bajeni bhāyo ( ) bātera bajāunla  
 Bela nā ruyio chelliju lāi ( ) sāthera lejāunla.

Bhyāna pokho jalaku ghāma ( ) dānra ko sirāna  
 Ekira chorun gidera gaido ( ) hoina birāna.

Sirapati kukri, Manipuri dāba ( ) dahini pati birunla  
 Māya ko chelli kahān pugio bhani ( ) rukha chari hirunla.

Batoli bāta Tiribini samma ( ) kampani chellauna  
 Chelli ju gharbāri rahechha ( ) dobai balauna.

Lekha bāta Tātopāni samma ( ) tije muni bakhara  
 Pachhi prānta kepāro aunchha ( ) chhota māya na gara.

Nepale jānia Nepale dāje ( ) Nepalai kasto chha  
 Suna ra chāndi jhili ra mili ( ) taruni sasto chha.

Each of the lines of this song is sung twice as in example 1.

Between the brackets—( ) “E Saliju” comes. Women join in the chorus singing a sort of seconds higher up.

## RATOLI SONG.

Sung at a marriage festival by women only. No males allowed.

1. Wari balāyo baje, pāri balāyo baje, baje ko jhāta le  
biskun challāyo.
2. Khopi ta khopi kursān rākhne khopi, Ratoli hirna auna  
lai, phukāune ko topi (phokunda).

## MAGARKURA SONG.

No special tune.

Siri ma siri mān mān ko biri lākhwa bunang bārale  
Sadhain mā rāle ita mātri chanle gnā do yera mā rāle.

## GURUNGKURA SONG.

No special tune.

Kanari yāmo kāmī dāi golari yāmo nāni jerdo sāi.

## DASEHRA SONGS.

Maruni is female dancer ; prosenge or pursenge, male dancer ;  
madali, tomtomer.

MAGAR.

*Ramayan.*

*Tune No. 14 (see Music at end).*

Dasarāt rāja ko tinota rāni, kānchhi Kiake ko bārasti bhāyo  
Rāmā Lachhmi bani bani bāsa likhio, bārasti chhatru ko  
rajai

Tumita ayela dewara gusain dāji lāi kahā chori ayaun  
Ho : dāji ta gaye miraga pachhi hāmu āye ghat ko rakhwa le.

*Āshish.*

(Giving blessings to the person who rewards the dancers).

*Tune No. 12 (see Music at end).*

Ho Bakhatale siri rām Isswor le puryaon  
Ho barhia ma barhio Dhanara darbe gai got ha barhio ho.

(Repeat 1st line).

*Chalitra.**Tune No. 6 (see Music at end).*

Ho! Dudhayo ko bālakha mero kauna le hari lagio  
 He! Kita Hari lagio Langka pati raun le  
 Ye ho kita Hari lagio bāsu deo le  
 Jamāna ko nira tira Dhyāno gai chario  
 Kamu Dhyāno rupara gari ho baru hirna ayo  
 Homeri lila rui ma rui rati bhyayo.

## GURUNG.

*Surāti.*

Tumu ta rāja chale la bidesa.  
 Yue jyān marunla.  
 Choriāna katiori.  
 Katiori na dāsi marunla.  
 Kamari birani kukri dāsi marunla.  
 Bāru hirani jau.  
 Kāli ko tira Moti ko sira.  
 Surāti rāni ko ghar.  
 Hirana māmoi Surāti rāni ko ghar.

Bhujeli ko dabero jasto	As a large kukri's sheath
Surāti rāni ko chulāti,	So is Surati's hair.
Kera ko thaman jasto	As the banana plant is
Surāti rāni ko sarira,	So is Surati's body (figure).
Bārula ko kamar jasto	As the wasp's waist
Surāti rāni ko kamara,	So is Surati's.
Pipala ko pāta jasto	As the pipal tree's leaves
Surāti rāni ko onth,	So are Surati's lips.
Kankro ko bia jasto	As the cucumber's pips
Surāti rāni ko danita,	So are Surati's teeth.
Parewa ko ānkha jasto	As the pigeon's eyes
Surāti rāni ko ānkhi,	So are Surati's.
Sāru ko khutta jasto	As the mina bird's legs
Surāti rāni ko khutta,	So are Surati's.
Kukra ko phul jasto	As the fowl's eggs
Surāti rāni ko kurkucha,	So are Surati's heels.

Purānio jun jasto As the full moon  
 Surāti rāni ko lilāta, So is Surati's forehead.  
 Hiran māmoi Surāti rāni ko Behold O uncle Surati's fore-  
 lilāta, head.  
 Thore rupa dekhi dekhi  
 Mero man bhāigayo santokha.

*Kiala.*

(Sung by both Magars and Gurungs).

*Tune No. 4* (see Music at end).

Sāmjhi rahe maruni sāme mā, hoi { jaunla } bhet.  
 { rahuula }

Hā hā purube ko maruni pachhim ko mādale sāme mā hoi  
 { jaunla } bhet.  
 { rahunla }

*Jauna Bhana Je.*

*Tune No. 11* (see Music at end).

1. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je, kamala ko phuli tipi  
 liauna bhāna je  
 (b) Jāanna māma, jāanna māma, pāyar mero dukhi ānchha,  
 jāanna māma.
2. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je, pāyar lāune juta diunla,  
 jāuna bhāna je  
 (b) Jāanna māma, jāanna māma, sira mero dukhi ānchha,  
 jāanna māma.
3. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jauna bhāna je, sira urne chhāta diunla,  
 jāuna bhāna je  
 (b) Jāanna māma, jāanna māma, ānkhī mero dukhi ānchha,  
 jāanna māma.
4. (a) Jāuna bhāna je, jāuna bhāna je, ānkhī lāune chasma  
 diunla, jāuna bhāna je.

*Notes.*—Bhāna je means bhānich.

For “kamala ko phuli lina” in line 1(a) the following  
 can be substituted “bhāgini ko dudha lina.”

“Lāune” is contracted from “lagāune.”



The following may be substituted at end :—

“ Sāmjhu bā le, samjhu bā le, āma ra bābu lai, samjhu  
bā le.”

## PHARSE KURA.

(1) Invert the syllables in a word :—

M bholi jānchhu

M libho chhujān.

(2) (Bipharse). Insert “ bi ” between each syllable :—

Timi bholi jānu parchha

Bitibimi bibhobili bijābinu biparbichha.

(3) (Chari). Insert “ Chari ” in place of “ Bi ” in (2).

(4) (Bhāi). Insert “ Bhāi ” before each word, and before the  
“ Bhāi ” repeat the word less the first consonant.

*Notes.*—“ Chha ” becomes “ a.”

If the word begins with a vowel it is usual to add “ n ”  
at the beginning.

*E.g.*—Timi kina āyau ?

Imi bhāi timi ina bhāi kina nāyau bhāi āyau ?

Daphtar mā kya kām chha ?

Aphtar mā bhāi daphtar mā e bhāi kya ām bhāi kām ā  
bhāi chha ?

## CHARM (in Pharsekura).

Leju kum lerju rungsa nidai shibok lotapa sodar Suri hama ode  
ki chaba putam pu. Rasi khumra sira rumbhai nakha khumra  
nakar rumbhai khamu khumra timukh rumbhai bath khumra  
kakar rumbhai pau khumra daguu rumbhai Suri hama ode ki  
chaba putam pu. Leju kum lerju rundsa nidai shibok lotapa  
sundar Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Rugude ragude  
Mabrah Nuvish Risuhema nam gadir Vide apantut taun thumka  
tadun thumka Suri hama ode ki chaba rugu nathokgor ki chaba  
putam pu.

Such a charm is supposed to frighten ghosts.

## RIDDLES (Ahan).

*Question.*

*Answer.*

Hario chara ko dui pati puchhar ?	Duna.
Diuso sutchha rāti utchha ?	(a) Dāmlo.
	(b) Chamera.
Bina mukh ko petāro ?	Anda.
Gangani buriya ko thāplo māthi āgo ?	Chilum.
Kalo rah, sinko na sah ?	Ānkha.
Ghar tira āunda chilo, ban tira jāunda phusre ?	Ghara.
Bhairo khasro, bhitra masino ?	Kapās.
Āma bhanda chhori bokshi ?	Kursāni.
Siāno siāno rukh charne ko dukh ?	Sisno.
Ek rukh ko 12 hāngo, ek hāngo ko 30 pāt ?	Baras.
Yota buriya ko pet bhari hilo ?	Jānr.
Rāti hālchha, bhyāna nikālchha ?	Tāla.
Basda siāno hinda lāmo ?	Juko.
Lāmo lahari ko mitho phāl ?	Māchha.
Ék bhāi ko 2 bhāi ?	Mās.
„ „ „ 3 „	Odān.
„ „ „ 4 „	Thun.
Gangani buriya ko bhāt tyun mitho ?	Mauri.
Tāmi nal palāmi phal ?	Pāpa.
Yota doli mā sauota rāni ?	Tori.
Bhyāna uthera āmā le chhori lāi dhok gar- chha ?	Pāni sario ko.

## TWO GURKHALI STORIES.

Taken down verbatim from a Gurkha.

1. Yota shwāshni thyo, yota lognia thyo; shwāshni le nātā khellaune thyo. To shwāshni le lognia lāi bhānio ban mā dauro jāndakheri tio mura lāi “dwāng” gari hāna, tab mero lognia ban mā gāyo bhani chāl paunla; pheri āndakheri “dwāng” hāna tab mero lognia ban bāta āyo bhanunla; titi bhānio ko thyo. Tab nātā lāi mitho mitho khulaune, burha lai kehi pani na dine.

Tab pandra mahina din mā tio burha lulo bhāyo khāna na pāyera ; to ek din māita jānchhu bhani bhanio ra gāyo. To usko sāla le bhanio “Bina, timi kina iti tutio? Bimār bhāyo ki kina ho?” bhandakeri “Ne, sāla, bimār bhāyo ko chhena; dauro garne jānchhu, timro didi le mura lāi dwāng gari hān bhanchha, tab hanera jānchhu ban ma, tab āndakheri pani hānera ānchhu” bhanera bhanio. “Bholi ta m pani jānchhu timi sita bina” bhanera. Arko din sāla ra bina ayo. To “daura garu jau, bina” bhanera bhanio. Tab duita sāla bina gāyo ban mā. Tab ui mura lāi hānio bina le. Tab “timi dauro kātne jau, bina” bhanio “m ta ghari janchhu; bimar hunchhu ki” bhanera. Tab ghar mā gāyo. Usko didi ko dusra lognia āyo ko rahechha; kamal muni dhākiyo bhai āyo bhanera. Tab “didi, m lai jaru āyo” bhanio bhai le “tio kamal de, m urchhu.” “Ne bhai kamal urne chhainna” bhanio “razai ur” bhanera, dina lagio. “Ne m ta kamal urchhu” thulo binti gario u le. Tab u le kāshi koshi gari gorash ko bhitra lukāidio dusra lognia lāi. Tab u pheri kamal urio “m ta niko bhayo, didi m gorash khānchhu” bhandakheri. “Hiju āsti tatāyera rākhia chha ye usindinchhu ra ye khālas” bhana lagio didi le. “Ne m ta chhutera khānchhu” bhanera bhanio bhai le yota thulo lati samātera. Ui gorash ko bhitra basālio ko thyo; jahān u lukio ko thyo, u le hāna gāyo; ui manchha lāi hānio pānch chha phera; sārīne dukhio bhāgio Tab arko din bhāyo. To m didi ko bina ju ko sau barta lagaunchhu bhanera dhare pakāyo. Har ek manchha āla bhanera hukm sunaidio gaun ko kotwāl le; to bhāt khāne ayo; to tio manchha āyo ki āyena bhani talāsh gario-ayo ko thyo. Usi ko sāla pheri bhānse thyo, tab bāntna lāgio. Tab shikār bāntne gayo usko chheo pugio. Tab usi ko mukh mā hāth lāgio thyo. “Gorash ko bhitra mā chhuti māngne timi ho ki?” hoina bhanera tauko halāyo. To u lai na diyera aru lāi diyo; sabi chiz bāntdio u lai diyena. Tab usko didi le tithāyo “Bhāi bhāi” bhanera bhanio “pāri ko ko ho tio manchha, tio lāi pani de khāna lai” bhandakheri; “dinchhu, khāna bhanchha na pattāyo bhani, āja dekhis, didi” bhani bhanio. To bāntna gāyo, usko sāmne gāyo; jo āgāri gari thyo use gari garera “gorash ko bhitra mā chhuti māngne timi ho ki?” bhandakheri, tauko

halāyo, m hoina bhanera. “Hir didi khānna banchha” bhani bhonio. Tab āphna didi le pāni barhua jānchhu bhani dhākar ko pen mā gāgro ko tala bhāt hālio ko thyo; tab ui bokera pānī jāna lāgia ko thyo. Usko bhāi āyo—“Ne timi āja jāna hunna, timro gara gaunro katio.” Usko bhāi le dhākar khosio pāni mā āphi gāyo; to āile para gayera yahān kehi lāyo ko chha ki bhani herio, tab bhāt khāne chiz dekhio. Tab-han, bhāi tāinle ishāra gario ko rahechhas; pāni jāne bato ko tala māthi holas bhanera dhunga le hirkāune gāyo; ek thāun mā basio ko rahechha, dhunga lāgio; tio dhunga lāgera mario. Tab pāni bāta ghar mā gāyo. “Lo, binaju, timro garo gaunro kati dio āja bātā” bhanera, usko sāla ghar ma gāyo. Sāta pandra din mā to herna āyo usko sāla le. Usko binaju besgari moto bhāyo ko thyo. Ab bāta thik hola bhanidio. Aune mā khub rāmro gari basithyo.

2. Yota lognia thyo, yota shwāshni thyo tisko. Lognia māl mades mā gāyo ghiu ko bhāri bokera. Shwāshni ghar mā basio, Tio shwāshni le kya gario-kapal korera tiko lagāyera, pheri bāto mā basio taba yota manchha āyo; u le bhonio iti rāmro manchha kina bāto mā basio? bhandakheri. “Maile bhonio u le dinna, u le dio, m māndena; is sabab le m bāto mā basio.” “Tapāin le kati bhonio” u le bhonio bhandakheri; “dheri bhandena, pachās rupeya bhanchhu.” U le bhonio “tio pachās rupeya m dinchhu,” tab dio pachās rupeya. “Aba kaile āunla” bhonio. “Parsi ānu” bhonio shwāshni le. “Achchha” bhanera u gāyo. Pher ārko din mā usi hālat mā shwāshni āyo bāto mā ui thāun mā. Tab ārko manchha ui din mā āyo aile thulo manwāla. U le bhonio “Ahā iti rāmro manchha kina isto mā basio ko chhas?” “Mero bhonio ko dinna, u le dio ko māndena, ye sabab le m basio ko chhu” “Achchha, kati ho t” bhanera bhonio manchha le bhandakheri—“assi rupeya ho” shwāshni le bhonio. “Achchha, m dinchhu assi rupeya” bhanera assi rupeya dio. “Kaile āunla” bhonio tio le. “Bholi sānj ko ānu” shwāshni le bhonio. Pheri tio manchha pani gāyo. Rāt pario shwāshni le assi rupeya bokera ghar mā āyo. Pheri ārko din mā uste hālat sita basne gāyo. Āyo ārko manchha jhan thulo manwāla; pheri u le

bhanio “Kina isto basis, saphai ko manchha māilo dāilo mā kina basio.” Tab u le bhanio “Maile bhanio ko ule dinna, u le dio ko m māndena” “Kati ho t” bhanio; shwāshni le bhanio “Ek sau rupeya chhu” sau rupeya dio. Kaile āunla, bhanera—“bharai sāj mā ānu.” Pheri shwāshni ghar mā gāyo, dhāl ra bhāt pakāyo u le. Yota lota mā setu rang dālio, yota mā hario, yota mā pahilo, yota mā rāto, lota mā rākhi rākhio ko thyo Jo pāila āyo “ghar bhitra chhas” bhanera bhanio. “Ghar bhitra chhu” bhanera bhanio shwāshni le. “Bhāt pākio kāyera jāunla” shwāshni le bhanio “nohānu parchha; timi bas m nohaidinchhu.” Tab lognia basio; pheri shwāshni le khanāidio ek pati rāto ek pati khanāidio setu, ek pati khanāidio pahilo, ek pati khanāidio hario. Nohāidiyera āgo tāpnu parchha bhanio-pheri lognia āgo thāpne gāyo; āgo tāpdakheri rang sukhio-jilimili dekhne pa lāgio. Tab pheri ārko manchha āyo—“T ghar bhitra chhas” bhanio. U le sankā mānio ārko lognia rahechha dar lagera bhāgio, anāz hālne bhakāri mā pasio. Pheri dusra ādmi bhitra gāyo. U lāi pani bhanio “Lo, bhāt pākio, khāyera jāna parchha; nohānu parchha; uslāi pani nohaidio, jilimili ko rang dāldio. “Āgo apne parchha” bhanio; pheri āgo tāpdekheri rang sukhio; ue tpani jilira mili bhāyo ko thyo. Pheri tisra manchha āyo, jole dhare rupeya diyo ko thyo. Us bela mā shwāshni le dhoka lagāyo. “Ghar bhitra chhas?” bhanio; shwāshni le bolina tio bela mā. Pheri jo basio ko thyo dusra manchha uslāi pani dar lagera u pani bhāgio, dāilo kuna ma lukio. Tisra manchha le lāt le hānio dhoka mā, dhoka phukālio. “Yahān pa chha iski bhāi tokne” bhanera bhakari lāi hirkāidiyo. Tab u duita niskio jili ra mili, dar mānera bhāgio. Pheri tisra manchha le bhanio “tio bokshini rahechha, m lai pani khānchha” u pani bhāgio, tin jana gāyo. Usko lognia ghāt bazār mā gāyo ko thyo ghiu ko bhāri bokera; ab u pheri āyo. “Kati lio rupeya, burha” bhanio shwāshni le. “Jānde ānde karza khāndakheri thik bhāyo” bhanio. Tab shwāshni le bhanio “M ghari mā basera iti rupeya jorio.” Tisto gari bhanio shwāshni le.

## ENLISTMENT QUESTIONS IN GURKHALI.

*Note.*—These are literal translations only and would probably have to be explained at greater length to a raw recruit.

Questions 1, 2 and 4 see Useful Sentences 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ENGLISH.	KHAS.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
3. What is your religion, etc. ?	3. Tero jhāt kya ho ? Kya (Magar) ho ? etc.	3. Nāku hi jhāt āle ? Nāku hi Magar le ?	3. Kia jhat to mo ? To mhe mo ?
5. Have you ever been imprisoned, etc. ?	5. T kaile jhelkhāna mā gayis ki gayenas ?	5. Nāku sien jhelkhāna ang nunga ki mā nunga ?	5. Ki kāyan jhelkhāna yai ki āya ?
6. Do you now belong, etc. ?	6. Taile kehi aru paltan mā jāgir khanchhas ?	6. Nāku inang jāgir jele phoko paltan ang ?	6. Ki jāgir cham ki ācha ?
7. Have you ever served, etc. ?	7. T kaile pani kehi paltan mā jāgir khāyis ki khāyenas ? Pāri ko paltan mā pani khāyenas ?	7. Nāku sien jāgir jia ki mā jia ? Pārlag o paltan ang jia ki mājia ?	7. Ki kāyan jāgir chei ki ācha ? Kian jwe (paltan) jāgir chei ki ācha ?
8. Have you truly stated, etc. ?	8. Tero aile bhania ko bāt sāncho sāncho ho ? (Tero sabi jāgir pura battāyis ?)	8. Nākuug inang dichu sāncho sāncho āle ?	8. Ki token biba sānche mo are ?

9. Are you willing to be enrolled, etc. ?

9. Hāmro paltan mā ānu lai (bharti hunu lai) rāzi chhas ?

9. Kānung paltan ang bharti chanki rāzi le ki māle ?

9. Yo paltan ra bharti toba rāzi mo birāzi mo ?

10. Willing to go wherever ordered, etc. ? and allow no caste usages, etc. ?

10. Jahān Sirkār le tā lai jānu ko hukm dinchha, yāta zamin ko bāto hos, yāta pāni ko bāto hos, t jālas ? Aru jo hukm Sirkār le dinchha, usto garnu parla. T bhanna bhāinas ki na ; mero jhāt isto ho, m ye kām gardena. Testi bhannu paune bhāyenas. Yo duite bāt mā rāzi chhas ?

10. Kulang Sirkar hukm yāle holang nungki parsale yāta jagolām yāta di o lam ; aru su hukm Sirkāra yāle sui hukm māne parle. Nāku mā dele ki na ! ngo jhāt irānchu le, gnā issa kām mā zātīe. Horānchu deki mā dinle. Hossa nis bāt ang rāzi le ?

10. Kana Sirkāra ji yābe hukma pimo yāl pardim. Zamin klo yāl pardilena yāl pardim ; khola kyaa yāl pardilem yāl pardim. Sirkāri hukma kagli pimo, chagli lāl pardim. Ki cha bila ta nge jhāta chagli mo, gnā chu le āla. Cha bila ayu. Chu taha gniola rāzi mo āre ?

11. Permanently transferred, etc. ?

11. Jo t kehi aru paltan mā jāna ko hukm paulas, t jālas ? M yo paltan lāi mātraī bharti bhāyo bhane bhayenas ; is ma rāzi chhas ?

11. Jo nāku hukm dinle phoko paltan ang nungā deniking, nungki parsale. Ngā issa paltan mātraī bharti chāna dena mā dele ; hossang rāzi le ?

11. Ki kābe paltanri yābe hukma tamo yal pardim. Gnā chu paltanri bharti tāi aru klo ri āta ; cha bila ayu. Chu taha rāzi mo āre ?

12. Vaccinated, etc.

12. Tero hāth khopāunu lāi rāzi chhas ?

12. Nākung hut khopdike rāzi le ?

12. Ki yo khopobe rāzi mo āre ?

## ENGLISH.

13. Conditions of service,  
etc.

## KHAS.

13. Hamro paltan mā chār baras rahnu parla. Chār baras samma aphnu nām katne bhāyenas. Chār baras pura bhāyera tab āphnu khushi le tero nām kātisaklas. Siwai larāi ko bela bhāya yāta larāi hunu lai kehi khabar chha, testo bela mā nām kātnu paune bhāyenas. Aru jo tero kampani mā manchheharu kamti bhāyo, tab pani nām kātnu paune bhāyenas. Aru nām kātnu bhanda paile dui mahina mā khabar dinu chainchha m nām kātchhu bhanera. Ye sabai bāt mā rāzi chhas ?

## MAGAR.

13. Kānung paltan ang buli baras rungki parsale. Buli barasara mino ārmin chiāke mā dinle. Buli baras pura chaniking mino kushi ārmin chiāke hegle. So larāi chance belang yāta larāi chanki khabar le hossa belang armin chiāke mā dinle. Aru jo nākung kampani ang bharmi thore le, tab pani ārmin chiāke mā dinle. Jo ārmin chiāke gnile nis mahina agāri khabar yāki parsale gnā ārmin chiāke deniking Issa pata bāt ang rāzi le ?

## GURUNG.

13. Ngio paltanare plidi til pardim. Plidi samma āphi mi tol āyu. Plidi pura tā bakya āpni khushi mi tol yum. Larāi wākht taji ki larāi khabar kābe wākhta mi tol āyu. Kia kampaniri mhi kamti tāi bisya mi tol āyu. Aru mi tol bhanda mahina ngiola bidige khabar pāl pardim. Chu jama tahari rāzi mo āre ?



## COURT MARTIAL QUESTIONS IN GURKHALI.

### ENGLISH.

1. Do you object to be tried by me as President, or by any of the Officers whose names you have heard read over?

2. What is your objection to (Captain X)?

3. Do you object to (Lt. Z) as interpreter?

4. Accused No.           , (Rfn.)  
                  , 1/13th G.R., is charged  
with                   , in that he, at A on  
                  , etc.

5. Are you guilty or not guilty of the (first) charge against you which you have heard read?

6. (On plea of guilty) Do you wish to make any statement in mitigation of punishment?

7. (On plea of guilty) Do you wish to call witnesses as to character?

### GURKHALI.

1. (Literally). Timi lai mā Kort ko President bhāyo ko aru koi Āfsar Sāhibharu ko nām paria ko sunio wārdat ko fasila garne mā kehi uzar chha?

(Explanatory if not understood). Mā Kort ko President bhāyo ko chhu. Ini sāhibharu, junko nām maile aile paria, Kort mā basne sāhibharu chhan. Timi sabi lai rāzi chhau ki chhenau?

2. (Captain X Sāhib) ko bāra mā timro kya uzar chha?

3. Timi (Lt. Z Sāhib) do bhāshe huna mā rāzi chhau ki chhenau?

4. Sazawār No.           , (Rfn.)  
                  , 1/13th G.R. ko māthi kasur lagāi gayo jasma usle A mā tārikh           , etc.

5. Timi (pailo) kasur mā, jo timi le paria ko sunio aru jo timro māthi lagāya ko chha, kasurwar chhau ki chhenau?

6. Timi le kasur gario ko mā kehi bāyān garnu chha (ki isto bhayo ko thio bhānera to mālai dherai saza na hawas)?

7. Timi āphnu chāl chalan ko { bāra } ma koi gawāhi { nimte } (bolaunu) māngda chhau?

## ENGLISH.

8. Do you wish to cross-examine this witness ?

9. Do you intend to call any witnesses in your defence ?

10. Is he a witness as to character only ?

11. Have you anything to say in your defence ?

12. Do you wish to address the Court ?

## GURKHALI.

8. Timi ye gawāhi ko kehi kura kātna māngchhau ? (This means do you find fault with any statement of his. Do you wish to question him would be):—Timi ye gawāhi sitha kehi sawāl (or kura) sodhna māngchhau ?

9. Timi āphno bachao ko lagi koi gawāhi (bolauu) mangchhau ?

10. Tyo gawāhi chāl chalan ko wāste mātne ho ?

11. Timi āphnu bachao ko lagi kehi bhannu chha ?

12. Timi kehi kura kort sang bhannu māng chhau ?



## ENGLISH.

## KHASKURA.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What is your name?                   | 1. Timro nām kya ho?                                      |
| 2. What is your father's name?          | 2. Timro bābu ko nām kya ho?                              |
| 3. Where is your home?                  | 3. Timro ghār kahān ho?                                   |
| 4. What is your village?                | 4. Timro gāun [ko nām] kya ho?                            |
| 5. How old are you?                     | 5. Timi kati bārās bhāyau?                                |
| 6. Who enlisted you?                    | 6. Timilāi ko le bhārti gārio?                            |
| 7. How did he persuade you?             | 7. Ule timilāi kāsari phākayo?                            |
|   | Ule timilāi kya kya bhā-<br>nera phākayo?                 |
| 8. Is your <i>father</i> alive?         | 8. Timro <i>bābu</i> jiundai chha ki mārio?               |
| 9. How many <i>brothers</i> have you?   | 9. Timro <i>dōju bhāi</i> kāti chhān?                     |
| 10. Are you married?                    | 10. Timi biāh gāriau ki [gāri-<br>naun]?                  |
| 11. How many children have you?         | 11. Timro chhoro chhori kāti chhān?                       |
| 12. Where are you going to?             | 12. Timi kātā jānchhau?                                   |
| 13. Where have you come from?           | 13. Timi kahān bātā ayau?                                 |
| 14. Which is the way to <i>Bombay</i> ? | 14. <i>Bombay</i> jāne bāto ko ho?                        |
| 15. Come here! Go away!                 | 15. Yeta au (or <i>Āijau</i> )! Jau!                      |
| 16. What is the price of this?          | 16. Yesko dām kāti chhā?                                  |
| 17. Do you know how to <i>dance</i> ?   | 17. Timi <i>nāchnu</i> jānda chhau?                       |
| 18. Can you <i>sing</i> ?               | 18. Timi <i>gānu</i> (or <i>git jhignu</i> )<br>sākchhau? |
| 19. Sit down! Stand up!                 | 19. Bas! Uth! (or <i>Thāro</i> ho!).                      |
| 20. Don't move! Don't talk!             | 20. Na hil! Na bhān!                                      |
| 21. Have you eaten <i>bhat</i> or not?  | 21. Timi <i>bhāt</i> kāyau ki khāye-<br>nau?              |
| 22. Are you hungry?                     | 22. Timi lāi bhukh lāgio?                                 |
| 23. Are you tired?                      | 23. Timi thākiau?   |
| 24. What's the matter?                  | 24. Kya bhāyo?  |
| 25. Does your <i>head</i> ache?         | 25. Timro <i>kāpāl</i> dukchha?                           |
| 26. Lift up your feet!                  | 26. Timro khutta uthau!                                   |

## SENTENCES.

## MAGARKURA.

## GURUNGKURA.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Nākung āmin hi ālé ?                       | 1. Ki mhī to mo ?                      |
| 2. Nākung bua o āmin hi ālé ?                 | 2. Ki āba mhi to mo ?                  |
| 3. Nākung im kulāk lé ?                       | 3. Ki thi kǎnǎ mo ?                    |
| 4. Nākung lānga [o amin] hi alé ?             | 4. Ki masa to mo ?                     |
| 5. Nāku kūrīk bārās chhana ?                  | 5. Ki kāti bārās tai ?                 |
| 6. Nākuke su bhārti zāta ?                    | 6. Ki kāwe bhārti lai ?                |
| 7. Hossa nākuke kuncho hūma ?                 | 7. Chǎ ki lai kaimiu whai ?            |
| Hossa nākuke hi hi déni-king hūma ?           | Chǎ ki lai to to bīmoro whai ?         |
| 8. Nākung bua le ki sia ?                     | 8. Ki āba sobǎn mo si ?                |
| 9. Nākung dāze bhaye kūrīk lé ?               | 9. Kia dāze bhāya kāti mo ?            |
| 10. Nāku biah zāta ki mā zāta ?               | 10. Ki biah lai āla ?                  |
| 11. Nākung jūjāko kurīk lé ?                  | 11. Ki pāsipāsi kāti mo ?              |
| 12. Nāku kulāk nungle (or ānle) ?             | 12. Ki kǎnǎ yāmo ?                     |
| 13. Nāku kulāki rā ?                          | 13. Ki kǎnǎ piti koi ?                 |
| 14. Bombay nungki lām su ālé ? or (kulāk lé). | 14. Bombay yāge kiyā kāb chhǎ (or mo). |
| 15. Ilāk rāna ; āna (or nungo).               | 15. Chui ko ; yād.                     |
| 16. Issa dām kurīk lé ?                       | 16. Chu sé kāti mo ?                   |
| 17. Nāku shiaki wārle ki mā wārle ?           | 17. Ki shiēm rām ārǎ ?                 |
| 18. Nāku lingki (or ling doki) heglé ?        | 18. Ki gwee preel kām ākǎn ?           |
| 19. Mūni ! So ! (or Soni).                    | 19. Tid ! Réd !                        |
| 20. Nā whéka ! Nā déni (or Nā cheka).         | 20. Ā lād ! Ā bid !                    |
| 21. Nāku cho jia ki mā jia ?                  | 21. Ki koi ché āchǎ ?                  |
| 22. Nāku tukvé sia ?                          | 22. Ki po cre ācré ?                   |
| 23. Nāku munga ?                              | 23. Ki nārai ānarǎ ?                   |
| 24. Hi chhāna ?                               | 24. To tai ?                           |
| 25. Nākung tālu bikle ?                       | 25. Kia kǎrǎ nāmo ?                    |
| 26. Nākung hil sotāko !                       | 26. Kia pǎle tād !                     |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 27. Is it going to rain? Dunno!                | 27. Pāni āla ki? Kuuni!                                     |
| 28. I am going now. When are you going?        | 28. M āile jānchhu. Timi kāile jāula?                       |
| 29. What are you doing? Are you hurt?          | 29. Timi kya gārnu lāgya ko chhau? Timi lai chort lāgio ki? |
| 30. Who are those two men?                     | 30. Uni duite mānchhe ko ho?                                |
| 31. Is it a boy or a girl?                     | 31. Chhoro ho ki chhori?                                    |
| 32. Go after your work is done.                | 32. Timro kām sākio pāchhi jau.                             |
| 33. Bring that; take away this. Give it to me. | 33. Tio liau; yeslai lejau. M lai de.                       |
| 34. What work is there tomorrow morning?       | 34. <i>Bholibhyāna</i> kya kām chha?                        |
| 35. It is hot to-day.                          | 35. Āja ghām (or niāna) bhāyo.                              |
| 36. Hold the rifle firmly.                     | 36. <i>Rufal</i> bālio sāmāt (sāmāu).                       |
| 37. What crops do you grow at your home?       | 37. Timro ghār mā kya kya khēti ropchha?                    |
| 38. How many days do you reach your home in?   | 38. Timro ghar mā kati din mā pugchha?                      |
| 39. What did you do on the way from A?         | 39. A hāta āndākheri timi kia kia gāriau?                   |
| 40. Put on your coat. Take off your clothes.   | 40. Kot lāgau. Lūga jhig.                                   |
| 41. What is the time?                          | 41. Kati bājio (Kati baje chhā)?                            |
| 42. Go to hospital and say you are ill.        | 42. Hospital mā gayera m bi-mār chlu bhānera bhān.          |
| 43. I am thirsty. It was cold yesterday.       | 43. M lai tirka lāgio. Hiju jāru bhāyo ko thyo.             |
| 44.  | 44.   |
| 45.  | 45.   |
| 46.  | 46.   |
| 47.  | 47.   |
| 48.  | 48.   |
| 49.  | 49.   |
| 50.  | 50.   |

An expression often used by Gurungs is adding "mle" to the here," they would say "Chui kom le." This is also used when

*Note.*—The words *italicized* are the translation of the words translations. Words in square brackets may be added to make

## MAGARKURA.

## GURUNGKURA.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 27. Nāmās āré ki mā āré ?<br>Chena.               | 27. Nā um ki āyu ? Tosi !                   |
| 28. Gnā chāhn nungle. Nāku<br>sien ānunge ?       | 28. Gna tokān yāmo. Ki kāyan<br>yām ?       |
| 29. Nāku hi zātle ? Nākuke<br>chort lésa ki ?     | 29. Ki to lá ? Ki lai chort lédi<br>ālédi ? |
| 30. Hossa nis bhūrmi sū alé ?                     | 30. Chā mhi niōla kāwe mo ?                 |
| 31. Lenzā mija lé ki māja lé ?                    | 31. Chāme mo ki chā mo ?                    |
| 32. Nākung kām zātnīking ānā.                     | 32. Kia ké kaimoro yād.                     |
| 33. Hossa rāko ; issa ālo. Gnā<br>ke yo (yāni).   | 33. Chā pāi ; chu bhoyād. Gna<br>lai pin.   |
| 34. <i>Pihin gorak</i> hi kām lé ?                | 34. <i>Pāna nākā</i> to ké mo ?             |
| 35. Chining kān mole.                             | 35. Tīen nilé pré mo.                       |
| 36. <i>Rufal</i> shiemo jimna (go).               | 36. <i>Rufal</i> elénlé kat.                |
| 37. Nākung im āng hi kheti<br>khāsle ?            | 37. Kia thī rā to to plūm ?                 |
| 38. Nākung im āng kurik din<br>tāle (tākle) ?     | 38. Ki thī rā kāti din rā phem.             |
| 39. A lākin rā nāku hi hi zātā.                   | 39. A inle kaimora to to ké lai ?           |
| 40. Nākung kot bilni. Bārin<br>dōni.              | 40. Kia kot kéd. Khwai plid.                |
| 41. Kūrik ngā ?                                   | 41. Kāti gniyé ?                            |
| 42. Hospitāl āng nungniking<br>ngā chāhmole déni. | 42. Hospitāl yāmoro ngā nai<br>bid.         |
| 43. Ngā lai tirko lesa. Tisini<br>jum molia.      | 43. Ngā lai kiu pi. Tela kundi.             |
| 44.   | 44.   |
| 45.   | 45.   |
| 46.   | 46.   |
| 47.   | 47.   |
| 48.   | 48.   |
| 49.   | 49.   |
| 50.   | 50.   |

end of a sentence. E.g., instead of saying “Chui ko” for “Come talking in Khaskura. “Ayo” would become “Ayom le.”

*italicized* in English. The words in brackets are alternative the sense clearer.

No. 1.

GURKHALI SONG.

“RESAMI NĀNI.”

“I am much indebted to Mr. Reid, the Bandmaster of my battalion, for the trouble and care he has taken in arranging this music.”

MARCH TIME (♩ = 120).

The musical score is arranged in three systems. Each system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The first system begins with a piano dynamic marking *f*. The second system includes a repeat sign and a change to mezzo-forte *mf*. The lyrics are: "Re - sam - i Na - ni pi - ra - thi la - un la yā - ri ba - nai ma." The score concludes with a double bar line.



D.S. AL FINE.

1. Dhan ko bā - lā la - ra ki - yo Jau ka bā - lā jhu - sa,  
 2. Chan - rai au - nu manga sir - ma Dhi - lo au - nu pu - sa.

*f*

D.S. AL FINE.

No. 2.

GURKHALI SONG.

“JĀNDĀ JĀNDĀ LAHURĪA.”

MARCH TIME (♩ = 120).

*ff*

Jān - dā Jān - dā La - hur - ia

Nau - tu na, mā bā - to bi - ra - yo.

1. Kā - ti khā-ne Su - pā - ri lai  
2. Jan - chhu bha-ne San - go - ti lai

Pho - ri Khā - ne hoi - na.  
Cho - ri Jā - ne bhaye - na.

D.S.

No. 3.

GURKHALI SONG.

"MĀSĀNI."

START SLOW (♩=80), GRADUALLY FASTER, FINISH ALLEGRO (♩=132).

1. Eh, Sur - a\* hur - ia                      Eh, Lā - ku - ri  
 2. Eh. Pri - thi bhan - nu                      Eh, Si - ano hoi -

\* Sura hura = surilo.

ko.                      Eh, tu - po bhan - chi,                      Eh.  
 na.                      Eh, chi - sai hāt                      ta.                      Eh,

*mf*

4 TIMES THROUGH.

1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th time

last time.

lan - ri mā - sā nia.                      nia.  
 dan - ri mā - sā nia.                      nia

MODERETTO (♩ = 112).

Sam Jhi rahia Ma-ru - ni Sa-ma-i - ma hoi Jāun-la

*mf*

bhet. Eh, ho pu-ra - bai ko Mā - ru ni

Pachim-a - ko Mā-dal, le Sama-i - ma hoi Jāunla bhet.

D.C.

D.C.

No. 5.

GURKHALI SONG.

“SALI JIU.”

MODERETTO (♩ = 96).

ff

mf

1. Ne-pal - e      Ja - - - nia  
 2. Su-na.      ra      Chān - - di

Ne-pal - - - e      dā - - - je.      Eh,      Sa - a - li  
 Jhi-li      ra      Mi - - - li.      Eh,      Sa - a - li

Jiu, Ne-pal - - a - i kas - - - - to  
 Jiu, dharam - - a - i sas - - - - to

*f*

chha, Ne - pal-ai kas - - to chha.  
 chha. dhar - ma - i sas - - to chha.

*mf* *p*

No. 6.

GURKHALI SONG.

“KRISHNA CHALITRA.”

ANDANTE (♩ = 66).

Ho du-dha - - i - - ko ha - lá - kha

*mf*

me - - ro kaun - a - le Ha - - ri la -

gio. Ki-ta Ha - ri

*f*

la - - gio Ho Lan-ka pa - ti

*Ped.* \*

Ra - - wane le. Eh, ho

*Ped.* \*

ki - ta ha - ri la - gi - yo, Ba-su-ki de - wa

\*



le Eh, ho ki - ta ha - ri

The first system consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major) and a common time signature. The lyrics are "le Eh, ho ki - ta ha - ri". The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

*Rall last time Rall and  $\textcircled{\text{~}}$  only.*  
D.C.

la - gi - yo Ba-su-ki de - wa - le.

The second system also consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major) and a common time signature. The lyrics are "la - gi - yo Ba-su-ki de - wa - le.". The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef. The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note of the vocal line.

ALLEGRETTO (♩=96).

1. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sar-kār-e ko Mu-lak-ke mā  
 2. So-ha-ni ba-rai A-ya Jā-gir Kha-ā-na lāi

La-li Mā-ya. 3. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sar-kar-e ko  
 La-li Mā-ya. 4. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sab-ai mi-li

Dhan-a ba-rai La-li Mā-ya.  
 Ga-nn la-se La-li Mā-ya.

No. 8.

GURKHALI SONG.

“JHAMRIA.”

MARCH TIME.

Bātoe ki ko hū - - to

*mf*

du - dba. Eu - - e phu - - ki

*f*

phu - - - ki Kaun - la.

No. 9.

GURKHALI SONG.

“NARAIN JHĀMRIA.”

TEMPO DE MARCH (♩=120).

1. Jhā - lu ga - i - ko      Na-rai-ni Mā - lia bā - -  
 2. Pā - ni pa - i - rio      Na-rai-ni Ri - mi Jhi - -

*mf*

cho.                      Thu - lo bha-yo Go - - ru,  
 mi.                      Ban bha-yo Ha - ri - - o

*ff*

thu - lo bha-yo Go - - ru      Kān - ghio tip - i -  
 ban bha-yo ha - ri - - o      Khānd las - nu

*mf*

Mai - ta la - gio Jul - ti kia - le ko - - - ra  
 dan - lat thi - o Joi bi na ma - ri - - - o

CHORUS.

dharma le deo - re. Pi - ra - - thi lanola hai ki  
 dhrama le deo - re.

*ff*

Sinbal dā - li ha - - - si dharma le deo - re.

*ff*

D.C.

No. 10.

GURKHALI SONG.

“KARELI JHĀMRIA.”

ALLEGRETTO (♩ = 96).

*ff*

*mf*

Ho - ki hoi - na dī - - - dai Ka - re li ma

*D.S.* *ff*

Gorkha Ji Jai u - pai la gio, Sur-kar-a ko pail le.

*D.S.*

Ju - ria chil le Po - thi la - gio Seal le.

*d* *1st* *f* *2nd*

Bha - ma - ya Jo. Bha - ya la - gio

ANDANTINO (♩ = 80).

Eh, Jau-na bhā-nij - e      Eh, ho Jau-na bhā-nij -

*p*

e.      Eh, Kammal - a ko      phu-ce ti - pi

*mf*

1st time.      2nd time.

liao - na bhā-nij - e.      Eh, - ai.

*p*      *p*



He Jau-na ma - a - mai, ma-ta

*ff* *mf*

Jau-na mā - a - mai he Pā - isu me - ro

*mf*

du-khī ān-chha Jāu - nā ma-a - mai. mai. Eh, D.S.

*p* *p* D.S.

1st & 3rd times. 2nd time.

No. 12.

GURKHALI SONG.

"ĀSHISH."

ANDANTINO (♩=80).

8:

Ho. Ba - khat - ā le Si - - ri

*p*

Ra - maṅ Ish - war - a - le pur - iayo

un. Ho, bar - hia mā

*mf*

bar - hio, Dhan - a - ra darbe

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major) and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics "bar - hio, Dhan - a - ra darbe" are written below the notes. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and chords in the treble.

Ga - ie - - got - ha bar - hio ho.

The second system of music also consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major) and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics "Ga - ie - - got - ha bar - hio ho." are written below the notes. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed at the beginning of the piano part. The piano part continues with the same accompaniment pattern as the first system.

No. 13.

GURKHALI SONG.

"SAINLĀ DĀI."

TEMPO DE MARCH (♩=120).

Sain - lā dai phi - ri bhe-lā

ho - la ki ye - sai ma-run la ki māyā

1st time. 2nd time.

lo. Sain, lo. Rā - to Mā-to

Chip - lo bā - to    Gai ko bā - cho    larkio,

Ha jar si - ta    bhet na hunda    man to me-ro

FINE.

1st time.	2nd time.	Last time.
Dharkio.	Dharkia,	Sain. Dharkio.

FINE.

ANDANTE (♩ = 60).

Tu mi - ta - ā ai-lā de - wāra gu - sain

dā Ji - u, lai kān choṛi ā - - yo, ho.

Ho, da - Jiu ta Ga - ye mi-ra-ga ko

pa-ā - - - chi. Hā - mu ā - ye

Ghar - a - ko rakh wa - le. Hā - mu

ā - - ye Ghara - ko rakh wa - le.

D.C.

D.C.

D.C.