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*A Sketch
of the*

Northern Balochi

LANGUAGE

Containing

A GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY
and

Specimens of the language.

By

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CALCUTTA

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INTRODUCTION.

1. The Balochí language belongs to the Iranian branch of the Aryan family. It is found in two distinct forms; the Northern dialect which is here treated of, and the Southern or Makráni dialect which has been lately dealt with in Major Mockler's Grammar. The Northern dialect is spoken among the Rind Baloches living in the neighbourhood of the Bolán Pass in Kachi, and on the Upper Sindh and South Panjáb frontiers. The tribes speaking this dialect are the Rinds, Dombkís, Maghasís, Jakránís, Marrís, Bugtís, Mazárís, Drishaks, Gorchánís, Lashárís, Durkánís, Leghárís, Hadyánís, Lunds, Khosas, Bozdárs, and Kaisaránís. These tribes come into contact with populations speaking Sindhí, Panjábí, Brahóí, and Pashto. The Indian languages, Sindhí and Panjábí, have affected the Balochí Vocabulary considerably, Pashto very slightly if at all, while Brahóí has probably borrowed considerably from Balochí. The Brahóís commonly understand Balochí, and it is the commonest medium of communication between them and the Balochí speaking tribes. The best Baloch is probably spoken among the Dombkís and Bugtís, the most corrupt perhaps among the Bozdárs. But the differences in dialect between one tribe and another are very slight, while between the Northern and Southern dialects the difference is so great that the one is almost unintelligible to the other. The Sarawán and Jahlawán tribes of Brahóís speak a broad belt of country dividing one dialect from the other.

2. This dialect was first dealt with by Leech in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society* for 1840. His sketch was commented on by Lassen in the "*Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*". Leech gives a small Vocabulary. Gladstone's *Bilúchí Manual* (1873) and Bruce's *Manual* (Lahore, 1869) both include Vocabulary. No attempt has hitherto been made to compile a full or systematic vocabulary. There is a scanty vocabulary of Southern Balochí in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay*, but this dialect is fully dealt with by Major Mockler's Grammar. A full vocabulary is also promised. The difference between the di-



great however that Major Mockler's works are of small value to the student of Northern Balochí, which is of most importance politically speaking. Partly to supply this want, and partly as a contribution to the study of an interesting group of languages, I have compiled this vocabulary, for which I have been collecting words for four years on the Southern Deráját Frontier, and in the Sulaiman Hills, and for a short time in Sibi and Kachí.

3. Balochí is as regards vocabulary a mixed language. The original old Persian stock has formed the nucleus round which the alien elements have gathered. The principal borrowings have been from Sindhí or the South Panjábí dialect which is nearly akin to it. Correspondences are pointed out in the vocabulary, Indian words being generally marked as Sindhí, as that is the source from which they are immediately derived. But by pointing out the correspondence I do not mean to assert that in every case Balochí has borrowed from Sindhí. Sometimes Sindhí may be the borrowing language, and in many cases both languages are indebted to modern Persian or Arabic. Though the numerical proportion of Sindhí words as shown in the vocabulary may seem very large it is not so in actual practice, as many of these words are of rare occurrence, and others only locally used. Nearly all the words in commonest use, especially the verbs, are pure Balochí.

4. I prefix an outline of the grammar of Balochí. Lassen has already treated of the sounds, but the materials furnished him by Leech were too imperfect, and too full of misprints to be a safe foundation to build on in every case. Although, however, he was led astray in individual cases, the true character of the language did not escape him, and the marks that follow are based on his.

BALOCHI GRAMMAR.

TABLE OF BALOCHI SOUNDS.

	SURD.			SONANT.			Nasal.	Sibilant.	Semi-vowels.	Aspirate.
	Mute.	Aspirate.		Mute.	Aspirate.					
Guttural ...	ك k	كه kh	خ kh	گ g	گه gh	غ gh	ع n	...	...	ه h
Palatal ...	چ ch	چه chh	...	ج j	جه jh	...	...	ش sh ز zh	ي y	...
Cerebral ...	ت t	ته th	...	د ر d r	د dh	...	...	...	...	...
Dental ...	ت t	ته th	ث t	د d	ده dh	ذ dh	ن n	س s ز z	ل l ر r	...
Labial ...	پ p	په ph	ف f	ب b	به bh	و v, w	م m	...	...	...



THE ALPHABET.

Balochí can hardly be called a written language. It is only within the last few years that Balochís have begun to write it, Persian being the ordinary medium of written communication and the Balochís considering their language to be merely a colloquial form of Persian. In writing, uniformity of spelling is little attended to. As the Persian character is the only one current in the countries where Balochí is spoken, I have employed it in the Vocabulary, giving a transliteration of all words in the Roman character. Short vowels are not marked in the Persian character, as the transliteration renders it unnecessary. The Arabic letters ث and ذ are retained to represent certain Balochí sounds corresponding, or nearly so, with their Arabic values, the representation of these sounds by س and ز being insufficient and misleading. The other Arabic letters ح, ص, ط, ظ, ع, and ق are omitted as unnecessary having no distinct value in Balochí. In the borrowed Arabic words phonetic correctness is all that is aimed at. Aspirates are represented by ه or h following the aspirated consonant. The cerebrals are marked as in Urdú.

The Persian Alphabet as applied to Balochí.

Persian.	Roman.	Value.
ا	a, i, u, á, e, ai, o, au	As in Persian, an initial introducing all vowels. With the short vowel marks — — — it forms a, i, u. With <i>madda</i> ٱ it forms á. With ي following it forms í, e, ai. With و following it forms ú, o, au. As a medial and final it is always á.
ب	b	As in English and Persian.
به	bb	Aspirated <i>b</i> .
پ	p	As in Persian and English.
په	ph	Aspirated <i>p</i> .
ت	t	Dental <i>t</i> as in Persian.
ته	th	Aspirated <i>t</i> .
ث	th	As in Arabic, English <i>th</i> in <i>breath</i> , <i>health</i> .
ت	t	Cerebral <i>t</i> pronounced as in Hindústání.
ته	th	Aspirated <i>t</i> .
ج	j	<i>J</i> as in English.
جه	jh	Aspirated <i>j</i> .
چ	ch	As in English <i>church</i> .



1880.]

ALPHABET.

5

Persian.	Roman.	Value.
چھ	chh	Aspirated <i>ch</i> .
خ	kh	An aspirate guttural as in Persian, pronounced without harshness as in Pashto.
د	d	Dental <i>d</i> as in Persian.
دھ	dh	Aspirated <i>d</i> .
ڈ	ḍ	Cerebral <i>ḍ</i> as in Hindústání.
دھ	dh	Aspirated <i>d</i> .
ذ	dh	As in Arabic, or English <i>th</i> in <i>brother</i> , <i>breathe</i> .
ر	r	A clearly trilled <i>r</i> , as in Persian.
ڑ	r	Cerebral <i>r</i> as in Hindústání, and like it nearly connected in sound with <i>ḍ ḍ</i> .
ز	z	As English <i>z</i> .
ژ	zh	As in Persian, or <i>s</i> in English <i>measure</i> .
س	s	As in Persian. English <i>s</i> .
ش	sh	As in Persian, the palatal sibilant. English <i>sh</i> .
غ	gh	As in Persian. A slightly pronounced guttural, not so harsh as in Arabic or Pashto.
ف	f	A pure labial <i>f</i> , not partly dental as English <i>f</i> .
ک	k	As English <i>k</i> without any palatalization as in Persian.
گ	g	<i>G</i> hard as in English and Persian without palatalization.
م	m	As English <i>m</i> .
ن	n	As English <i>n</i> . Also as a slightly pronounced guttural nasal, as in the final <i>n</i> of Persian or Hindústání plurals.
و	w, v	Either as English <i>w</i> or as a purely labial <i>v</i> , not as English <i>v</i> .
ه	h	As English <i>h</i> . Occasionally mute as a final. When so mute it is not represented in transliterations.
ی	y	As English <i>y</i> . Sometimes pronounced with a slight tendency to become <i>zh</i> .



BALOCHI SOUNDS.*

I.—CONSONANTS.

ک k corresponds with Persian k, which however more usually appears in Balochi as کھ kh or کھ kh.

کھ kh as an initial represents Persian ک k or کھ kh; e. g.,

Balochi khush-agh	Persian kush-tan
B. khar	P. khar
B. khan-agh	P. kun

As a final it sometimes represents گ g; e. g.,

B. gwánkh	P. báng
B. gurkh	P. gurg

کھ kh seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by kh. As a final it corresponds with Persian k or g; e. g.,

B. hákh	P. khák
B. rekh	P. reg

گ g corresponds either with Persian g or b. As an initial gw answers to b (original v); e. g.,

B. gandím	P. gandum
B. gíst	P. bíst
B. gwátħ	P. bád
B. gwaf-agh	P. báftan
B. geth	P. bed

گھ gh does not seem to occur in true Balochi words, but to be confined to words of Indian origin.

گھ gh hardly ever appears as an initial. As a medial it corresponds with Persian g and h; as a final usually with h (whether pronounced or mute in modern Persian, also occasionally with g; e. g.,

B. jagħar	P. jigar
B. nigħáh	P. nigáh
B. digħár	P. díhár
B. jígħ	P. zih
B. roshagh	P. rozah
B. ragħ	P. rag

In the words sagħar 'head,' P. sar, and nagħan 'bread,' P. nán, the gh has no consonant corresponding to it in the Persian.

* These explanations follow the order of sounds in the Table, p. 3.



The *gh* appears to be inherent in past participles, answering to the final *h* of the Persian, but it is not heard except in compound forms when followed by a vowel. Thus *khutha*, p. p. of *khanagh* means 'done,' but *khutha-gh-ant* 'they have done.'

ω *n* frequently occurs as a final, in the place of *n* or *nt*; e. g.,
khanaghen — *khanaghant*.

Occasionally owing to a nasal style of pronunciation, *nw* stands for *m*, and *n* is interpolated as a final; e. g.,

nyánwán — *nyámá*

چ generally corresponds with the same letter in Persian.

چھ *chh* also represents Persian *ch*; e. g.,

B. *chháth*

P. *cháh*

B. *chham*

P. *chashm*

ج *j* corresponds either with original Persian *j* or *z*; e. g.,

B. *jihán*

P. *jahán*

B. *jan*

P. *zan*

B. *jígh*

P. *zih*

جھ *jh* is only found in words of Indian origin.

The cerebral consonants are found almost entirely in words of Indian origin. Before a dental, ر *r* is occasionally pronounced ژ *r*, as *mard* for *mard*, *gartha* for *gartha*; but this is not universal and has not been marked in the Vocabulary. Leech represents this by *d*, but I have never heard it so pronounced.

ت *t* represents an original *t*, which however more usually becomes ته *th*.

ته *th* as an initial commonly represents an original *t*. As a final, and after a consonant medially, it often corresponds with Persian *d*; e. g.,

B. *thákhtha*

P. *tákhtha*

B. *thafar*

P. *tabar*

B. *árth*

P. *árad*

B. *khanth*

P. *kunad*

B. *burtha*

P. *burda*

ث *th* (pronounced as in Arabic, like English *th* in *nothing*, *heath*), does not occur initially. As a medial and final it corresponds with Persian *d*. As a final it does not occur, unless preceded by a vowel; e. g.,

B. *brúth*

P. *birádar*

B. *gwáth*

P. *bád*

B. *roth*

P. *rúda*

B. *roth*

P. *ravad*

B. *síth*

P. *súd*

B. *rasítha*

P. *rasúda*



د d corresponds with Persian d as an initial and occasionally after a consonant; e.g.,

B. dem	P. adīm
B. khandagħ	P. khand-ūdan

ذ dh only occurs in words of Indian origin.

ث dh (pronounced like English *th* in *mother*, *breathe*) never occurs initially. As a final and medial it corresponds with Persian d; e. g.,

B. dīdhar	P. dīdār
B. sadh	P. sad
B. rodh	P. rod

In some verbs *dh* as a characteristic represents a consonant which is lost in modern Persian; e. g.,

B. rudh-agħ, p.p. rustha	P. rustan, Imp. rū
B. nyādth-agħ	P. nihādan, nih.
B. shodh-agħ	P. shustan, shū, p.p. shustha

In *madhakħ* 'locust' *dh* corresponds with l in Persian *malakħ*.

In *kāghadh* کاغذ the Persian spelling is preserved, though ذ is pronounced *dh* not z.

In *nadhra* it represents Arabic ن in نظر.

ن n corresponds with Persian n.

پ p corresponds with Persian p, also with f before a consonant; e. g.,

B. hapt	P. haft
B. gwaptha	P. bāfta

په ph as an initial represents Persian p and f; e. g.,

B. phanch	P. panj
B. phusht	P. pusht
B. phur	P. pur
B. phráh	P. farákh

ف f seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by ph. As a medial and final it commonly represents Persian b; e. g.,

B. thafar	P. tabar
B. shaf	P. shab
B. áf	P. áb

ب b corresponds with Persian b as an initial and when not preceded by a vowel.

به bh is found only in words of Indian origin.

و w, v, has two sounds. The most usual is that of English w, which it receives generally when followed by a vowel, and the other that of a



labial *v* (bh in Ellis's palæotype), which it receives when followed by a consonant or as a final, and in borrowed words of Sindhi origin. With both pronunciations it often corresponds with Persian *b*; e. g.,

B. zawán	P. zabán
B. warná	P. barná
B. savz	P. sabz
B. wháv	P. khwáb

Combined with *h*, *w* is pronounced like English *wh* in *which*; *wh* and *w* alone often correspond with Persian *khw* *خو* or *kh* followed by a labial vowel (*u*, *ú*, *o*). The guttural is either preserved in the aspirate *h*, or more frequently lost altogether (see *h*); e. g.,

B. whán	P. khwán
B. whár	P. khwár
B. wash	P. khush
B. wán-agh	P. khwán-dan
B. war-agh	P. khur-dan

م *m* corresponds with Persian *m*.

س *s* corresponds with Persian *s*.

ش *sh* as an initial corresponds with Persian *sh*. As a final and medial it corresponds either with *sh* or *z*; e. g.,

B. shaf	P. shab
B. ash	P. az
B. namásh	P. namáz
B. seshin	P. sozan
B. rosh	P. roz

Sher 'below' seems to correspond with Persian *zer*, but there is no other case of initial *sh* corresponding with *z*. Sher may be a contraction of *ash-er* 'from below.'

ز *z* corresponds either with Persian *s* or *z*; e. g.,

B. zuwár	P. suwár
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In the following words *z* corresponds with Persian *d*; viz.,

B. zí	P. dí roz
A. zán-agh	P. dán-istan
B. zámáth	P. dámád

In *zí* 'yesterday,' *mazain* 'great,' *zánagh* 'know,' and *zirde*, a poetical word meaning 'heart,' the original Zend *z* is preserved. In *zámáth* *z* represents an original *j*.



In *zik* and *zarágh* *z* corresponds with the *j* of Sindhi *jik* and *jaru*, but these words may have been borrowed by Sindhi. Cf. Pashto *zik*.

ژ *zh* corresponds with Persian *sh*, *z* and *j*; e. g.,

B. <i>duzhman</i>	P. <i>dushman</i>
B. <i>azhmán</i>	P. <i>ásmán</i>
B. <i>drázh</i>	P. <i>daráz</i>
B. <i>wázhá</i>	P. <i>khwája</i>

ي *y*, ر *r*, and ل *l* correspond with the same letters in Persian.

خ *h* generally represents an old Persian *h*, modern Persian *h* or *kh*; e. g.,

B. <i>hushk</i>	P. <i>khushk</i>
B. <i>hon</i>	P. <i>khun</i>
B. <i>híkh</i>	P. <i>khúk</i>
B. <i>phráh</i>	P. <i>farákh</i>

Borrowed Arabic words beginning with خ undergo a similar change, as:—

B. <i>hair</i>	A. <i>khair</i>
B. <i>hatar</i>	A. <i>khatar</i>

The above noted correspondences may be tabulated as follows :

Persian.		Balochi.
k	as an initial	kh
	medial }	kh
	final }	
kh	initial	h, kh
	medial	kh
	final	h, kh
g	initial	g
	medial	gh
	final	gh, kh
ch	initial	chh
t	initial	th
d	medial }	th, dh, th
	final }	
p	initial	ph
f	initial	ph
b	medial }	f, v, w
	final }	
sh	medial	zh (occasionally)
s	initial }	z, zh (occasionally)
	medial }	
z	initial	j



Persian.		Balochi.
z	medial) final)	sh, zh
h	medial) final) initial	gh occasionally omitted

It will be noticed that the aspirates of the surd row (kh, chh, th) are very common, replacing the corresponding unaspirated Persian consonants, while those of the sonant row (gh, jh, dh, bh) seem to be entirely confined to words of Indian and Brahmī origin.

The letters *kh*, *gh*, *th*, *dh*, and *f* are usually medials or finals, representing the Persian letters, shown in the above table. *Th* and *dh* are never initials, and *kh*, *gh* and *f*, when they occur in borrowed words of modern introduction as initials, are usually pronounced kh, g and ph.

An initial h is occasionally lost altogether; e. g.,

B. asten	P. hastand
B. am	P. ham

II. VOWELS.

The vowel sounds in Balochi generally agree with those of *Khurāsānī* Persian. They may be arranged as follows:—

Long	á, í, ú
Short	a, i, u
Diphthongs	e, ai, o, au

The most noticeable point of difference from Persian is the frequent substitution of the palatal series í, i, e for the labial series ú, u, o; e.g.,

B. <i>sítħ</i>	P. <i>súd</i>
B. <i>dir</i>	P. <i>dúr</i>
B. <i>seshin</i>	P. <i>sozan</i>
B. <i>gandím</i>	P. <i>gandum</i>
B. <i>bítħa</i>	P. <i>búda</i>
B. <i>híkħ</i>	P. <i>khúk</i>
B. <i>wasí</i>	P. <i>khusú</i>
B. <i>sírmugh</i>	P. <i>surma</i>

A similar change sometimes affects borrowed Arabic words; e. g.,

B. <i>málím</i>	A. <i>málúm</i>
B. <i>hír</i>	A. <i>húr</i>

In a few cases the change is reversed; e. g.,

B. <i>osht-agh</i>	P. <i>ist-ádan</i>
B. <i>súf</i>	P. <i>sev</i>

Other variations from the Persian vowel system are rare.



THE NOUN.

I—TERMINATIONS.

1. Balochi nouns in their formation correspond closely with Persian. The original terminal vowels have been lost, and the majority of nouns now terminate in consonants. There is no distinction of gender.

2. Vowel-endings.

á. The majority of nouns ending in á are borrowed from Sindhi or Arabic. In the former case á sometimes represents Sindhi o, therein corresponding more nearly with Panjabi; e. g.,

Ar. hayá, duá.

Si. bhá, jherá, thorá, trámá, velá.

The words wázhá, zá, chawá, pásná and begá are not borrowed. Of these wázhá (P. khwájah) and begá in inflected forms drop the á, and take the termination ah as a base of inflection; e. g.,

wázhá, pl. wázhahán, lords

begá: abl. begahá, in the evening.

The borrowed noun velá time, is similarly treated. Other nouns ending in á take no inflections. Some Sindhi nouns as jherá, thorá have an alternative form in o which can be inflected.

í. This is a common termination being commonly used as in Persian to form abstracts as duzí, 'theft' from duz 'thief,' sakí strength from sak 'strong' &c., also as the termination of other abstract nouns not directly formed from Balochi bases as shádhí 'rejoicing,' ziyání 'injury.' It occurs also in other nouns as godí 'lady,' druhaní 'pistol,' mavárkí 'assembly,' pahlí 'rib' (P. pahlú). A as a termination of borrowed words í is also found as in chárí 'spy,' mehí 'buffalo,' phallí 'section of a tribe.'

O is of frequent occurrence both in pure Balochi and in borrowed words; e. g.,

Balochi	dít ^h lo,	mist	(P. dúd).
	shát ^h lo,	dove	
	bathlo,	mortar	
	nák ^h o,	uncle	
	gok ^h o,	span	
	mok ^h o	spider	
	go	race, prize	
	jo	watercourse	
	gwando	alligator	
	duggo	eagle	
	jaddo	cave	
	phalo	direction	



1880.]

THE NOUN.

	surgo	speech	
	lero	camel	
Borrowed			
	daďdo,	pony	Si. dradro
	paraďdo,	echo	Si. pará̌ndo
	ghoro.	a band of horse	
	shaddo	a turban	
	lekho	reckoning.	

This o nearly corresponds in sound to the close English o, and never has the open Italian sound. Most words ending in o change it to av when followed by a vowel, whether this vowel commences a following word or an inflectional suffix. The o of the first eight words in the above list (díťlo to jo inclusive) does not undergo this change. Go and jo are radical words, and the others end in the syllables lo and ľho which probably had originally a distinct force of their own; e. g.,

nákho	} form the plural	{	nákhóán
jo			joán
but phale	} are inflected	{	phalavá
jaddo			jaddavá.

Díhav 'leopard' may be classed with words ending in o, though I have never heard the termination pronounced otherwise than av. This v is a purely labial sound, not the English v.

U. ú as a termination does not seem to occur in pure Balochi words. It is found in a few words of Sindhi origin and undergoes no change in inflections; e. g.,

ánú, an egg
fílú, a bell
varú, a beam
límúá, lemon (Arable).

E has not been met with except in *kahne* 'pigeon,' also pronounced kahní.

Au is only found in *jau* 'barley.'

3. Special terminations.

(a). Verbal Nouns,

Agh. This is the termination of the infinitive, and verbal noun which corresponds with it in form. It apparently corresponds with the Pashto verbal noun in *ah*, as final *gh* in Balochi generally corresponds with Persian h. *Agh* as a termination corresponds with the Persian termination *ah* in many other nouns; e. g., *ramagh* "a flock of goats," *áhanjagh* "a sash" &c. Some are verbal nouns in form as *gwánzagh* "a swing." The termination *agh* also forms collective nouns as *murdánagh* "the fingers," from *murdán*, *pháďhagh* "legs," from *pháďh*.



Okh. This termination forms the noun of agency from the Verbal base, and may be used with almost any verb; e.g., *thursokh* "a coward," from *thursagh* "to fear;" *warokh* "an eater," from *waragh*. These nouns of agency can be used and inflected as adjectives; e. g.,

mirokh, a fighter

mirokhen bíng, fighting dog.

Okh is occasionally found in other nouns besides those of agency as in *gannokh* 'fool.'

(b) *Abstract Nouns.*

i. This is the commonest termination for abstract nouns, which may be formed from other nouns, or adjectives; e. g., *duzí* "theft," *sakmardi* "valour," *ghamí* "grief."

Ádh. Used in forming abstracts from adjectives of dimension; as,

gwandádh, shortness

drázhádh, length

phráhádh, breadth.

útá; as *azmútá* 'examination' from *ázmainagh*.

ár; as *dídár* 'sight,' *raftár* 'paces.'

(c) *Collective Nouns.*

Agh. See above under verbal nouns.

gal. This is most usually employed to form collectives; e. g.,

jangal, a band of women from *jan*.

zahgal, a flock of kids from *zah*.

pahar, as *gwar-pahar*, a flock of lambs.

(d) *Diminutives.*

Ak, *akh*, *ikh*. This termination is frequently employed to form diminutives, sometimes modifying the base; e. g.,

janikh or *jinkh* girl, from *jan* woman

gwarakh lamb, from the base *gwar*—cf. *guránd* ram, and *gwar-papar* flock of lambs.

kisánakh very small, from *kisáin*.

This termination is occasionally used when all diminutive signification has been lost, as *wasarikh*, "father-in-law," (Persian *khushar*).

Ro, occasionally used, as in *kisánro*, a diminutive of *kisáin* 'small.' Possibly the termination *lo* in *dítlo*, *shátlo* had originally the force of a diminutive. Compare also the adverbs *khamro* "a very little," from *khan*, and *chíklo* "a little."

4. Compound nouns and adjectives.

Compounds are numerous, and may be classed under the Sanskrit



divisions of Dwandwa, Tatpurusha, Karmadháraya and Bahuvríhi, or Copulative, Qualifying, Descriptive and Possessive.

a. Copulative. This class consists of nouns inseparably coupled together, only the latter being subject to inflection; e. g.,

phol-phurs, enquiry
thaukh-tawár, conversation
chukh-chorí, children.

b. Qualifying or dependent. In this class the latter member of the compound is qualified by the former. The latter member may be either a noun or a verbal root, the verbal noun in *oĕh* being occasionally but not often used; e. g.,

(1). When both members are nouns.

jogin-dár, a pestal (lit. mortar-stick).
mazár-dumb, a plant (lit. tiger-tail).
rosh-ásán, sunrise.
chagá-hálwar, a matter of jest.
chham-phasht, eyelid.
máh-ghumá, eclipse of the moon.

(2.) When the first member is a noun and the latter a verbal root.

shírwár, milk-drinking
rozĥ-gír, eclipse of the sun (sun-seizing).
godhán-din, udder-tearing (name of a plant).
shav-khash, night-expeller (the planet Venus).
mar-khushoĕh, man-slayer.
sangband, connected by marriage.

c. Descriptive. In this class the first member is an adjective, numeral or other word simply describing or defining the second; e. g.,

syah-áf, perennial stream, (lit. blackwater).
drázhdár, a beam (longwood).
mádhgor, female wild ass.
ergwáth, the leese (lit. downwind).
chyár-gíst, fourscore.

d. Possessive. These are formed in a similar manner to the last class, with the force of adjectives or descriptive epithets, the possession of the qualities described being implied; e. g.,

lor-dast, empty-handed.
phásh-phádh, barefoot.
sweth-rish, greybeard
syáh-gwar, black-breast (e. g. the black partridge).
phodhán-demí, the name of a flower (lit. thither-faced).
dí-r-zánagh, far-knowing.
dast-basthagh, hands joined.



5. Inflection of nouns.

The suffixes used in forming the different cases are *á*, *ár*, *egh*, *án*, *ánrá* and *ání*, but these suffixes are put to a great variety of uses which will be considered under the different cases.

The most usual inflection is that in *á*. It may be used as an instrumental or nominative with verbs in a past tense, as an accusative, ablative, and locative, its place is to a certain extent taken in the plural by the suffix *ání*, the use of which is however more restricted.

(1) *The Nominative.* The nominative of all intransitive verbs, and of transitive verbs in the present and future is the simple uninflected noun. With transitive verbs in tenses derived from the past participle the instrumental construction is employed, the inflected form in *á* being used for the agent while the object is left uninflected.

(2) *Genitive.* In most cases the simple base is used with a genitive signification, but if greater precision is required the suffix *egh* is used, as

Án mard bachh, that man's son; but *have bachh ánhí mardegh en*, he is the son of that man.

(3) *Dative.* The termination *ár* or *ar* is employed for the dative, as: *Mardumár naghaná dátha-í*, he gave the man bread.

(4) *Accusative.* The most usual ending of the accusative is *á*, but *ár* is frequently used, especially when emphasis is required or to distinguish a nearer object from a more remote; e. g., *má Balochiyá roṭí-ár naghan khanu*. In Balochí we call "*roṭí*" *naghan*.

The uninflected noun is also sometimes used for the accusative.

(5) *Ablative, Locative.* The inflected form in *á* is used with the prepositions *go* "with," *azh* "from," *pha* "on," *man* "in," *gwar* "in possession of," *dan* "into," and *avr* "in, upon," which alone precede the noun. It also expresses without a preposition position, motion to or from, time when. The meaning *from* is often implied without the use of the preposition *azh*; e. g.,

Án ki khái chí kádhirá Whatever thing comes from God

Bahr-khanáni go hádkhirá That I will divide with my heart.

Har shákshá házar sháksh bítha On every branch a thousand branches sprang.

Har shákshá wathí gul bítha. On every branch its own flower.

Plural.

(6). *An.* The termination *án* is used for the nominative and accusative plural, but the singular forms are perhaps more frequently used. With numerals the singular is almost exclusively used.

ánrá. The plural dative in *ánrá* is also of rare occurrence, the singular being more frequently used.



áni. This is the most usual plural suffix, being always used for the genitive and ablative; e. g.,
pakhtáni khund, the vale of poplars.

(7). The suffix *e*.

e is used in the sense of an indefinite article; e. g., *mard* 'man'; *marde* 'a man.'

The indefinite base formed by the suffix *e* is used as a base of inflection, the case endings following the *e*. Thus from *mardo* we get *mardeá* and *mardeár*.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives are formed by the terminations *í*, *en*, *ena*, *agh*, *o*, and *egh* from nouns and adverbs; e. g.,

<i>í</i> .	<i>demí</i> , former	from	<i>dem</i>
	<i>phadhí</i> , hinder	"	<i>phadhá</i>
<i>en</i> , <i>ena</i> .	<i>marden</i> , manly	"	<i>mard</i>
	<i>nughraen</i> , } of silver	"	<i>nughra</i>
	<i>nughraena</i> , }		
<i>agh</i> .	<i>gandagh</i> , bad	"	<i>gand</i>
<i>o</i> .	<i>gwátho</i> , windy	"	<i>gwáth</i>
<i>egh</i> .	<i>daregh</i> , wooden	"	<i>dár</i>

2. Adjectives precede nouns and generally take the termination *en* when used with nouns, unless the original termination happens to be *en*; as,

nughraen áden, a silver mirror

but

gwáthoen halwar, windy talk.

The adjectives *jowain*, good, *kisain*, small, and *mazain*, great, form respectively before nouns *jowánen*, *kisánen*, and *mazanen*.

3. Comparison. The comparative degree is formed by the suffix *thar*, *thir*, or *tar*; e. g.,

<i>kisain</i>	comp.	<i>kisánthar</i> and <i>kasthar</i>
<i>burz</i>	"	<i>burzáthir</i>
<i>mazain</i>	"	<i>masthar</i>
<i>jowain</i>	"	<i>jowánthar</i>
<i>sak</i>	"	<i>saktbar</i> ,

the base being sometimes slightly modified. The word *bathir* (Pers. *bihtar*) is sometimes used with other adjectives to express comparison; as,

bathir gandagh, worse.

The word *geshtar* "more" corresponds to the Pers. *beshtar*, but the positive is wanting in Balochí.



"Than" in comparison is expressed by *azh*, whether the adjective is put in the comparative degree or not; e. g.,

Azh tho nekh en, he is better than thou.

There is no special superlative form. The comparative form may be used, or the adverbs *sakíá* "extremely", *hudhái* "divinely" may be employed to give emphasis to the adjective. The phrase *azh thewaghen* or *azh kullán* "of all", may also be used with the comparative to give a superlative sense; e. g.,

Azh thewaghen masthar, the greatest of all.

NUMERALS.

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS.

Yak }	One
Ya }	
Do	Two
Sai	Three
Chyár	Four
Phanch	Five
Shash	Six
Hapt	Seven
Hasht }	Eight
Hazhd }	
Nub	Nine
Dah	Ten
Yázhdah }	Eleven
Yázdah }	
Dwázhdah }	Twelve
Dwázdah }	
Senzdah	Thirteen
Chyárdah	Fourteen
Phánzdah	Fifteen
Shánzdah	Sixteen
Havdah	Seventeen
Hazhdah	Eighteen
Nozd	Nineteen
Gíst	Twenty
Gíst-u-yak	Twenty-one
Gíst-u-do	Twenty-two, and so on regularly
Sí	Thirty
Chhil	Forty



Phanjáh	Fifty
Sai-gíst	Sixty
Saigíst-u-dah	Seventy
Chyár-gíst	Eighty
Chyárgíst-u-dah	Ninety
Sadh	A hundred
Shazh-gíst	A hundred and twenty
Hapt-gíst	A hundred and forty
Hasht-gíst	A hundred and sixty
Nuh-gíst	A hundred and eighty
Dosadh	Two hundred
Hazár	A thousand
Hadhár }	
Lak	One hundred thousand
Khor	An indefinitely large number.

The form *ya* "one" is used with nouns ; *ya* is used by itself.

Counting from sixty upwards is usually done in multiples of twenty, intermediate numbers being reckoned on or back from the nearest multiple ; e. g.,

217 is *sai kham yázhdah-gíst*, *i. e.*, three less eleven-twenties.

223 is *yázhdah-gíst-o-sai*, *i. e.*, eleven-twenties and three.

2. ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Pheshí	First
Duhmí	Second
Saimí	Third
Chyárumí	Fourth
Phanchumí	Fifth
Shashumí	Sixth
Haptumí	Seventh
Hashtumí	Eighth
Nuhmí	Ninth
Dahmí	Tenth
Yázdámí	Eleventh
Dwázdámí	Twelfth
Senzdámí	Thirteenth
Chyárdámí	Fourteenth
Phánzdámí	Fifteenth
Shánzdámí	Sixteenth
Havdámí	Seventeenth
Hazhdámí	Eighteenth



Nozdami	Nineteenth
Gistumí	Twentieth
Síumi	Thirtieth
Chhilumí	Fortieth
Sadhumi	Hundredth
Hazárumí	Thousandth

Compound numbers are treated as single words in forming the ordinal; as,

Gíst-yakumí	Twenty-first
Gíst-phanchumí	Twenty-fifth

3. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$)	nem
one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$)	saiak
one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$)	páo, chyarak
one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$)	phanjak
three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$)	sai-páo
one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	yak nem or dedh
with one half more	sádhóán
e. g. four and a half ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	sádhóán chyár

With minuter fractions the word bahr is employed with the ordinal number, as Gistumí bahr, one-twentieth.

4. MULTIPLES.

a. Multiples of quantity, expressed in English by the word "fold."

dúra	double
yake sai	threefold
yake chyár	fourfold
yake phanch	fifefold

and so on as required.

b. Multiples of time expressed generally by the word bar corresponding to the similar use of "times" in English. Bar is put in the plural except in ya-bare "once", where it receives the indefinite suffixes. Thí-bare "another time" is similarly constructed :

ya-bare	once
do-barán	twice
sai-barán	thrice
chyár-barán	four times

and so on.



PRONOUNS.

I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

a. First person.

Singular.

Nom.		<i>man</i> , <i>mah</i>	I
Gen.		<i>maní</i> , <i>maín</i> <i>maígh</i>	my mine
Dat.	}	<i>manán</i>	me, to me
Acc.			
Instr.	}	<i>man</i>	I, from me
Abl.			
		<i>azh man</i> , <i>go man</i>	with me &c.

Plural.

Nom.		<i>má</i>	we
Gen.		<i>maín</i> <i>maígh</i>	our ours
Dat.	}	<i>már</i> , <i>mára</i>	us, to us
Acc.			
Instr.	}	<i>má</i>	we, us, &c.
Abl.			

The plural *má* is often used with a singular signification.

b. Second person.

Singular.

Nom.		<i>thau</i> , <i>tha</i>	thou
Gen.		<i>thái</i> <i>thaígh</i>	thy thine
Dat.	}	<i>thará</i>	thee, to thee
Acc.			
Instr.	}	<i>thau</i> , <i>tha</i>	thou, &c.
Abl.			

Plural.

Nom.		<i>shawá</i> , <i>shá</i>	you
Gen.		<i>shawái</i> , <i>shái</i> <i>shawáígh</i>	your yours
Dat.	}	<i>shawár</i> , <i>shár</i>	you
Acc.			
Instr.	}	<i>shawá</i> , <i>shá</i>	you
Abl.			
		&c.	

The singular and plural in the second personal pronoun are generally confined to their proper significations.



II.—THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns “this” and “that” take the place of the 3rd personal pronoun, which only exists independently in the form of the pronominal suffixes to be noticed hereafter.

1. Proximate demonstrative pronoun.

Singular.

Nom.	esh, e, í	this, he
Gen.	eshí, eshiyá	of this, his
Dat.	eshiyar	to this, to him
Acc.	eshiyá, eshiyar	this, him
Instr.	eshiyá	he
Abl.	'sh eshiyá, go eshiyá, &c.	from this, from him &c.

Plural.

Nom.	esh, eshán	these, they
Gen.	eshání	of these, their
Dat.	eshánrá	to these, to them
Acc.	eshán, eshánrá	these, them
Instr.	eshání	these, they
Abl.	'sh eshání &c.	from them &c.

An intensive form is used with the prefix ham, sometimes corrupted to haw, as hawe, hamesh, hameshiyá, hameshání &c., “this very one, by this one.”

2. Remote demonstrative pronoun.

Singular.

Nom.	án	that, he
Gen.	ánhí, ánhiyá	of that, his
Dat.	ánhiyar	to him, that
Acc.	ánhiyar, ánhiyá	that, him
Instr.	ánhiyá	that, he
Abl.	'sh ánhiyá &c.	from him &c.

Plural.

Nom.	ánhán, án	those, they
Gen.	ánbání	of those, their.
Dat.	ánbánrá	to those, them
Acc.	ánhán, ánbánrá	those, them
Instr.	ánbání	those, they
Abl.	'sh ánbání &c.	from them &c.

This pronoun has also an intensive form with the prefix ham or haw, meaning “that one”, “that very one”, as hawán, hawánhiyá &c.



The compound forms *imar* and *ánmar* (for *í-mard* and *án-mard*) are frequently used in the sense of personal pronouns and are applied even to animals and inanimate objects.

3. Pronominal suffixes.

These are frequently employed with the verb when the regular pronouns are not expressed. Those of the 3rd person, *í* "he" and *ish* "they" are most frequently employed, the distinction between the singular and plural forms not being carefully observed. (For examples, see under the verb.) The suffix *án* is also sometimes used in the 3rd person as *khuthaghántán* "they did." The 1st person has also a suffix *ún*, which is not so frequently used. With this suffix the verb takes a peculiar form, a euphonic *t* being inserted to strengthen the weak final nasal of the 1st person singular or plural, as *khushthaghántán* or *khushthaghúntán* "I or we killed."

III.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The word *ki* performs most of the duties of a relative pronoun, as in Persian, and often merely has the meaning of a relative particle, being indeclinable, so that the meaning is not complete without the use of other pronouns; e. g.,

E mard bameshen ki eshiyá biráthá má gipthaghún, this is the man whose brother we have taken.

The following relative phrases are used :

har khas ki	whoever	
har ki	}	whatever
har chí ki		
án ki	who, whoever, whatever	

e. g.,

har khas ki khákh, every one who comes

har ki thau gushe, whatever you say

an ki khái' chí kádhirá, whatsoever thing comes from God.

IV.—REFLECTIVES.

Wath, self.

Singular.

Nom.	<i>wath</i>	self
Gen.	<i>wathí</i>	own, one's own
Dat. }	<i>wathár</i>	self
Acc. }		

Plural.

Nom.	<i>wathán</i>	selves
Gen.	<i>wathání</i>	own
Dat. }	<i>wathánrá</i>	selves
Acc. }		



The words *jind* and *but* are also used in the sense of "self."

oneself, *wathí wath*

or *wathí jind*

e. g.,

Anmar wathí jindár khushtha, he killed himself.

Jind is especially used in referring to one's own private property, as the *Hindústání nij*; e. g.,

hawe mádhin maní jindeghen, this mare is my own property.

The phrase *pha-wathán* is used for among themselves, ourselves, yourselves.

V.—INTERROGATIVES.

Who, *khái*?

Sing. and Plur.

Nom.	<i>khái</i>	who?
Gen.	<i>kháigh</i>	whose?
Dat. Acc.	<i>kháiár</i>	whom?
	what?	<i>chih</i>
	which, what (qualifying a noun)	<i>kithán thán</i>
	how much	<i>chikhtar, chikar</i> (P. <i>chi qadr</i> ?)
	how many?	

VI.—CORRELATIVES.

so much	}	<i>ikhtar, ikar</i>
so many		(P. in <i>qadr</i> ?)
just so much		<i>hawikhtar</i> (P. <i>hamín qadr</i> ?)
that much		<i>ánkhtar</i>
just that much		<i>hawánkhtar</i>

VII.—INDEFINITE.

<i>khase</i>		any one, some one
<i>har-khas</i>		every one
<i>khas nen</i>		nobody
<i>hech</i>	}	any
<i>hechí</i>		
<i>'chí</i>		
<i>har chí</i>		everything
<i>'chíe</i>		something
<i>'chíe-'chíe</i>		a little
<i>hechí-na</i>	}	nothing
<i>'chí-na</i>		



1880.]

VERB.

25
SL

báz	many
kham	few
geshtar	more
kharde	some
yak-áptiyá	one another
thí	} other, another
phitkí	
thí khase	some one else
thí 'chie	something else
thí 'chí-na	nothing else
theghí	} all
thewaghen	
drust	} the whole
kull	
las	
kullán-phajyá	altogether
hardo	both

STRUCTURE OF THE VERB.

The simplest form or base of every verb is with one or two exceptions identical in form with the 2nd pers. sing. imperative. From this base are formed immediately, by the addition of certain terminations, the imperative, aorist, infinitive and present participle. The termination of the infinitive is *agh*. From the base so obtained two more tenses, the present and imperfect, are formed. The past participle is formed from the base in a manner which will be described hereafter, and other past participles are formed from it as a base.

(a). Forms derived immediately from the base.

The imperative, as observed above, generally is the simplest form of the base. Verbs beginning with vowels take the prefix *ba* or *bi*, and the verbs *waragh* "to eat" and *ravagh* "to go" also form their imperatives *bawar* and *baro*. Verbs beginning with vowels take also the prefix *bi* or *kh* in the aorist. These prefixes are not used either in the imperative or aorist when a negative is expressed, the negative particles *na*, *ni* and *ma* taking their place; e. g.,

riyár	bring
mayár	do not bring
bilán	I will let
nelán	I will not let
kháith	he will come
nayáith	he will not come

110.45



The prefix *kh* is most usually taken in the aorist, but the verb *ilagh* "to let" always takes *b*.

The aorist has both indefinite, present, future and subjunctive significations. The terminations are as follows :—

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>án</i>	<i>ún, om</i>
2. <i>e</i>	<i>eth, edh, e</i>
3. <i>th, íth, íth, í</i>	<i>ant</i>

The most usual termination of the 3rd person singular is *íth*, which often becomes simply *í*. The following take *th* :—

Infinitive	3rd pers. sing. aorist.
<i>khanagh</i> , to do	<i>khanth</i>
<i>janagh</i> , to strike	<i>janth</i> or <i>jath</i>
<i>giragh</i> , to take	<i>gíth</i>
<i>baragh</i> , to take away	<i>bárth</i>
<i>waragh</i> , to eat	<i>wárth</i>

In *giragh*, *gír* is the radical form of the verb. In *baragh* and *waragh* the radical vowel is lengthened. The following take *th* :—

<i>bíagh</i> to be	<i>bíth, bí</i>
<i>ravagh</i> to go	<i>roth, ro</i>
<i>deagh</i> to give	<i>dáth, dá</i>
<i>siagh</i> to swell	<i>síth</i>

The present participle used of a continued or repeated action is formed from the base by the termination *ána*; e. g.,

Infinitive	Present Participle.
<i>bíagh</i>	<i>bíána</i>
<i>khanagh</i>	<i>khanána</i>

The infinitive in *agh* is a noun and can be inflected. The inflected form has a gerundial signification; e. g.,

khanagh, to do, doing.

khanaghá khapta-í, he began to do (lit. he fell a-doing).

The present and imperfect are formed from the infinitive by the following terminations :

PRESENT.	
Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>án</i>	<i>áun, áom</i>
2. <i>e</i>	<i>e, eth</i>
3. <i>en</i>	<i>ant, an, en</i>
IMPERFECT.	
1. <i>athán</i>	<i>athún</i>
2. <i>athe</i>	<i>athe</i>
3. <i>ath, eth</i>	<i>athant</i>



The past participle is formed by the addition of the suffix *tha* or *t̃ha* to the base which is liable to modifications to be noted below. For purposes of composition the past base ends in *gh*. (See sounds, *gh*.) From the base so formed the perfect and pluperfect are formed by the following terminations :

PERFECT.

1. <i>án</i>	<i>ún, om</i>
2. <i>e</i>	<i>e, eth</i>
3. —	<i>ant</i>

PLUPERFECT.

1. <i>athán</i>	<i>athún</i>
2. <i>athe</i>	<i>athe</i>
3. <i>ath, á</i>	<i>athant</i>

The 3rd pers. singular of the perfect is the simple form of the past participle without the *gh*. In transitive verbs with an object and agent, this form expresses the perfect throughout, the agent being in the inflected or instrumental form, while the object is uninflected; *e. g.*,

mardumá naghan wártha, the man ate bread,
where *mardumá* is the inflected form of *mardum*. But—
mardum naghanár wárth, the man will eat bread.

Here *mardum* is uninflected and *naghan* receives the objective inflection.

The terminations of the present are nearly identical with those of the perfect, and those of the imperfect, with the pluperfect. Both seem to be formed by the addition of the present and past forms of the defective verb *to be* to the infinitive base and the past base respectively. The present with the infinitive base forms the present, with the past base the perfect. Similarly the past forms the imperfect and pluperfect. These forms are as follows :

PRESENT.

Sing.		Plur.	
I am	<i>án</i>	we are	<i>ún</i>
thou art	<i>e</i>	you are	<i>e</i>
he is	<i>en</i>	they are	<i>ant</i>

PAST.

I was	<i>athán</i>	we were	<i>athún</i>
thou wast	<i>athe</i>	you were	<i>athe</i>
he was	<i>ath</i>	they were	<i>athant</i>

The plural forms *ún, e, athún, athe*, when used with a pronoun immediately preceding, take the prefix *kh*; *e. g.*,

<i>má khún</i>	we are
<i>má khatún</i>	we were

But this prefix is never used when a noun or adjective immediately precedes.



From the simple past participle which has both an active and passive signification are formed two other participles; *viz.*, (1) the active past participle, used of a completed action and only found before a verb in a past tense. This is formed by changing the termination *tha*, *tha* into *tho*. (2) The present participle used of a continued but not repeated action. This is formed by changing *tha* or *tha* in *thiyá*, *thiyá* or sometimes *thíghá*, *thíghá*.

The use of the four participles may be shown as follows :

Past	{	dáragh, to hold.	
		dáshtha, held.	
		dáshthp, having held.	
Present	{	dáshthiyá	} holding, continuing to hold.
		or	
		dáshthíghá,	
		darána, holding (with intervals), keeping on taking hold.	

FORMATION OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

The termination is either *tha* or *tho* which is added to the base. *Tha* is the more usual. It is taken by all verbs whose bases end in a vowel. Verbs ending in mutes take *tha* as a rule, with a short vowel inserted after the characteristic; *e. g.*, *bashkagh* "to give," P. P. *bashkatha*. When a verb corresponds with a Persian verb in *ídan*, a short *i* is sometimes inserted; *e. g.*,

rasagh, to arrive P. P. *rasitha* (P. *rasídan*).

thursagh, to fear P. P. *thursitha* (P. *tursídan*).

When *tha* is used it is always attached to the base without an intervening vowel. This leads frequently to the modification of the characteristic of the base, the changes corresponding closely with those which take place in Persian. In some verbs the vowel of the base is also changed, and others are wholly irregular. Verbs whose characteristic is *n* (a class which includes all causals) take the termination *tha* without any modification of the base.

The most usual changes of characteristic letters are *sh* and *zh* to *k*, *f* to *p*, *d* to *s* and *z* to *s*. Many verbs in *sh* and *s*, take the termination without modifying the characteristic.

The following list gives the past participles of all the irregular verbs, also most of those which form their past participle by taking *tha* without modification of the base. The verbs beginning with vowels which take the prefixes *b*, *bi* and *kh* in the imperative and aorist are also given.

Infinitive		Past Participle
áragh	to bring	ártha
ásagh	to rise	ástha
ashkhanagh	to hear	ashkhuttha
ágh	to come	ák/tha, átká

Infinitive.		Past Participle.
aksagh	to sleep	akastha
ilagh	to let	ishtba
oshtagh	to stand	oshtáttha
oshtalainagh (causal of oshtagh)		oshtalaintha.
(The above take the prefixes b, bi, and kh.)		
básagh	to low	bástha
bágh	to be killed	báittha
baragh	to take away	burtha
bresagh	to spin	breatha
bushkagh	to discharge (a gun)	bu ^h khtha
bozhagh	to open	bo ^h khtha
bandagh	to shut, tie	bastha
biagh	to be	bíttha
phadeagh	to run	phadáttha
phrushagh	to burst	phrushtha
phashagh	to cook	phakká
thusagh	to faint	thustha
thosagh	to extinguish	thostha
thashagh	to run, gallop	tha ^h khtha
tháshagh	to gallop (a horse)	thá ^h khtha
jágh	to chew	jáittha
janagh	to strike	jattha
chinagh	to pick up	chittha
dinagh	to tear	dirtha
doshagh	to milk	dushtha
doshagh	to sew	do ^h khtha
dogh	to fetch water	dotha
deagh	to give	dáttha
ravagh	to go	shuttha, shudtha, raptha
rudhagh	to grow	rustha
radhagh	to tear up	rastha
runagh	to reap	rutha, runtha
resinagh	to pursue	resintha
rishagh	to scatter, pour	ri ^h khtha
zágh	to bring forth	záttha
zánagh	to know	zántha
zinagh	to snatch	zíttha, zitha
zíragh	to raise	zurtha
sushagh	to burn, be burnt	suk ^h khtha
soshagh	to burn (tr.)	so ^h khtha
sindagh	to break	sistha

Infinitive.		Past Participle.
<i>siagh</i>	to swell	<i>sítha</i>
<i>shudhagh</i>	to hunger	<i>shustha</i>
<i>shodhagh</i>	to wash	<i>shustha</i>
<i>shastagh</i>	to send	<i>shastátha</i>
<i>shamúshagh</i>	to forget	<i>shamushta</i>
<i>shawashkagh</i>	to sell	<i>shawakhtha</i>
<i>hashagh</i>	to pull, turn out	<i>hashtha</i>
<i>khishagh</i>	to cultivate	<i>khishtha</i>
<i>khushagh</i>	to kill	<i>khushtha</i>
<i>khafagh</i>	to fall	<i>khaptha</i>
<i>khanagh</i>	to do	<i>khuttha</i>
<i>kizagh</i>	to allow	<i>kishtha</i>
<i>gágh</i>	to copulate	<i>gátha</i>
<i>grádhagh</i>	to boil	<i>grásthá</i>
<i>gardagh</i>	to return	<i>gartha</i>
<i>giragh</i>	to take	<i>giptha</i>
<i>giregh</i>	to weep	<i>girentha</i>
<i>guzagh</i>	to pass	<i>gwastha</i>
<i>gushagh</i>	to speak	<i>gwashtha</i>
<i>galágh</i>	to praise	<i>galáitha</i>
<i>gindagh</i>	to see	<i>dítha</i>
<i>gwáfagh</i>	to summon	<i>gwáptha</i>
<i>gwaragh</i>	to rain	<i>gwartha</i>
<i>gwafagh</i>	to weave	<i>gwaptha</i>
<i>gezhagh</i>	to bear abortion	<i>gikltha</i>
<i>gíeshagh</i>	to pay, pick out	<i>gíeshtha</i>
<i>láinagh</i>	to touch	<i>laitha</i>
<i>laghushagh</i>	to slip	<i>laghushtha</i>
<i>lawáshagh</i>	to drink	<i>lawáshtha</i>
<i>madhagh</i>	to freeze	<i>mastha</i>
<i>miragh</i>	to die	<i>murtha</i>
<i>miragh</i>	to fight	<i>miratha</i>
<i>mizhagh</i>	} to urine	<i>mishtha</i>
<i>mezagh</i>		
<i>mishagh</i>	to suck	<i>mishtha</i>
<i>mushagh</i>	to rub	<i>mushtha</i>
<i>nigoshagh</i>	to listen	<i>nigoshtha</i>
<i>nindagh</i>	to sit	<i>nishtha</i>
<i>nyádhagh</i>	to post	<i>nyástha</i>
<i>wánagh</i>	to read	<i>wántha</i>
<i>wapsagh</i>	to sleep	<i>waptha</i>



1880.]

VERB.

Infinitive.		Past Participle.
waragh	to eat	wártha
hushagh	to dry	hushtha

Causals. The causal is commonly formed by adding the suffix *ain* to the root ; e. g.,

tharagh, to return.

tharainagh, to cause to return, *i. e.*, to give back.

Oshtagh "to stand," and nindagh "to sit," form their causals thus :—

oshtagh—oshtalainagh.

nindagh—nishtainagh (to lay, spread out.)

Some of the verbs given in the above list are causals, the intransitive verb becoming transitive by a change in the radical vowel resembling the Sanskrit *guna* or *vridhi*, see—

sushagh, soshagh ; thashagh, tháshagh : ~~thasagh, thosagh.~~

Compound Verbs. Verbs are compounded with prepositions, with nouns and with other verbs. The most common of those compounded with prepositions will be found under the words *اِبر* *er* "down," *مِن* *mán* "in ;" *دَر* *dar* "out ;" and *گَوْن* *gon* "with" in the vocabulary. In verbs which take the prefixes *bi*, *b*, and *kh* these are inserted after the prepositions, as are also the negative particles *na* and *ma* ; e. g.,

phajyá together. Araggh to bring.

phajyá áraggh, to recognize.

phajyá kháarith, he will recognize.

phajyá nayártha, he did not recognize.

Compound phrases of a noun and a verb are common. The verb, *khanagh* "to do," *deagh* "to give," *janagh* "to strike," and *giragh* "to take" are most commonly used in this way ; e. g.,

sar giragh, to set out

dem deagh, to send

One verb frequently qualifies another, the two verbs being used in the same tense and person throughout. The active past participle is never used unless followed by another past tense ; e. g.,

ilagh deagh, to let go

bilán deán, I will let go

ishtho dátha, he let go

tharagh ágh, to come back

tharán khán, I will come back

tharítho ákhthaghathán, I had come back



The particles i and ish. These particles are appended to verbs and take the place of the pronouns of the 3rd person when not expressed before the verb. The singular form is *í* and the plural *ish*, but in practice they are used almost indiscriminately. They express (1) the agent of the verb in the 3rd person; (2) the object of an action, or the instrument by which it was performed; e. g.,

- (1) *khutha*, did or done

án khutha }
or } he did
khutha-í, }

ravaghatant-í, they were going

jatha-ish, they struck

hechi nestath-í, there was none of it (lit. anything it was not).

- (2) *wath gindith-í*, he will see himself

man kharán-í, I will bring it

harkhas phajyá-kháritth-í, every one recognizes him.

Verbal Noun. From most verbs a verbal noun of agency can be formed by the suffix *okh* being added to the base; e. g.,

giragh, to take; *girokh*, taker, creditor

khushagh, to kill; *khushokh*, murderer.

ADVERBS.

A great part of the Balochí adverbs are more properly adverbial phrases, only a few being original adverbs. Many are nouns in oblique cases, others phrases of several words.

(1.)—ADVERBS OF TIME.

now	ní, nín
then	<i>hadhen</i> , <i>án-vakhtá</i>
when?	<i>khadhen</i>
to-day	<i>maroshí</i> , <i>mar'shí</i>
yesterday	<i>zí</i>
the day before yesterday	<i>phairí</i>
three days ago	<i>phisphairí</i>
last night	<i>doshí</i>
night before last	<i>pharandoshí</i>
to-morrow	<i>báughá</i> , <i>báughavá</i>
the day after to-morrow	<i>thí báughá</i> , <i>phitthí-roshe</i>
in the evening	<i>begahá</i>



1880.]

ADVERBS.

33

to-morrow evening	bángthá-begahá, nawáshí-begahá
now-a-days	nínava k htá, maroshí-nawáshí
formerly	olá
first, before	pheshá
afterwards	phadhá
hitherto	shedh-pheshá
henceforward	shedh-phadhá, shedh-demá
yet, till now, hitherto	dáín, dání, dánkoh, daníkará
always, perpetually	harro
now and then	} damdame, dame dame
at one time and another	
once	yabare
at once	yabará
again	agh, aghdí, aghathán
then, again	guḍá
another time	thíbare
at last	áhirá
early	phagen
at daybreak	rosh-tiká

(2).—ADVERBS OF PLACE.

a. Rest in a place.

here	edh, edhá, hamedh, hamedhá
there	odh, odhá, hamodh, hamodhá
before, in front of	demá
behind	phadhá, díma, pha-díma
near	nazí, nazíkh
far	dír
out	darrá
outside	darrá
above	kharghá, burzá
below	jahlá, sher, buná
down	er
on, ahead	sará
where ?	bakhú ?
on this side	inbará, shinbará
beyond, on that side	ánbará, shánbará
everywhere	harhandá
nowhere	thíhandá
elsewhere	hizhgarnen
anywhere	hizhgar.
in the middle	nyámá

b. Direction to or from.

hither	phedh, phedhá, ingo, ingwar
thither	phodh, phodhá, ángo, ángwar, phawángo
hence	shedh, shedhá, shamedhá, shingo
thence	shodh, shodhá, shamodhá, shángo
whither ?	thángo ?
whence ?	ashkho ?
in this direction	in-phalawá
in that direction	an-phalawá
from this direction	'shín phalawá
from that direction	'shán-phalawá
in every direction	har-phalawá
in what direction ?	thán-phalawá ?
onwards, upwards	sará
downwards	erá, sherí -pahnádhá
from above downwards	sará-erá
inwards	andará
outwards	darrá

(3).—ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

much, many	báz
few, little, less	kham
a little	chíklo
very little	khamro
more	geshtar
enough	gwas, bas
a great deal, any amount	khor

(4).—ADVERBS OF MANNER, &c.

From most adjectives an adverb of quality or manner may be formed by the suffix *iyá*, the adjective being sometimes slightly modified ; e. g.,

gandagh, bad	gandaghiyá, badly
jowain, good	jowániyá, well

Other adverbs of manner are :

very	sakíá, sakíghá
together	phajíá
quickly	zíthen



perhaps	nawán, kaizán
why?	pharche
altogether, certainly, doubtless	mundo, be-shak
thus	hanchho, hachho
how?	chachho? chon?
in this way	e-ranga, e-r'gá
in that way	ánrangá, ár'gá
every way	harrangá
in what way?	thánrangá
never	hechi-na, 'chína, mundo na

PREPOSITIONS.

There are few prepositions, properly speaking, in Balochí, as most of the particles so used follow the noun and would be more correctly called postpositions.

The following are prepositions proper and precede the noun which is governed in the oblique form (ablative or locative).

go	with, together with, in company with
gwar	with, near, in possession of
pha	on, for, among
man, mán	in, into
dan	into, to, up to
azh, ash, shi	from, than
avr	on, into

From the above, some prepositional phrases are formed, of which the first member precedes, and the last follows the governed noun.

go—gon	in company with
go—phajyá	together
azh—siwá	except
azh—darrá	without
pha—randá	on the track of
azh—phalawá	away, from
azh—phadhá	behind

The postpositions do not put the noun governed in an oblique tense in the singular. The force is often that of the genitive, which has no distinct form in the singular, but as might be expected the genitive plural is often used. Pronouns also take the genitive in the singular.

CONJUNCTIONS.

[Extra No.

on	sará
on, upon	chakhá
towards	nemghá, neghá, phalawá
on account of	sángá
along with	phajya
in	nyámá, nyánwán
out of	darrá
near	khund, gwará
before, in front of	demá
behind, after	phadhá
before (in time)	pheshá
over	sará, kharghá
under	buná
beyond	'shámbará
on this side of	'shinbara
for, on account of	phar
in the presence of	rúbarú
in, in the middle of	láfá
like	daulá, wájh

Examples.

khoh buná	under the hill
khoháni sará	on the hills
go wathí sardará	with his own chief
drogh pha ímáná khátáen	falsehood is a blot upon honour
dast jant avr barziyá	she puts her hand into the bag
eshiyá phadhá	after this
thái sángá	on your account
bozhí láfá	in the boat

CONJUNCTIONS.

also, too	dí
both, and	dí, dí
and, then	gudá
and (copulative between nouns)	o
when	vakhtá-ki
whenever	án-vakhtá-ki, har-vakhtá-ki, har-velá-ki
wherever	har-handá-ki, handá-ki



1880.]

INTERJECTIONS.

37

whithersoever	har-phalawá-ki
if	ki
that	ki
but	lekin (rare)
or	ki, hai
either, or	hai, hai
neither, nor	na, na
not	na
„ (with imperatives)	ma
else, otherwise	na
lest	cho-ma-ví-ki
because, in order that	hawé-sangá-ki
although	agharchi (rare)
until	dáin ki
as, like as	chon-ki, chachhon-ki

INTERJECTIONS.

yes	hau !
yes, certainly	bale !
no	na, inná
see there	gind
behold	marvehí
yes, sir	wázhá !
my lord	wázhá maní, sáin !
welcome !	biyá durr sh'ákhte, biyáthai
all's well	mahairá
well done	wáh
bismi'lláh	in God's name
salám alaik, alaik salám	greetings between Musalmáns
phrr	fie !
O	halloa.



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. Ar.	...	Arabic.	Poet.	...	Poetical.
P.	...	Persian.	Adj.	...	Adjective.
Panj.	...	Panjabí.	Adv.	...	Adverb.
P.P.	...	Past Participle.	Prep.	...	Preposition.
S.	...	Substantive.	Br.	...	Brahoi.
Si.	...	Sindhí	M.	...	Masculine.
Skr.	...	Sanskrit.	F.	...	Feminine.
V.	...	Verb.	Cf.	...	Compare.
			H.	...	Hindí.

Note.—The Arabic letters ع ظ ط ض ص ح are not used in this vocabulary, having no distinct pronunciation. They are represented by ك ت ز س ة and ا when they occur in borrowed words.

VOCABULARY.



11

(Words beginning with vowels.)

- آب Ab, P. (metaphorically) honour, dignity. Not used in the meaning water. (Ab er-kanagh) to disgrace.
- ابا Abbá, A. Br. father, papa. (Used by children.)
- آبا Ubbá, Si. north.
- آبتار Abtar, hyæna, (P. kaftár.)
- آبریشم Abresham, P. silk.
- آبناخ Abnákh, P. honourable, worthy.
- آبهار Ubhár, Si. raising. (Poet. in the phrase 'uchál-ubhár' lowering and raising.)
- آپتیا Aptiyá. Only in the phrase 'yak áptiyá,' among themselves.
- آپورس Apúrs, (P. ávran, árus) the Juniper tree. (*Juniperus excelsa*.)
- آپهان Aphán, a leather bag for flour.
- آپهرغ Aphiragh, p.p. áphirta, (Si. áphirjñu) to swell.
- آث Ath, was. 3rd pers. singular of past indef. of the verb to be. The complete tense is athán, atheí, ath, athún, atheí, athant or athan.
- آچال Uchál. S. See Ubhár.
- آچا Achá, (Si. achho) clean.
- آجام Ájám, (P. anjám) settlement, arrangement.
- آجب Ajab, (A. عجب) wonderful. Ajab-rang, beautiful, purple-coloured.
- آخرا Akhirá, A. utterly, extremely.



- ادب Adab, A. good manners.
 أدت Adit, }
 آدنوار Aditwār, } Si. Panj, Sunday.
 ادغ Adagh, v., to pitch a tent, encamp.
 آدين Aden, }
 آزينه Azina, } a mirror.
 آد Ad, Si. a masonry watercourse.
 آد ديئغ Ad-deagh, v., to lean.
 آدآ Adđá, Si. Br. brother (familiarly).
 آدرغ Udragh, (Si uđirnu,) to fly.
 آدوهي Udohí, Si. a white ant.
 آدي Adđí, S. Br. sister (familiarly).
 آرام Áram, P. rest.
 آرته Árth (P. árad) flour.
 آرد Urd, an army. (P. urdú.)
 ارزان Arzán, adj. P. cheap.
 ارسي Ársí, adj. Si. idle.
 آرغ Áragh, p.p. ártha; imp. bi-ár; fut. khárán. (P. ávardan, bi-ár) to bring. Kára áragh, to use. Phajyá áragh, to recognize. Gír-áragh, to remember.
 ارمان Armán, pity. P.
 آروخ Árokh, bringer. Verbal noun from áragh.
 آرينخ Aríkh, gums.
 آزاب ديئغ Azáb-deagh, A. Bi. to offend.
 آزاد Azád, free. P.
 آزبوخت Izbocht, the ajwain seed.
 ازمان Azmán, }
 ازمان Azhmán, } the sky. (P. ásmán.)
 آزماینغ Ázmáinagh, to examine. P.
 آزموتا Ázmútá, examination.
 آژ Azh, from. (P. az. Pázand ezh.)
 آژگژ Azhgizh, flint and steel. (Cf. P. azkhash.)
 ازمان Azhmán. See Azmán.



ایزورک izhwark, }
 ایزرک izhrak, } (Br. shark.) *Rhazya stricta*.
 ایزگ izhg, }

آس ás, fire. (P. átish).

آس روخ ás-rokh, a platform erected where funeral ceremonies have been performed.

آس كهوه ás-khoh, flint (lit. firestone).

آسان ásán, easy. P.

اسب asp, horse. (The generic term.) P.

آسپست usput, lucerne grass.

آسپهك isphulk, the spleen. Br.

استا	astá,	} was. }	Parts of the defective verb to be, to exist.
استث	astath,		
استین	asten,	} is, are. }	(P. hastan. Sk. As.)
استنت	astant,		

آستار astár, star. (P. sitára.)

آستقرغ istaragh, razor.

آستغ ástagh, slowly. (P. áhista.)

آستور istúr, coarse, thick.

آستین ástín, sleeve. P.

آستین istín, a light cloud, cirrus.

آسر asr (ا. ثور), impression.

آسر asur, dawn, morning twilight. Sí.

آسر ásúr (ا. صر), mercy.

آسرار isrár, mystery, secret. A.

آسروخ ásrokh, the third day of mourning. A platform erected to commemorate it.

آسغ ásagh, p.p. ástha, fut. khásán, imp. biás, to rise. Ásán, rising. Rosh-ásán, sunrise.

آسك ásk, a deer (f.) (P. áhú.)

آسك مهسك ásk-mahisk, a kind of fly.

آسل asul (ا. اصل), original.

آسلا asulá, from the first. Asulá gannoKh, a born idiot.

آسن ásin, iron. (Cf. P. áhan.)

- اشا ashá, a. eight o'clock in the evening.
 اش ash, from. (P. az)
 اش كوه ash-koh, whence?
 اش مودا ash-modhá (for azh hamodhá), thence.
 اش ميدا ashmedhá (for azh hamedhá), hence.
 اشناوي ashtáfí, s. quickness. (P. shitábí.)
 اشكنغ ashkanagh, p.p. ashkutha, imp. bi ashkun, to hear,
 listen. Compounded of ash-knanagh. (Ash = Skr.
 asru.)
 اشتهر ishtha, p.p. of ilagh. q. v.
 اشتغ ushtagh. See اوشتهغ oshtagh.
 اغh, adv. conj. again, then.
 آغh, p.p. ákhtha, imp. biyá, fut. kbán, (P. ámadan, biyá),
 to come.
 phedh ághen, } is coming.
 mana-ághen, }
 er-ágh, to come down.
 dar-ágh, come out.
 mán-ágh, be applied, suit, hit.
 Phádth-ágh, rise.
 dast-ágh, get, come to hand.
 kárá-ágh, be of use.
 آغاهي ághábí, warning. (P. ágáh.)
 اغدي aghdí, again. Also اغh. q. v.
 اغر aghar, if. (P. agar.)
 اعرجه agharchi, although (rare).
 اغل aghl (a. عقل), intellect.
 اغما aghmá, effort, endeavour.
 آف af, water. (P. áb, Z. áfs.)
 آف آرخ af-áro kh, } water-bearer.
 آفي áfi, }
 آف بيئغ af-bíagh, to melt, thaw.
 آف داري af dári, irrigation.
 آف ديئغ af-deagh, to irrigate.



آف شیف *áf-shef*, slope, watershed.

آف لغر *áf-laghar*, rapid, waterfall.

آف مرغ *áf-murgh*, waterfowl.

آف درك *áf-drik*, a kind of grass. (Panj. manihár.)

آفسن *áfsin*, pregnant. (Cf. P. ábista.)

آفشك *áfshik*, s. soup. (Cf. P. áb-zah.)

آفكن *áfkin*, box for holding collyrium.

آفيم *áfim*, opium. (A. afyún.)

اكتار *iktar*,

اكر *ikar*, } so much, thus much. (? P. Īn kadr.)

اكس *akas*, envy.

اكسغ *aksagh*, p.p. akastha, fut. kaksí, imp. biakas, to sleep.

اكسرا *aksará*, generally.

اكل *akul* (a. عقل), intellect, wits.

آكهان *ákhán*, proverb, anecdote. Si.

آكهر *ákhār*, buttermilk. Si.

آكهرو *ákhero*, nest. Si.

آكيا *ukaiyá*, in that way, of that sort.

الايلا *akila* (a. عقيله), celebrated.

اگ *ag*, rate of sale.

الاج *iláj*, cure. (A. علاج)

الاهده *aláhida*, separate. (A. عليحدة)

آلسي *álsí*, idle. Si.

الغ *ilagh*, p.p. ishtha, fut. kilí, imp. bil. (P. hishtan, hil),
to leave, abandon. *ilagh-deagh*, p.p. ishtho-dáltha, to
let go.

الكه *ulkah*, the world, the universe.

امب *amb*, mango. P.

امبازي *ambázi*, embrace. (P. ham, bázú.)

امبر *ambur*, forceps. P.

امبراه *ambráh*, servant, companion. (? P. bamráh.)

امبل *ambal*, mistress, lover; companion.

آمدن *ámdan*, income. (P. ámdan, to come.)



- امرأ imar, he, this man, this. For *in mard*.
 عمر umar, age. (Ar. عمر).
 أَمْرُ ámur, slowly.
 امسرو amsaro, equal in age or otherwise.
 امل amul, mistress (see ambal).
 امسود amsoðh, grief. (Cf. P. afsos).
 اَمْنَام annám, namesake. (P. hamnám.)
 امير amír, chief.
 آن an, dem. pro. that, he.
 آنهی anhí. } Genitive of *án*.
 آنهیآ anhiyá. }
 آنهیآر anhiyár. Objective and dative of *án*.
 آنبار anbar, } beyond, on that side.
 آنبارآ anbará, }
 اینبار inbará, on this side.
 آنجیر anjír, s. fig ; khohí anjír, wild fig. P. see *kinjir*.
 اندرا andará, adv. inside.
 آندیمá ándemá, adv. thither, that side.
 ایندیمá indemá, adv. hither, this side.
 انصاف insáf, s. justice. (A. انصاف.)
 آنزی anzí, s. a tear. P.
 آنکتار ánktar, } so much, as much as that. (? P. ánqadr.)
 آنکر ánkar, }
 انگارا ángará, Tuesday. Si.
 انگانی angane, innumerable. Si.
 آنگو ángo, thither, in that direction.
 اینگو ingo, hither, in this direction.
 انماچه annácha, an ammunition pouch. See *hambácha*.
 آنمر ánmar, he, that man, that. (For *án mard*.)
 آنو ánú, egg. Si.
 آنهالا unhála, hot weather. Si.
 انیشاغ aníshagh, s. (P. anúsha), forehead ; fate, fortune.
 آوار áwár, spoil, plunder.



- آوار áwár, mixed. P. Áwár biagh, to mix with, join.
 آواز áwáz, voice. P.
 ارباسي obásí, yawn.
 اوبهار obhar, east. Si.
 اوتك otak, s. a halt ; otak khanagh, to halt, encamp.
 اوتھر othar, s. a dust-storm.
 اوتغ otigh, s. } a tank.
 اوتي otí, s. }
 اوجاگو ojággho, awake. Si.
 اوجري ojrí, stomach. Si. Paj. See saghindán.
 آوداري ávdári, s. irrigation.
 اور avr, on, upon, into. (Pázand, awar, on, over.)
 اوذا odhá, adv. there.
 اوزار auzár, tool.
 اوري iwazí, revenge, substitute. (A. عوضي)
 اوززا awarzá, pleasing, agreeable.
 اوشغ oshtagh, v. p.p. oshtáttha : imp. bosht, to stand, stay. (P. istádan.)
 اوشتاينغ oshtalainagh. Causal of oshtagh, to post, set up.
 اوغال ogál, chewing the cud. (Si. Ogár.)
 اولá olá, adv. formerly. (From A. اول.)
 اولاك olak, beasts of burden. (? Turkish wulágh.)
 اولهه olah, west. Si.
 اولي olí, adj. former.
 اوندو ondo, overturned. Si. Ondo khanagh, to upset.
 آوهسان كهتا auhsán-khatá, a puzzle.
 اوهي ohí, } flame.
 اوھیل ohíl, }
 اوير aver, late. Si.
 آه áh, in, ah ! alas !
 اھار ahár, the hot weather, the month Ásárh (Si. Panj. Ahar).
 اھسان ahsán, mankind. (A. ahsán.)
 آھنجھجھ áhanjagh, a sash, kamarband. P.



- ای e or í, prep. this.
- ایرگا er'gá, } in this way.
ایرنگا erangá, }
- ایذ edh, } adv. here. (Cf. Zend. aétadha.)
ایذا edhá, }
- ایر er, adv. down, below. شیر sh'er, from below. (Cf. P. zer, below.)
- ایرغ er-ágh, to come down.
- ایربرغ er-baragh, to swallow.
- ایرجاغ er-janagh, to cast down, abase.
- ایرشفغ er-shafagh, to go down, set (of the sun). p.p. er-shuzha.
- ایرغ er-ravagh, to go down.
- ایرشف er-shaf, s. going down. Rosh-er-shaf, sunset.
- ایرکھفغ er-khafagh, v. to descend, alight.
- ایرکھنغ er-khanagh, v. to lay down, place.
- ایرگوات er-gwáth, the lee-side; er-gwáthá, to lee-ward.
- ایرنذدغ er-nindagh, v. to sit down.
- ایش esh, this. (Cf. Zend. aesha.)
- ایمان ímán, honour.
- این ín, pron. this.
- ایو aiv, spot, bolt. (A. عیب.)
- ایوکھا ewakhá, alone. (Panj. hekwa.)

ب B.

- بادشاه bádsháh, king. P.
- بار bár, s. burden, load. P.
bár-bandagh, to load.
bár-er-khanagh, to unload.
- بارغ báragh, adj. fine, thin, lean. (P. bárík.)
- بارو báro, } turn. Si.
بارے báre, }
- بارته bárth, 3rd pers. sing. fut. of baragh.

- باز báz, many, much.
 bázen wájhá, of many sorts.
 bazen barán, often.
 bázen rangá, many coloured.
- بازار bázár, bazaar. P.
 بازو bázú, limb. P.
 بازیگر bázígar, juggler.
 باسغ básagh, v. to low (of cattle).
 باغ bágħ, s. a garden. P.
 باغ bágħ, v. p.p. báitha بائثه, to be killed.
 باغار bágħár, s. a lizard.
 باقی báqí, adj. remaining. A.
 بال bál, s. flight.
 bál-giragh, to fly, take flight.
 bál-deagh, to let fly.
 بالان báládh, figure, shape, form.
 بالادیا báládhíyá, adv. from below, upwards.
 باغ bálagh, of age. A.
 بادی bándí, s. a hostage.
 بانگ báng, a voice, sound; cock-crow. P.
 بانگا bángá, } s. the morning. Bángawá, in the morning
 بانگو bángo, } to-morrow. Thí-bánga, the day after to-morrow.
 بانگوھنا bángohíná, in the early morning.
 باندن bándan, a rough table.
 باؤت báut, refugee.
 باؤتی báutí, shelter, refuge.
 باھر báhir, s. a herd of donkeys.
 باھرو báhrav, s. male calves.
 بھپا baphá, scurf. Si. bapho.
 بت but, self, oneself. (Si. butu, the body).
 بتار bitár, the two stars (forming the tail of *Ursa major*).
 بتھر bathir, better, very good. (P. bihtar).
 بٹھلو bathlo, wooden mortar.
 بٹیرہ baterá, quail. Si.

- بیج bij, seed. Panj.
 بچہ bachh, son. P.
 بخت bakht, fortune. P.
 بخت والا bakhtwálá, fortunate, generous, (used in addressing superiors).
 بختہ bukhta, p.p. of bushkagh. q. v.
 بختمل bakhmál, velvet. (P. makhmál.)
 بد bad, bad (only in Persian compounds).
 بدخو bad-khú, ill-natured.
 بددوا bad-duá, curse.
 بدشکل bad-shakl, ugly,
 بدرگا badragá, an escort.
 بدی badí, enmity. P.
 بدغ budagh, v. p.p. بدثه budatha, to drown, be flooded.
 (Si. budāṇu.)
 بد badh, s. enemy. Generally in the plural بدان badhán.
 بذل badhal, s. a debt.
 بر bar, a time, a season. P.
 ya-bare, once.
 thí-bare, again. Bázen-barán, often.
 بر bar, s. fruit.
 بر bar, s. a desert. A.
 براث biráth, s. brother. Birá maní, my brother !
 براخ barákh, coarse grass found in the lower Sulaiman Hills.
 براذر barádhār, s. brother (poet). P.
 براذری barádhārí, s. brotherhood.
 برازاخت birázákht, s. a nephew, (brother's son). P. birádarzáda.
 براوار baráwar, adj. equal.
 بردست bardast, s. shoulder-blade (used in augury).
 برز burz, }
 برزا burzá, } adj. high. upper, lofty. P.
 برزغ burzagh, }
 برزاتهر burzáthir, adj. very lofty, higher or highest. Comp. of burz.



برزي barzí, s. a bag.

برغ baragh, v. p.p. burtha برته, to carry away, bear off, remove.

P. burdan.

Er-baragh, to swallow.

Dar-beragh, to defend, save.

برغ buragh, v. p.p. buritha برته, to cut. *P. buridan.*

برقه burqa, s. a veil. *A.*

برنج birinj, s. husked rice. *P.*

برو baro, } 2nd pers. sing. and plural Imperative of ravagh,
بروئث baroeth, } go, go ye. *P. burú. Skr. bhrú.*

بروئث baroth, s. moustaches. (Cf. Pashto bret.)

بريسخ bresagh, v. pp. brestha بريسته, to spin.

بري buzí, s. a spring.

بز baz, adj. thick, coarse.

بز buz, s. a goat. *P.*

بشام bashám, the rains, the month of Sáwan.

بشك bushk, s. a horse's mane.

بشكغ bashkagh, v. p.p. bashkattha, to give. *P. bačhshidan.*

بشكغ bushkagh, v. p.p. bučhtha, to discharge a gun.

بغا baghá, s. coward, runaway.

بغل baghl, s. in the phrase baghl giragh, to embrace. *Ar.*

بغير baghair, except, without. *Ar.*

بكچي bukchí, horse's mane.

بكل bakkal, a Hindú, a trader. *Ar. يقال.*

بكهو bakhú, where?

بگ bag, a herd of camels. *Panj. bag. Si. vagu.*

بل bil, imperative of ilagh. *Bil-dai! let go!*

بل bal, spear.

بلا billá, s. medal.

بلرو balrú, infant.

بلگو balgo, dirt.

بلوغت balúghat, puberty. *Ar.*



بلی billí, cat. Hindi, Si., Panj.

بن ban, exposed surface of a stratum of rock, sandstone.

بن bun, root, bottom. P.

بنا buná, below, at the bottom.

بند band, an embankment. P.

بندر bundar, the buttocks. Si. bundaru.

بندع bandagh, v. p.p. bastha, to tie, bind. P. bastan.

Saren-bandagh, to help.

Drogh-bandagh, to lie.

بندیک bandíkh, thread.

بنغ bunagh, baggage.

بنو banú, an embankment round a field. Si. bano.

بني binni, a donkey's pack-saddle.

بنیاد bunyád, foundation. P.

بو bo, s. smell. P.

Gand-bo, stink.

Náz-bo, pleasant smell.

بوت bot, vermin.

بوتغ bútagh, v. p.p. bútatha, to close (the eyes).

بوتغ búthagh, bracelet.

بوخته bokhta, p.p. of bozhagh. q. v.

بون bodh, a small tree producing Gúgal gum, *Balsamodendron mukul*.

بور bor, chestnut (of a horse); poetically a mare, horse Si. boru.

بور búr, a bud.

بورچی borchi, a cook. Turkish.

بوز boz, the Gúgal tree, also the drug obtained from it, *Balsamodendron mukul*. See bodh.

بوز búz, wild, savage.

بوژغ bozhagh, p.p. bokhtha, to open, untie. (Cf. pázand, bozheshn, release.)



بوڑھي bozhí, a boat. A.

بوغ bogh, a joint in wood.

بوف bauf, a pillow, matrass.

بوگ bokagh, (1) to bleat as a goat; (2) to be proud, frisky.

بولک bolak, a tribe.

بولي búlí, beestings.

بولي bolí, speech.

بوهاري bohári, sweeping. Si. buhári.

بوھتار bohtár, a host, entertainer.

بوهري bohári, in front.

بوھل bohal, a barren, salt mountain.

بوھره bohra, a vault, cellar.

بھا bhá, s. price. Si. bahá. bhá-giragh, to buy.

بھا bahá, v. the River Indus.

بھادر bahádhur, brave, a hero.

بھایگیا bhágyá, rich, well off. Si. bhágyo.

بھان bihán, a filly.

بھانڈا bhándá, a fold, enclosure, pen. Si. bhánđo.

بھائی bahái, sale.

بھیت bhit, a wall. Si.

بھٹی bhattí, a kiln. Si.

بھتر bahar, a share. P. Bahar-khanagh, to deal, divide.

بھرکھا baharkhá, the month of Chait. P. bahár.

بھرغ bhuragh, p.p. bhurítha, to be crushed, burst. Si. bhuraṇu

بھشت bihisht, heaven. P.

بھولو bholú, monkey. Si.

بھورینگ bhorenagh, v. to break, burst (transitive). Causal of
bhuragh.

Chham bhorenagh, to wink.

Khond bhorenagh, to kneel.

بھیدی bhedí, s. the ankle. Si. bhedí.

بے be, pr. without. P.



- بے ایمان be-ímán, faithless.
 بے ادب be-adab, rude.
 بے آرام be-árám, uneasy.
 بے انصاف be-insáf, unjust.
 بے اکل be-akul, senseless.
 بے اکلی be-akulí, senselessness.
 بے پہاڈ be-phádḥ, a snake, (lit. without feet).
 بے دھان be-dihán, thoughtless.
 بے سناتی be-sanátí, useless.
 بے سیک be-sek, weak.
 بے شک be-shak, doubtless.
 بے شمار be-shumár, innumerable.
 بے فہما be-fahmá, unintelligible.
 بے کار be-kár, unoccupied.
 بے گناہ be-gunáh, innocent.
 بے میار be-miyár, } shameless.
 بے ہیا be-hayá, }
 بے وس be-was, helpless.
 بی bai. Imperative.
 بی bí, } 3rd pers. sing. fut. of bíagh. Cf. Pashto ví.
 بیٹ bíṭh, } and subjunctive,
 بیٹہ bíṭha. Past Part.
 بیر bair, revenge. Bair-giragh, to take revenge.
 بیرِی bairí, revenge, enmity.
 بیرانی berání, harm, damage.
 بیرِ کھنځ ber-khanagh, to surround, encompass.
 بیرِ وِیٹنځ bero-deagh, to turn back.
 بیرِی berí, a boat. Si.
 بیگا begáh, s. evening. Begahá, in the evening. P.
 بیل bilan, s. the small intestines.
 بیل bel, (1) a friend; (2) a hoe. Si.
 بینځ benagh, s. honey. Benagh-mahisk, a bee. (Cf. P. angubín.)
 Pashto gabína.



بینگ bing, dog. Bing, the Dog, *i. e.*, the middle star of the three forming the tail of *Ursa Major*. See under Gu-ránd. Bing-mahisk, a horsefly.

بیوان bewán, wilderness. P. bayábán.

بیوخ bíokh, possible. Bíokh-nen, impossible. Noun of agency from biagh.

بیئغ biagh v. to be, become, p.p. bítha.

Biagh-ravagh, p.p. bítho-shutha, to become, to suffice.

پ P.

پاتار pátár, a hole dug for roasting meat over.

پارا párá, hog-deer. Si.

پارت párat, charge, entrusting, confidence. Si.

پاره pára, quicksilver. Si.

پاد pád, root. Si.

پاسنا pásná, a night attack.

پاك pák, clean. P.

پاکرا pákrá, camel's riding-saddle. Si. pákhiro.

پالو pálo, frost. P.

پالینغ pálenagh, to strain, sift, winnow.

پانجالی pánjálí, yoke (of oxen). Si. panj.

پائنا páiná, lower, eastern. P.

پت pat, s. silk. Si.

پت pat, s. confidence, trust.

پت pat, s. a bare plain. Si.

پتافا patáfá, in the heat of the sun.

پتال pital, brass. Si.

پتنگ patang, s. a moth.

پتاکه patsákh, oath. Si.

پچل pachul, curtain or side walls of a Baloch hut.

پخت pukht, s. the Bhán tree (*Populus Euphratica*). See phukht.

- پرو parādāḡ, s. } echo. Si. parláu.
 پرلا parlá, s.
 پروتا parútá, adj. stale.
 پزادغ pazádagh, s. a step-son, (husband's son).
 پشانگ pasháng, s. a wild man, savage, idiot.
 پشي pashí, s. a berry.
 پكر pakar, adj. necessary.
 پلان palán, camel pack-saddle. Panj.
 پلوتا palútá, curse.
 پليښخ palíthagh, s. (p. falíta). The slow-match of a matchlock.
 پندغ pindagh, to beg. Si. pinaḡu.
 پندوخ pindoḡh, beggar. Noun of agency from pindagh.
 پنور panwar, (also much-panwar), the Pleiades.
 پور por, s. a flood.
 پورغ púragh, v. to bury. Si. púranu.
 پورياه poriyáh, wages. Si. porhyo.
 پوست post, s. poppy. Post-ḡoḡá, poppy-heads.
 پوشخ poshagh, to dress. P.
 پوشينغ poshenagh, to clothe. (Causal of poshagh.)
 پوگونخ pogokh, the gullet.
 پوه poh, understanding. (Pashto poh.)
 پوه کهنغ poh-khanagh, v. to explain.
 پوه بينغ poh-biagh, v. to understand.
 پهه pha, prep. on, upon, among. P. ba. Pashto. pah. Pársi pa.
 Pha-wathán, among themselves.
 پهه phádḡ, s. foot, leg. Demí-phádḡ, forefoot.
 Be-phádḡ, footless; a snake.
 P. pái. Z. pádha. Skr. páda.
 پهه آغ phádḡ-ágḡ, to arise.
 پهه بهشت phádḡ-phusht, instep.
 پهه گزار phádḡ-guzár, shoes.
 پهه مچهه phádḡ-muchh, ankle.
 پهه مړدان phádḡ-murdán, toe.



- پهان مړدانغ *phádñ-murdánagh*, toes.
 پهان نالی *phádñ-nalí*, shin.
 پهانی *phádñí*, ring worn on a woman's toe.
 پهان غ *phádñagh*, wheel.
 پهار *phár*, leisure.
 پهارت *phárat*, charge. See *párat*. Si.
 پهار پهغ *phárpugh*, a tree, (*Tecoma undulata*).
 پهاری *phári*, last year. P. *pár-sál*.
 پهاریز *phárez*, temperate. P. *parhíz*, safe.
 پهاش *phásh*, bare; *phásh-phádñ*, barefoot.
 پهاشان *pháshan*, the male *márñhor*. P. *pázan*.
 پهانغ *phágh*, turban. Met. The succession to a chiefship. Si. *pág*.
 پهانزدہ *phánzdah*, fifteen. P.
 پهاهو *pháho*, hanging; a noose. Si.
 پهپهر *phiphar*, lungs, lights. Panj. Si. *phiphiru*.
 پهت *phuṭ*, hair.
 پهتکی *phitkí*, alum. Si.
 پهت *phit*, prickly-heat.
 پهتور *phuṭur*, original, genuine, thorough.
 پهتغ *phitagh*, to turn sour. Si. *phitaṇu*.
 پهتک *phuṭak*, short, stunted; a dwarf.
 پهتروک *phatrik*, a bush, (*Grewia populifolia*).
 پهت *phith*, father. P. *pidar*. Pahl. *pid*.
 پهت پهر *phith-phírú*, forefathers.
 پهتی *phithí*, other, another. (In Kachí.)
 پهت *phukht*. See *pukht*, (*Populus euphratica*).
 پهتی } *phají*,
 پهتی } *phajyá*, } with, in company with.
 پهتی ارغ *phajyá-aragh*, to recognize.
 پهتو *phado*, pocket.
 پهتغ *phadeagh*, v. p.p. *phadátñha*, to run.
 پهتو ما *phadímá*, adv. behind.



- پهډا phadhá, afterwards.
پهډي phadhí, hinder, coming after.
پهر phar, prep. for, on account of.
پهر phar, a wing, feather. P. par.
پهر phur, full. P. pur.
پهرا pahrá, watch, guard.
پهراف phuráf, a young female camel up to 3 years old.
پهرا مغ pharámagh, to deceive, deceit.
پهرا ون pahráwan, long coat. Si.
پهرا ه phráh, broad. P. farákh.
پهرا هاد phráhádh, } breadth.
پهرا هي phráhí, }
پهرا چهي pharchhe, why? on what account?
پهرا ز phurz, tinder. Si. purdu.
پهرا شغ phirishtagh, an angel. P. firishta.
پهرا شغ phrushagh, p.p. phrushtha, to break, burst (intr.).
Cf. P. fursúdan.
پهرا مان pharmán, command. P. farmán.
پهرو phurú, a moth.
پهري phurí, a mosquito or sand-fly.
پهروه phroh, grey.
پهري phurí, a drop. Si.
پهروه phroh, a plant, (*Sagaretia Theesans*?).
پهرا ښغ phirenagh, v. p.p. phirenthā, to throw, cast. Cf. P. pará-
nidan, to cause to fly.
پهر phur, ashes.
پهرا ډاغ phizádagh, step-son, (husband's son).
پهرا زم phazhm, wool. P. pashm.
پهرا س phas, a sheep or goat. Pashto psah.
پهرا سو phaso, answer. Pahl. pasukho.
پهرا سپهري phisphairí, two days before yesterday. P. pas + phairí q. v.
پهرا سغ phusagh, a son. P. pisar.
پهرا شت phusht, the back. P. pusht.

پهشتي phushtí, a chaddar or sheet for wearing.

پهشغ phashagh, v. p.p. phakká, to cook. P. pazídan and H. pakká.

پهشك phaskk, a woman's garment, boddice.

پهكا phakká, (1) ripe, cooked; (2) a boil. H. pakká.

پهكي phakkí, anything reduced to powder, and taken down at a gulp with water.

پهگرغ phagaragh, to melt, thaw.

پهگین phagen, early in the morning. P. pagáh, dawn.

پهل phul, a flower. Si. Panj.

پهل puhál, a bridge. P. pul.

پهلات phulát, steel. P. púlád.

پهلاغ phullagh, to rob, plunder, p.p. phullitka. Si. phuraṇu.

پهلكند phulkand, sugar.

پهلو phalo, direction, way, side. Si. palau, edge, border.

Pashto, ditto.

پهلوا phalwá, in a direction.

پهلووه phulúh, nose-ring. Si. búlo.

پهلي phallí, section of a tribe.

پهلي pahlí, rib. P. pahlú.

پهلي phullí, the cap of a gun.

پهليغ phalíthagh, match of a matchlock. P. palíta or falíta.

پهليت phalít, unclean. P. palíd or palíz.

پهلمبلي phimblí, eyelash. Si. pimbiní.

پهناك pahnád, side, direction.

پهنال pahnál, flank.

پهنچ phanch, five. P. panj.

پهنچك phanjak, one-fifth. (The share of plunder due to a chief.)

پهنجاه phanjáh, fifty. P. panjáh.

پهنوال pahzwál, shepherd.

پهني phiní, calf of leg. Panj.

پهنيږ phaner, curds, cheese. P. panír.

پهنيږ پچ phanerpuch, rennet.

- پهواد phawád, a mountain, a peak.
- پهوپهی phúphí, paternal aunt. Si. H.
- پهودh, } there, thither.
- پهودان phodhán, }
- پهودان دیمي phodhán-demí, the common white bindweed.
- پهور phor, a pipe made of clay, or a leaf of phísh, *Chamærops ritchieana*, twisted spirally.
- پهوست phost, poppy. P. post.
- پهوغ phogh, s. chaff. (Cf. P. púk).
- پهوغ phog, s. a bush, *Calligonum polygonoides*. Si. panj.
- پهوگری phogrí, s. a goat given as wages to a goatherd.
- پهول phol, s. search, enquiry, demand. Si.
- پهول پهوس phol-phurs, s. questioning. Si. P.
- پهول کهنه phol-khanagh, v. to ask, demand.
- پهولج pholagh, v. to search for. Si. pholañu.
- پهولوخ pholokh, v. one who demands, a robber.
- پهونز phonz, s. nose. (Cf. Pashto, pazah. Brahoi, bámas.)
- پهیدارغ phedáragh, v. p.p. phedáshta, to show.
- پهید phídih, s. heel.
- پهید phedh, } here, hither.
- پهیدان phedhán, }
- پهیدارغ phedhagh, visible. P. paidá.
- پهیداغین phedhágheñ, is coming. See ágh.
- پهیدغ phídghagh, a plant. A small species of *Euphorbia* found in the southern Sulaiman hills.
- پهیر phír, s. an old man; phírand, an old woman; adj. old. P. pír.
- پهیر phír, s. the jál tree, *Salvadora oleoides*. Si.
- پهیراری phairárí, adv. the year before last. P. pírár-sál.
- پهیرك phíruk, s. grandfather.
- پهیری phírí, s. old age.
- پهیری phairí, adv. the day before yesterday. P. parí-roz.
- پهیدغ phísagh, } a small plant. See پهیدغ
- پهیدغ phídghagh, }



- په‌دش phísh, the dwarf palm, *Chamærops ritchieana*.
 په‌دش phesh, first, before. P. pesh.
 په‌دشی pheshí, adj. former, first.
 په‌دشا pheshá, formerly, first; pheshá, bundainagh, to forestall.
 په‌دشغ phígh, fat, grease. P. píh.
 په‌دشعل phífal, a bush, *Daphne mucronata*.
 په‌دشلا phílá, complete, full, perfect.
 په‌دشمار phímáz, onion. P. piyáz.
 په‌دشغ phehagh, to thrust; to enter forcibly. Si. pehanu.
 په‌دشی phehí, a scaffold (for watching crops). Si.
 پی‌دشغ piyádhagh, a footman. P. piyáda.
 پی‌دش píthar, a short grass found on the Sulaiman hills, growing
 between the coarse tufts or gasht.
 پیچ pech, a screw. P.
 پیدایش paidáish, produce. P.
 پیغام paighám, a message. P.

ت T.

- تابدار tábidár, obedient. A. P-
 تاپهرغ táphuragh, v. p.p. táphurítha, to stumble. Si. thábirjanu.
 تاج táj, a cock's comb.
 تار tár, wire. H.
 تاري tárí, clapping of hands. Si. tári.
 تازیم tázím, reverence. A.
 تاس tás, cup. (Rare.)
 تالک‌کھش ták-khafagh, to flinch, shy (of a horse).
 تالابالا tálábálá, putting off, postponement. Si. tálo.
 تالان tálan, a push. Tálan deagh, to push.
 تالو tálo, the palate. Si. tárún.
 تاه táh, odd (in numbers, as opposed to even).
 تاهه táha, inside.
 تاهت táhat, true, right, correct.

تبیات tabiyat, temper. A.

تپال tapál, post. Si. tapál.

تراثه tráth, a plant (called *maítr* in the Deraját), *Anabasis multiflora*.

تران trán, counsel.

ترنه tirtha, mad.

ترش trush, harsh, sour. P. tırsh.

ترغ taragh, v. p.p. tarathā, to swim. Si. taranu.

ترکغ tarkagh, p p. tarkathā, to cackle.

ترند trund, cruel, fierce, passionate.

ترهان tarhán, a young camel.

تری tri, an aunt (paternal). Panj. Skr. strī, woman.

تری زاخت trī-zákht, a cousin (paternal aunt's son).

تریر trer, dew. Si.

تریت trít, s. bread steeped in milk or soup.

تشنه tushna, s. frog.

تغار taghár, a small watercourse on low hills.

تک tak.

تک کھفغ tap-khafagh. } See ták and ták-khafagh.

تکا tikká, swift, sharp. Si.

تل tal, mole.

تلب talab, pay. A.

تلیغ talagh, v. to fry. Si. taranu.

تلی tillí, palm of hand; sole of foot. Panj. tarí.

تماکو tamákú, tobacco.

تمبیل tambelá, stable. A.

تمهو tumho, a plant, *Crotalaria Burkia*.

تند tund, maimed. Si. tuđo.

تنگه tankh, narrow. P. tang.

تنگه tankh, a pass through a defile. P.

تنگ tang, girth of a horse. P.

تنگ دهینغ ting-deagh, to drink up.

تنگ tung, a hole. See tong.

تنگغ tangagh, to hang. Si. tangu.

- توار tawár, voice, call, speech. Si.
 توان tawán, a vessel for baking bread. P. tábá.
 توان tawán, battle, fight (poet).
 توبا tobá, a spring. Panj.
 توپ top, a cap. Si. ʔopu.
 توتا totá, parrot. P.
 توخ tokh, a valley between two parallel ridges, a path through ditto.
 توخ taukh, voice, speech; taukh-tawár, conversation.
 توژ tauzh, adj. bitter, brackish.
 توژ tauzh, s. a bush, *Salvadora Persica*.
 توسغ tosagh, v. See thosagh.
 توسیغ tosenagh, v. Causal of tosagh.
 توف tof, cannon. P. T. top.
 توفک túfak, gun, matchlock. P. tufang.
 توکل tawakkul, dependence, confidence. A.
 تونگ tong, hole. See ʔong.
 قهاخ thákh, leaf.
 تھار thár, dark. P. tár.
 تھاف tháf, heat. P. táb.
 تھاف tiháf, waterless. (P. tah, low and áb, water?).
 تھافغ tháfagh, oven. P. tábah.
 تھاشغ thúshagh, p.p. thákhtha, to gallop a horse. P. tákhthan, táz.
 تھاشی tháshí, s. galloping; Galagh-thashí, horse-racing.
 تھالہ thála, s. a company.
 تھان thán, which? thángo, whither? thán-rangá, how?
 تھان thán, s. a pack-saddle.
 تھانوان thánwán, s. damage.
 تھپ thap, wound.
 تھر thar, moist. P. tar.
 تھرس thurs, } fear. P. turs.
 تھرس thars, }
 تھرسغ thursagh, v. p.p. thursitha, to fear. P. tursídan.

- تهرسونخ *thursokeh*, a coward. Verbal noun from *thursagh*.
 تهرسیدنخ *thursainagh*. Causal of *thursagh*, to frighten.
 تهروغ *tharagh*, to return; p.p. *thartha*; *tharagh-agh*, to come back.
 تهرونگل *throngal*, hail.
 تهرینغ *tharainagh*. Causal of *tharagh*, to give back, send back.
 تهرسی *thusí*, a small bird.
 تهرغ *thusagh*, v. p.p. *thustha*, to faint; to go out (of a lamp).
 تهرش *thash*, an adze. P. *tash*.
 تهرشغ *thashagh*, v. p.p. *thakhta*, to run, gallop. Zend. *tach*.
 تهرغار شور *thaghárshoz*, a plant.
 تهرغرد *thaghard*, matting made of the leaves of the phish, (*Chamaerops ritchiana*). Cf. Pashto *taghar*, carpet.
 تهرف *fever*, heat. P. *tap*.
 تهرفر *thafar*, an axe. P. *tabar*.
 تهرفغ *thafagh*, to become hot.
 تهل *thal*, a valley, an alluvial plain surrounded by hills.
 تهل *thul*, a fort.
 تهلانگ *tahláng*, face of an exposed rock-stratum.
 تهلتنغ *thaltagh*, v. to stammer.
 تهلشك *tablishk*, broken edge of an exposed rock-stratum.
 تهم *tham*, ambush. Si.
 Tham-bíagh, to lie in wait.
 تهمت *tuhmat*, slander. A.
 تهن *thun*, thirst.
 تهنخ *thanakeh*, thin, fine.
 تهنكو *thango*, gold. P. *tanka*, *tanga*.
 تهنی *thuní*, thirsty.
 تهو } *thau*, thou, 2nd pers. pronoun sing. nom. P. *tú*. Pash-
 تهه } *tha*, to, *tah*.
 تهورا *thora*, quarter (in fighting). Si.
 تهوسع *thosagh*, v. p.p. *thosta* (causal of *thusagh*), to extinguish,
 put out.
 تهولغ *tholagh*, jackal.



1880.]

VOCABULARY.

CSL

63

تھولگ کفر tholagh-kunar, a bush, *Zizyphus oxyphylla*.

تھوم thom, garlic. Si. Panj. Ar. ثوم

تھی thí, other, another.

Thí-bare, another time, again.

Thí-roshe, another day.

Thí-kase, some one else.

Thí-bángá, day after to-morrow.

Thí-hande, somewhere else.

Thí-sál, next year.

تھیر thír, bullet, arrow; thír-janagh, to shoot. P. tír.

تھیردان thír-dán, a bullet-pouch.

تھیرغ thíragh, horse's nose-bag.

تھیغ thegh, sharp, swift.

Thegháf, "swift water," name of a stream.

تھیغی theghí, all.

تھیل thíl, age (used of animals).

تھیلغ thelagh, eyeball.

تھوغبی thewaghen, all, the whole.

تھیبہ thíb, a slave (male).

تیربند tírband, the constellation Orion.

تیز tez, sharp. P.

تیزغ tezagh, a melon.

تیزغی کھوہ tezhaghí-khoh, a hone, whetstone.

تیلان telán, a push, shove. Si. thelho.

Telán deagh, to push.

ت T.

تبی tubí, advice. Si.

تپر tapur, felt, namda. Si.

تراما trámá, copper. Si. trámo.

ترپغ trápagh, to drop, drip.

ترمغ trimagh, to drip. Si. trimanu.

ترمواف trimu-áf, dripping well, or small waterfall.



- ترڪڻ *trakaq̃h*, to burst (used of boils).
 تروردار *troroḍār*, a firelock.
 ٿلڻو *ṭilú*, a bell.
 ٿنڊني *ṭinḍiní*, firefly. Si.
 ٽوبِي *ṭobí*, dive. See *ṭubí*.
 Ṭobí deagh, to dive.
 ٽوپو *ṭopú*, hat. Si. *ṭopu*.
 ٽوند *ṭond*, turban, *met.* a great man.
 ٽونگ *ṭong*, a hole. Si. *ṭungu*.
 ٿاهڻغ *ṭhāhinagh*, to make, construct. Si. *ṭhāhanu*.
 ٿهر *ṭher*, a mountain peak. Panj.
 ٿهڻهل *ṭhíthal*, female ravine deer.
 ٿهڻلغ *ṭhílag̃h*, eyeball.
 ٿينونا *ṭítúná*, the bulbul.
 ٿيڻيهر *ṭítihar*, the sand-piper, *Tringa goensis*.

ج J.

- جابه *jábah*, quiver.
 جار *jár*, net. Si. *járu*.
 جار *jár*, twins. Si. *járo*.
 جاسوس *jásús*, spy. A.
 جاغ *jágh*, v. p.p. *jáitha*, to chew.
 جاگرو *jágrú*, watch. Si. *jágú*.
 Jágrú dārag̃h, to keep watch.
 جام *jám*, chief. Si.
 جان *ján*, body. P. *ján*, life.
 ján-jebho, body armour.
 ján-shodhagh, to bathe.
 ján-khanagh, to dress.
 جانگو *jāngoh*, arms and armour, when girt on the body.
 جانور *jánwar*, domestic animals. P.
 جاهل *jáhil*, lower, east. See *jahl*.
 جائزو *jáizo*, promise, engagement. A. *jáiz*.



- جٲ jat, camel-driver. Si.
 جٲهر jathir, millstone. Si. jandru.
 جٲه jat̤ha, p.p. of janagh.
 جٲخت ju^{kh}t, scabbard of a sword.
 جٲغت ju^{kh}t, adj. even (in numbers, as opposed to odd). Pashto
 ju^{kh}t.
 جر jar, clothes, dress.
 جریده jarída, a poor man, pauper.
 جزغ juzagh, to go, move.
 gámá juzagh, to walk (of a horse).
 جزوخ juzokh. Verbal noun from juzagh, moving, the pulse.
 جست jist, zinc. P.
 جٲدل jag̃hdal, s. a Jaṭ.
 جٲدلی jag̃hdalí, s. the language of the Jaṭs, viz., Panjábí or Sindhí.
 جٲغر jag̃har, liver. P. jigar.
 جٲفت juft, a pair.
 جٲلاه juláh, } an attack. Si. julah.
 جٲلوه juloh, }
 جٲلغو julgav, a crowd.
 جٲما jumá, Friday. Ar. jum'ah.
 جٲمارا jamará, everlastingly. Si. jamár.
 جٲمب jumb, moving, shaking.
 جٲمله jumla, collection, total, amount. Ar.
 جن jan, s. woman. P. zan.
 jan-gal, a band of women.
 جٲنت jannat, } heaven. Ar. جٲنت.
 جٲنتل jantal, }
 جٲنتهر janthir, } a mill, millstone. Si. jandru.
 جٲندر jandar, }
 جٲند jind, self, oneself. Si.
 wathí jindeghen, one's own.
 جٲنغ janagh, v. p.p. jat̤ha, to strike. P. zadan, zan.
 tárf janagh, to clap hands.
 chapol janagh, to slap.



dápurá janagh, to stamp.
dighár janagh, to dig.
dafá janagh, to boast.
dak janagh, to solder.
dag janagh, to rob on the highway.
dil janagh, to vomit.
dang janagh, to sting.
túfak janagh, to shoot.
khátr janagh, to breach a wall.
ladhagh janagh, to kick.
sindá janagh, to whistle.
tau^{kh} janagh, to cry out.
goghrá janagh, to snore.
cháp janagh, to clap hands.
gwánkh janagh, to call out.

جنگه jinkh, } s. a daughter. Dim. of jan. Cf. Pashto jinaí,
جانیکه janikh, } jínakaí.

جنگ jang, s. war. P. jung-bilá, a medal.

جو jo, s. a stream, canal. Pehl. jóí. P. júí.
syáh jo, a perennial stream.

جو jau, s. barley. P.

جواب jawáb, s. answer. A.

جوار jawár, s. a pair, yoke of oxen mate. Hind.

جواين jawáin, good.

جوانیا jawániyá, adv. well.

جوڙ jodh, a man, warrior.

جور jor, adj. well, strong, in health. Si. joru.

جور jaur, poison.

جور jaur, the oleander, *Nerium oderum*.

جوڙو jozho, a small fly.

جورع joragh, } to make, construct. Si. joranu.

جورينج jorainagh, }

جوغ jogh, yoke. Si. jog.

جونا júfá, avarice, usury, A. Si. jyáfa.



- جوفاخور jufákhōr, a usurer.
جوگن jogin, a wooden mortar for cleaning corn.
جوگن دار jogindár, stick or pestal for ditto.
جول júl, a large bag.
جوهان jauhán, a heap of corn at harvest. P.
جهاتي jhátí, a peep. Si.
جهار jahár, s. a flock of birds. Si. jhári.
جهاز jaház, a ship. P.
جهان jihán, the world.
dehá jiháná, in the whole world.
جهڻج jhapagh, to toss up. Si. jhapanu.
جهڻكج jhaṭkagh, to sob. (Cf. Si. jhaṭko, a fit of passion.)
جهر jhur, clouds. Si. jhuru.
جهري jharí, of more than one colour.
جهگ jhag, foam, scum, froth, bubbles. Si.
جهل jhul, carpet. Si.
جهل juhul, deep.
جهل jahl, low.
جهلا jahlá, below.
جهل برز jahl-burz, ups and downs, inequalities.
جهلي jhallí, a pankha. Si.
جهن jhan, small bird (snipe?)
جهندا jhandá, a flag. Si.
جهرا jhera, a quarrel, Si. jhero.
جهبهر jebho, s. armour.
جيت jait, camel-saddle.
جيدي jedí } (f.) a companion, associate.
جيدري jedirí }
جيند jídḥ, s. pasture.
جيغ jígh, s. bowstring. P. zih. Pushto, jaí. Si. jihu.

چ Ch.

- چاب chábar, short grass.
چاپ cháp janagh, to clap hands.



- چاپول *chápol janagh*, to slap.
چاٲ *cháth*, a well. P. *cháh*.
چارغ *cháragh*, v. p.p. *cháritha*, to look out, spy.
چاری *chári*, a guide, spy. Si.
چاری *chári ascent*, Si. *chapí*.
چاك *chák-deagh*, to split, rip up. P.
چاؤت *cháút*, threshold. Si. *cháunthí*.
چابه *chabha*, sandals.
چپ كهڻغ *chup khanagh*, to be quiet. Si.
چپ *chap*, left. P.
چپ دست *chap-dust*, left hand. P.
چپ حوت *chap-chot*, crooked.
چپ روی *chapruí*, an English rupee.
چپی *chapí*, adj. left, sinister, unlucky.
چت *chit*, woman's petticoat.
چت *chat*, roof. H.
چٲاكهڻغ *chatá khanagh*, to grasp, catch hold of with the arms.
چٲر *chitar*, matting.
چٲغ *chatagh*, p.p. *chattha*, to lick. Si. *Chaṭanu*. Lab *chatagh*,
to flash in the pan.
چٲی *chaṭí*, s. a fine. Si.
چٲٲو *chachho*, how?
چر *char*, a path hemmed in by precipices on each side.
چر *chut*, a small hill torrent.
چرٲ *charp*, adj. fat. P.
چرپی *charpí*, s. fat, grease.
چرز *charaz*, the houbara, (*otis houbara*). P.
چرغ *charagh*, to wander, go about. Si. *charanu*.
چرنگ *chiring*, s. a spark. Si. *chirig*.
چرو *charo*, merely, only.
چروخ *charokh*, wanderer, vagabond.
چرة *chirra*, shot.
چرینغ *charainagh*, to watch cattle, to graze. Causal of *charagh*.



- چري charí, madman.
 چرغ charagh, to ascend, climb. Si. chap̄hanu.
 چشمه chushma, a spring. P. chashma.
 چشغ chishagh, p.p. chishatha, to sneeze.
 چغرد chighird, the bábul bush, (*Acacia Jacquemontii*).
 چغل chughal, a spy.
 چغل دینغ chaghal deagh, to throw away.
 چکتار chiktar, } how much? How many? (Probably for chi
 چکړ chikar, } qadr).
 چکغ chikagh, to pull, drag. Si. chhikanu.
 چکغ chukagh, to kiss.
 چکبه chukh, a child.
 چکبه چوري chukhchorí, children.
 چکبه chakha, on, upon.
 چگا chagá, testing. Chagá-hálwar, a laughing matter.
 چل chil, forty. P. chihal.
 چلغ chillagh, to peel, scrape. P. chalídan.
 چلر chillur, peel, bark, scales.
 چلکغ chilkagh, to shine, glitter. Si. chilkanu.
 چلگدغ chalgudhagh, bat.
 چلومب chulumb, s. earring. (Cf. Si. chumbulu.)
 چلو chalo, s. a ring. Si. chhalo.
 چمب chamb, a spring.
 چمبرغ chamberagh, v. p.p. chamberitha, to spring upon. Si. cham-
 baranu.
 چمبو chambo, ball of foot, claw. Si.
 چمړه chamra, bat. Si. chamiro.
 چمغ chamagh, a spring, fountain. P. chashma. See chhamagh.
 چنا chaná, opinion. (Cf. P. chanídan.) Maín chaná, in my
 opinion.
 چنجو chinjú, crowbar.
 چنده chund, }
 چندرا chundrá, } point of the compass.
 چنغ chinagh, p.p. chitha, to pick up, gather, collect. P. chídan.



چنگ chang, banjo or guitar. B.

چوت chot, adj. crooked, bent.

Chot *khanagh*, to bend, tr.

Chot *biagh*, to bend, intr.

Chot *chham*, squinting.

چوٲو choٲo, a horse-fly.

چوا chawá, jest.

چواگر chawágar, jester.

چوچ chúch, little finger. Si. chích.

چوپٲٲٲر chaupher, round.

چورو choro, boy. Panj.

چوري chori, orphan. Si. chhoro.

چوري chúrí, chicken.

چوفغ chofagh, v. p.p. *chofit̤ha*, to pound, thump. (Cf. P. *koftan*).

چهاٲٲ chhat̤h, a well. P. cháh. Z. chit̤tha, pit.

چهه chih, what?

چهل chhil, forty. P. chihal.

چهلو chhilav, cold weather (Jan. Feb.).

چهم chham, the eye. P. chashm.

chham *bhorainagh*, to wink.

chham *phusht*, eyelid.

چهٲٲر chhatar, s. joke.

چی chí for چیچی hechí, anything. P.

چی chí, s. a thing; chíe-chíe, somewhat.

چیار chyár, four; yake chyár, fourfold. P. chahár.

chyár gist, 80; chyár kund, four-conered.

chyár gíst dah, 90.

chyár *phádh*, four-footed.

چیارده chyárdah, fourteen.

چیارمی chyáramí, fourth.

چیدر chebar, news.

چیت آرغ chít árag̤h, to be crushed. Si. chitáranu.

چیتغ chetagh, to repair, mend. Si. chetanu.



چیدغ *chedhagh*, a cairn erected to commemorate any notable event.

چیکلو *chiklo*, a little.

خ Kh.

خازگ *kházg*, dirt.

خازگ بروخ *kházg-barokh*, sweeper.

خازگو *kházgo*, dirty.

خان *khán*, chief. See Hán.

خاندان *khándán*, family.

خدمت *khidmat* or *khizmat*, service.

خر *khār*, a donkey (female).

خرگوشک *khargoshk*, a hare.

خرچ *kharch*, expenses.

خمیس *khamís*, Thursday.

خندغ *khandagh*, p.p. *khanditha*, to laugh. Su *khandagh*.

خوجا *khojá*, eunuch.

خوش *khush*, happy. See wash.

خوشي *khushí*, happiness.

د D.

داپرا *dápurá janagh*, to stamp. Si. *dáphorá*.

دات گپت *dáthgipt*, dealings.

دار *dár*, wood.

دارغ *dáragh*, v. p.p. *dáshta*, to have, hold, hold in.
dáshtiyá quietly! P. *dáshtan*, *dár*.

داسن *dás*, a grass-knife; sickle.

داغ *dágh*,
 داغان *dághán*, } brand, spots, blemishes. P.

دالا *dálá*, thick.

دان *dán*, corn. P. *dána*.



- دانا *dáná*,
 دانکوه *dánkoh*,
 دانی *dání*,
 داهنتهی *dáhanthí*,
 دائین *dáin*,
 داهن *dáhn*, complaint. Si. *dánh*.
 دای *dái*, nurse. P.
 دائیمه *dáima*, for ever. A.
 داورگار *dáwágar*, s. champion.
 دتهان *dathán*, s. tooth. P. *dandán*.
 dathán-dor, toothache.
 دځ *dikh*, s. spindle. P. *dúk*.
 دځغ *didhagh*, p.p. *daĥta*, to brand.
 در *dar*, prep. out, outside. (P. *dar*, door.)
 دربرغ *dar-baragh*, to defend.
 درکھفغ *dar-khafagh*,
 درآغ *dar-agh*,
 درروغ *dar-ravagh*,
 درشفغ *dar-shafagh*,
 درکھنغ *dar-khanagh*, to put out, expel.
 درسرغ *dar-saragh*, to protect.
 درگیزغ *dargezhagh*, to look out.
 درا *dará*, adv. outside.
 دراخ *drákh*, s. vine. Si. *drákh*.
 دراز *drázh*, adj. long. P. *daráz*.
 درازان *drázhádĥ*,
 درازی *drázhí*,
 دراه *duráh*, well, in health.
 دراهی *duráhí*, health.
 دراهیآ *daráhiyá*, a promise.
 دurr *durr*, good, excellent.
 در *durr*, an earring worn in the lobe of the ear (P. *durr*, pearl).
 درجغ *dirjagh*, see *dinagh*, to burst.
 درد *dard*, pain. P.



- درست drust, all, the whole. (Pashto drast.)
 درشخ drishagh, p.p. drishtha, to bite.
 درشخ drushagh, p.p. drushtha, to grind.
 درشک darashk, tree. P. dirakht.
 درغ diragh. See dinagh, to tear. P. darídan.
 درمان darmán, s. medicine, spirits, gunpowder. P. dárú, darmán.
 درنیزغ dranzagh, to go swiftly (poet).
 درنگ drang, precipice.
 دروشم drosham, front, foremost part, shape, countenance.
 دروغ drogh, false. P.
 drogh-bandagh, to lie.
 drogh-bandoch, liar.
 دروغ رند droghvand, lying, deceit.
 دروه droh, false. Si.
 دره druh, all.
 درهانی druhání, pistol.
 دري darri, out, outwards.
 دريس drís, a Baloch dance, at weddings, and also (called *jhamar*),
 rejoicings, accompanied with shouting or groaning.
 درين drín, rainbow.
 دز duz, thief. P. duzd.
 دزغ duzagh, to steal. P.
 دزواگ daz-wág, bridle. (For dast-wág.)
 دزواهي duzwáhí, friendship.
 دزي duzí, theft. P.
 دژك dazhak, s. a snipe.
 دژمن duzhman, enemy. P. dushman.
 Cf. Zend. duzh, in duzhda, evil, &c.
 دژمني duzhmaní, enmity. P.
 دست dast, s. hand. P.
 dast-ágh, }
 dast-khafagh, } to get, obtain, come to hand.
 dast-láinagh, to touch.
 dast-lath, walking-stick.
 dast-khatt, signature.

- دستغ dastagh, handle. P. dasta.
 دستور dastúr, custom. P.
 دشت dasht, a barren plain or tableland. P.
 دعا du'á, prayer. A.
 nekh-du'á, blessing.
 bad-du'á, curse.
 دغار dighár, land, ground, level country. P. díhár.
 dighár-wázhá, landlord.
 dighár-janagh, to dig the ground.
 دف daf, s. mouth.
 daf-janagh, to boast.
 daf-dáragh, to be silent.
 dafá-dár! be silent!
 دقار dafár, } mouthful.
 دوار dawár, }
 دفتر daftar, } bard. P.
 دوتر davtar, }
 دفسر dafsar, cover, lid.
 دك dak, join, mending.
 دك جنگ dakjanagh, to solder.
 دكه dukh, needle's eye.
 دكه dukh, trouble. Si.
 دكهيا dukhyá, with difficulty.
 دگ dag, road. Si. dagu.
 dag-janagh, to rob on the highway.
 دگو duggav, s. eagle.
 دل dil, s. heart, zeal. P.
 dil-janagh, to retch.
 dil-shuthí, retching.
 dil-gír, sorrowful.
 دله dalagh, s. boiled rice.
 دلكودئىغ dalko-deagh, to threaten.
 دلو dillo, an earthenpot, ghará. Si. dilo.
 دمب dumb, tail. P. dum.
 mazár-dumb, tiger's-tail (a plant).



دومبیل dambul, a cairn erected in irony to commemorate a shameful action. P.

دانان کرا danánkará, till then.

د زغ *dinagh*,

درغ diragh,

درجہ *dirjagh*,

p.p. dirtha, to tear. P. darídan, din.

دانز danz, dust. (Cf. Si. daj.)

دانیکو daníkar, till now.

دنیا duniyá, the world, people. A.

do, two. P.

دوگيست do-gíst, forty. See chil.

دوار dawár. See dafár.

دوازده dwázdah, twelve. P.

دوازدهمی dwázdami, twelfth.

دوبار dobar, the chest.

دوباران dobarán, twice.

داڤتار dāvtar, bard, reciter of genealogies. P. daftar.

دور dor, pain. { dathán-dor, tooth-ache.
láf-dor, belly-ache.

دور daur, rich.

دورا dorá, double. Si. duhuro.

דורוך dorokh, ill, in trouble or pain.

دوزخ dozakh,

دوڑی dozhi,

hell. P. dozakh. Z. duzhanha. Pashto dozhaakh.

دوست dost, friend. P.

دوشغ doshagh, p.p. dokhtha, to sew. P.

دوشغ doshagh, p.p. dushtha, to milk. P.

دوشی doshi, last night. P.

دوغ dogh, p.p. dotha, to fetch water.

دوغین doghín, pregnant.

دولت daulat, wealth. A.



دومندیل dúmandíl, with two turbans, *i. e.*, a man of distinction.

دوهون dúhon, smoke. Si.

ده dah, ten. P.

دهان dihán, thought, consideration. Si. dhyánu.

دهك dhak, hurt, injury. Si. dhaku.

دهغ dahagh, to get, touch.

دهل dhul, drum. Panj. dhol.

دهمی dahmí, tenth.

دهنگ dhang, powerful.

دهور dhúr, dust. Si. dhúri.

دهوس dahús, bastard, a term of abuse.

دهولیا dhúliyá, dust. Si.

دی dí, also. Dí—dí. Both—and.

دیب deb, thumb.

دیتلو dítló, mist. (P. dúd, smoke.)

دینگ díkh, spindle. P. dúk.

دید dedh, an earthen pot. See dez.

دید دیدh, } sight. P. dídar, díd.

دیدار dídhár, }

دیدوخ dídokh, eyeball.

دیر dír, far, apart, separate. P. dúr.

dír-zánagh, far-seeing, wise.

دیر der, while, time. P. der.

دیز dez, pot.

دیغرا deghrá, large pot. P.

دیم dem, face. P. adíma. Z. daema.

دیگا demá, before, in front.

دیم dím, back.

دیما díma, behind.

ده deh, country, land, tract, territory. Sī. dehu. P. deh.

Z. danha. Skr. deśa.

دینغ deagh, v. p.p. dátha, to give. P. dádan.

dem-deagh, to send.

drik-deagh, to leap.



1880.]

VOCABULARY.

77

ilagh-deagh, to let go.
sar-deagh, to send away.
gon-deagh, to accompany.
mán-deagh, to apply.
mokal-deagh, to dismiss.

3 D.

- دَاٲُو dāto, dust.
 دَاچِي dāchí, a female camel. Si.
 دَاٲِي dādí, grandmother. Si.
 دَاٲِي ٲُوٲِرِي dādepotre, descendants of the same ancestor. Si.
 دَان dān, desert.
 دَانْدَالِي dándalí, a winnowing-sieve.
 دَانِي dání, time, a certain time. Si.
 دَاه dāh, alarm, war news. Si.
 دَد did, }
 دَدَر dīdar, } frog. Si. dēdaru.
 دَدَو daddav, pony, nag. Si. drađro.
 دَرَتَغ drattagh, v., p.p. drattat̤ha, to fall. Si. drahanu, p.p. drađho.
 دَرِك drik, jump, spring.
 دَرِكَغ drikagh, to jump.
 دَرَكَان drakán, carpenter. Si. drakhanu.
 دَرَكَغ dragagh, to canter. (Si. drak).
 دَرَوِه droh, falsehood, lie. Si.
 دَرَوِهَا drohá, false, dishonest.
 دَسَغ dasagh, v., p.p. dasat̤ha, to show, point out. Si. đasanu.
 دُكَال đukál, dearth, famine. Si. đukáru.
 دُكِه đigh, pice, copper coin.
 دَن đan, by force, violently. Si. đanu.
 دَنٲِهَر đanphúr, a forcible contribution.
 دَندَوَر đandwar, a tooth-brush.
 دَنگ đang, sting. Si. đangu.
 đang-janagh, to sting.
 دَدَا đodá, poppy-heads.

دَدَ dōd, framework, bones. Panj.
hushken dōd, a dry skeleton.

دور dōr, a pond. Si. dōro.

دول dōl, a bucket. Si. dōlu.

دِلا dāulā, the forearm. Si. dōro.

دولو dolo, cooked.

dolo biagh, to be crooked.

دوم dōm, }
دومب dōmb, } bard, minstrel. Si.

dombānī-āf, }
domb-khushtagh, } mirage (connected with a legend
of a minstrel's death).

دوڭ dōng, bottle.

دوڭا dūngā, deep. Panj.

دوه dōh, sin, offence. Si. dohu.

دوی dōi, spoon. Si.

دھابرف dhaburagh, p p. dhāburtha, to stumb.

دھال dhāl, shield. Si. Panj.

دھکان dhakan, cover. Si.

دھکانی dhakanī, knee-pan. Si. dhakinī.

دھوند dhūnd, skeleton. Si.

دھینگ dhíng, crane.

دِڙا dīḍar, muscles, biceps.

دِر der, husband's younger brother. Si. deru.

دِر dír, }
دِیل dīl, } body, form, shape. Si. dīlu.

دِلھو dēlhú, fruit of the khāl (capparis aphylla). Si. dēlho.

دِمْبھو dēmbhú, wasp. Si.

دِیو dīo, lamp. Si. dīo.

دِیھو dīhav, leopard.

ر R.

راچی ráchí, camel-driver.

رازá rázá, painter.



- راست rást, true. P.
 راستی rástí, truth. P.
 راک rák, cheek-bone.
 ران rán, thigh. P.
 راه ráh, road. P.
 راهدی ráhdí, fate, death.
 راهزن ráhzan, head of a band of robbers. P.
 راهک ráhak, cultivator. Panj.
 رب rabb, God. A.
 رپته rapta, p p. of ravagh, used in the sense of began, begun; its place in the meaning went, gone being supplied by shuttha. P.
 ریخته rikhta, p.p. of ríshagh. q. v.
 ریځ riđ, f. sheep (small-tailed). Si. riđh.
 ریځ radhagh, p.p. rastha, to tear up the ground.
 ریځ radhagh, to be beaten, to lose (in war or play).
 ریځ rudhagh, v. p.p. rustha, to grow, germinate, spring up mount. P. rustan.
 رزینغ razainagh, p.p. razaintha, to make.
 رس ras, juice, sap. Si. rasu.
 رستار rastar, wild beasts, game.
 syáhen rastar, wild swine.
 رسغ rasagh, p.p. rasitha, to arrive. P. rasídan.
 رسینغ rasainagh. Causal of rasagh.
 رشک rashk, lice.
 ریځ ragh, pulse. P. rag, vein.
 رغام raghám, collection of clouds, threatening weather.
 رفتار raftár, paces. P.
 رکبه rakh, s. lip.
 رکیب rikeb, stirrup. P. rikáb.
 رگ rag, vein, pulse. See ragh.
 رگ rug, precipice.
 رلغ ralagh, to mix, join. Si. ralanu.



رُمب rumb, a run.

rumb zíragh, to run, hurry.

رُمبَغ rumbagh, to run away, gallop, race (on foot).

رُمبِه ramba, chisel. Si. rambo.

رُمَال rumál, towel. P.

رُمَغ ramagh, flock of goats. P. ramah.

رَن ran, married woman. Panj. rand.

رَنَد rand, track, path. Si. randu.

sar-rand, comb.

رَنَدَغ randagh, to comb, part the hair.

رَنَغ runagh, p.p. rutha, to reap. Cf. Pashto, ravdal. Skr. lú.

رَو ro, contracted from roth, 3rd per. aor. of ravagh, will go, goes, may go.

رَو ro, contraction for rosh, day, sun.

har-ro, every day, always.

ro-táf, heat of sun, glare.

رَوِپَهسَك rophask, s. a fox (uncommon). P. rúbáh.

رَوِپَهغ rophagh, a loud noise.

رَوِپَرُو rúbarú, in the presence of. P.

رَوِث roth, entrails. P. rúda.

رَوِدَار rodár, bowstring, fiddlestring.

رَوْد rodh, high bank of a torrent or stream. P. rúd.

رَوْدَغ rodhagh. See rudhagh.

رَوْدَن rodhin, madder.

رَوْدَنِغ rozhainagh, to bring up, educate.

رَوَر ror, calf.

ror-gal, herd of calves.

رَوَزْكِير rozh-gír, eclipse of the sun (from rosh and giragh).

رَوَش rosh, day, sun. P. roz.

rosh-ásán, sunrise.

rosh-er-shaf, sunset.

rosh-tiká, daybreak.

roshe-roshe, day by day.

roshe-veláe, from time to time.



1880.]

VOCABULARY.

81

روش roshagh, a fast. P. roza.

روغن roghan, clarified butter, ghí. P.

روغ ravagh, p.p. shutha, to go. P. raftan, shuda.

dar-ravagh, to escape.

mán-ravagh, to enter.

bíagh-ravagh, to become.

روفرو rofro, a fox. P. rúbáh.

روكهنه rokhanagh, v., p.p. rokhttha, to light, kindle.

رومست romast, chewing the cud.

رونگرá rúngrá, a narrow hill path.

روه ruh, soul. A. ruh.

ره rah, edge, edge of knife.

رهذخ rahnagh, edge or bank of river.

ریدد riband, fringe or horse's forehead.

ریت rít, custom. Si. ríti.

ریش rek, sand. P. reg.

sar-rek, cold in the head.

ریر	rer,	} rags.
ریدل	ríl,	

ریز rez, a rope (made of cotton thread).

ریزم rezam, blight (of corn).

ریس resagh, p.p. restha, to spin, twist. Pashto reshal.

ریسنغ resinagh, to pursue, chase; p.p. resintha.

ریش rísh, beard. P.

ریش resh, gall (on the back of a horse or beast of burden).

ریشغ ríshagh, p.p. ríkhtha, to pour, spill, scatter, sow (seed).

P. ríkhthan.

ریشینغ ríshainagh. Causal of ríshagh.

ریم rem, grass.

ریم rem, matter, pus. P. rím.

ریشغ ríagh, cacare.

ز Z.

- زا; zá, abuse, bad language.
 زات zát, tribe, caste. A.
 زت zát, coloured cloth.
 زاخت zákht, son (in composition). P. záda. Skr. játa.
 nákhhozákht, nephew (son of paternal uncle).
 trízákht, nephew (son of paternal aunt).
 wasarzákht, brother-in-law.
 زاد zád, many-coloured, variegated.
 زاغ zággh, v. p.p. záttha, to give birth, bring forth. P. zádan.
 زال zál, woman. P.
 زاماث zámáth, son-in-law. P. dāmád. Skr. jámátṛi. Pashto zúm.
 زامر zámur, s. name of a tree.
 زامن zámin, surety. A.
 زامن گیري zámingírí, bail, security.
 زان zán, thigh.
 زانثو zántho, a., p.p. of zánaggh, knowingly.
 زانغ zánaggh, p.p. zántha, to know. P. dánistan. Z. zná.
 Skr. jná.
 زانمر zánmur. See zámur.
 زایفه záiifa, a woman. A.
 زخم zákhhm, a wound. P.
 زځغ zadhaggh, wounded. (P. zada.)
 زر zar, money. P.
 زراغ zarággh, leech. (Si. jaru.)
 زرتیه zurth, jowar. (Cf. Pehl. júrdák, corn.)
 زرد zard, yellow. P.
 زردو zardo, yolk of an egg.
 زردی zardoí, bile.
 زردی zirde, heart (poet.) Skr. hridi. Zend. zaredhaya.
 Pashto zṛah.
 زور zarúr, necessary. A.
 زره zirih, armour. P.



1880.]

VOCABULARY.

83

- زړه *zirih*, a well.
 زغر *zaghar*, adj. fresh, quick.
 zagharen shír, fresh milk.
 زك *zik*, a bag or "maskína" for holding ghí. (Si. jik.
 Pashto *zik*).
 زمستان *zamistán*. See *zawistán*, winter. P.
 زناخ *zanákh*, jaws. (P. *zanaḥh*, chin.)
 زناور *zanáwar*, animal. P. *jánwar*.
 زنجير *zanjír*, chain. P.
 زندغ *zindagh*, living. P. *zinda*.
 زغ *zinagh*, v., p.p. *zitha*, *zinth* or *zítḥa*, to snatch, take away
 forcibly.
 زنگ *zang*, s. turnip.
 زنگ } *zang*,
 زنگال } *zangál*, } rust.
 زور *zor*, force, might, violence, wrong. P.
 زور *zivir*, rough, not smooth. (Cf. Pashto *zig*.)
 زوراك *zorákh*, powerful, violent.
 زوروالا *zorwálá*, oppressor, tyrant.
 زواډ *zawádḥ*, scent, smell. P. *zabád*.
 زوار *zawár*, pebbles.
 زوار *zawár*, rider, horseman. (P. *sawár*).
 زوال *zawál*, s. injury.
 زوان *zawán*, tongue. P. *zabán*.
 زوستان *zawistán*, winter. P. *zamistán*.
 زه *zah*, kid.
 zah-gal, flock of kids.
 زهر *zahr*, anger. P.
 zahr-giragh, to be angry.
 زهر *zahr*, bitter.
 زهرک *zahrak*, the gall-bladder. P. *zahra*.
 زهم *zahm*, sword.
 zahm-band, swordbelt.

zahm-jano $\dot{k}h$, swordsman.

zahm-hand, scar of a sword wound.

زهیر zahír, lonely, a stranger. A.

زی zí, yesterday. P. dí-rúz.

زیانی ziyání, harm, injury. Pehl. ziyán.

زیارت ziyárat, shrine, place of pilgrimage. A.

زیت zít \dot{h} , quick. P. zúd.

زیتین zít \dot{h} en, quickly.

زیتخا zai $\dot{k}h$ á, s. ferns, moss, &c.

زیرغ zíragh, v. p.p. zurtha, to raise, lift.

zíragh-árag \dot{h} , to fetch.

lashkar zíragh, to lead an army.

sáh zíragh, to draw breath.

rumb zíragh, to run, saughan zíragh, to swear.

زیم zím, scorpion.

زین zen, saddle. P. zín.

zen-kanagh, to saddle.

ز Zh.

ژانگ zhángagh, v. to bray.

ژالوک zhalo $\dot{k}h$, adj. yellow.

ژاله دیئغ zhala deagh, v. to let go. (See ilagh.)

ژمارا zhamará, for ever. See jamará.

ژنگه کهنه zHINGA khanagh, to erect the tail (of a horse).

ژنگ zHING, adj. erect, perpendicular. Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe.

س S.

سابون sábún, soap. Portuguese. Ar.

ساته sáth, a káfila. Si. sáthu.

ساد sád, honest. (P. sádá, plain(?)).

ساد sád \dot{h} , rope (of múnj or dwarf-palm leaves).

سارته sárth, cold. P. sard.

ساری sári, rice growing or in husk. P. shálí.



- ساز sáz-kanagh, to play (a musical instrument).
ساکه sákh, oath. Si.
ساک ság, potherb. Si.
ساکي sági, that very one, the original. Si.
سال sál, a year. P.
سالغ sálagh, parched corn.
سالوخ sálokh, bridegroom.
سامبده sámbagh, to favour, nourish. Si. sámbhanu.
سان sán, stallion, bull. Si. sánu.
سانگ sáng, betrothal. Si. sangu.
سانگي sángi, spear. Si. sángi.
ساه sáh, shade. P. sáya.
ساه sáh, breath, life. P.
sáh-zíragh, to breathe.
ساهدار sáhdár, domestic animals.
ساهي sáhi, a pause, breathing space, fallow.
sáhi-deagh, to let land lie fallow.
ساین sáín, sir, master. Si. Skr. swámi.
ساینغ sáínagh, v., p.p. sáíntha, to shave.
Imperative, sá, sará sa, shave the head.
سببي subí, autumn.
سپپی sippí, shell. Si.
سته sath, a deputation to ask pardon.
سوتي sutí, a mosquito.
سجی sījī, roast meat.
سخ sikh, barren land.
سدها sidhá, straight. Si. sidho.
سډکغ sudkagh, to sob. Si. sudikanu.
سده sudh, } knowledge, understanding. Si. sudhi. Pashto sud.
سډ sudh, }
سډ sadh, a hundred. P. sad.
سر sar, a man. Pashto, sarai.
سر sar, s. head, front. P.

sar-giragh, to set out.

sar-deagh, to send away.

سردار sar-dar, bareheaded. (Pashto, saḍar.)

سردار sar-dár, } s. chief.

سردار sar-dar, }

سرپوش sarposh, covering.

سررېځ sar-rekh, cold in the head.

سرونډ sar-rand, parting of hair.

سرناوغ sar-návagh, the morning star (poet.).

سرا sará, adv. and prep. above, upon, ahead, in front.

sará-bai, go in front.

سرائيرا sará-era, adv. from above, downwards.

سربري sarbarí, upper.

sarbarí-pahnádhá, on the upper side.

سرپېند surphadh, } s. (Ar. سرفت), understanding.

سرپهو surpho, }

surphadh biagh, to understand.

سرجه sarjah, pillow.

سرساد sursád, provisions, forage. Si. sursát.

سرغ saragh, p.p. saritha, to remember.

سرغ siragh, to leap, prance. Si. siranu.

سرغ suragh, to move. Si. suranu.

سرکهه sarakh, a kneading-trough.

سرگو surgo, speech, song.

سرل saral, a yearling colt. Si. sarlu.

سرم surum, hoof. P. sum.

سرنګ saring, a track. Si. suringh.

saring-janagh, to track.

سري sarí, a woman's chadar.

سرين saren, loins.

saren-bandagh, to gird up the loins, help.

saren-bandí, assistance.

سريندا saríndá, } s. a sort of fiddle with seven strings of sheep's

سرنډو sarindo, } gut played with a horsehair bow. Si. surundo.



- سرینه sarína, upper; western. P.
 سروذ sarodh, music.
 سروش sarosh, elbow.
 سرک sarak, road. Hindí.
 سزا sazá, punishment. P.
 سستی sustí. See sutí.
 سشع sushagh, p.p. suk̤h̤tha, to burn. (Intransitive.)
 سغار saghár, adj. white-faced (of a horse).
 سغدتا saghdattá, a small thorny plant.
 سغر saghar, head.
 سغرکده sagharkha, a wild species of sinapis.
 سغن saghan, dung of cattle.
 سغندان saghindán, paunch, stomach.
 سک sak, strong, stiff, hard. P. sak̤ht.
 سکتار sakatar, a kind of partridge.
 سکل sakal, beautiful.
 سکمردي sakmardí, manliness, strength.
 سکنی sakaní, Wednesday.
 سکھ سکھagh, to learn. Si. Sikhānu.
 سکھینغ سکھainagh, to teach. Causal of sikhagh.
 سکی saki, extreme, excess.
 سکیا sakyá, } very, extremely.
 سکینغا sakíghá, }
 سگ sag, skill, ability. Si. sagh.
 سل sil, brick. Si. sir. Panj. sil.
 سلبنده silband, brick-maker. Panj.
 سلام salám, salutation.
 salám-alaik, (Ar. السلام العایک), salutation on meeting.
 سلهي silhe, arms. A. salah.
 silhe-gal, arms and accoutrements.
 سما samá, understanding. Si. samáu.
 سمب samb, a hole, boring.
 sumb-janagh, to bore.



- سمبراي sambarái, preparation, readiness.
- سمبرغ sambaragh, to prepare, be ready. Si. sambhiranu.
- سمبغ sumbagh, stitch in the side.
- سمندر samundar, sea.
- سند sand, barren (of offspring). Pashto shand. Si. shandhi.
- سند sand, a joint. Si. sandhu.
- سند sund, a basket of matting. Si. sundu.
- سندان sindán, anvil.
- سندغ sindagh, v. p.p. sistha, to break.
P. shikastan, shikan.
- سنج sanj, harness. Si. sanju.
sanj-khanagh, to saddle, harness.
- سنگ sang, stone (uncommon). P.
- سنگ بند sangband, related by marriage (used of two tribes).
- سنگتتي sangatí, companions, following. Si.
- سنگد sangad, companions, escort.
- سني saní, hemp. Si. siní.
- سنگهر sanghar, necklace. Si.
- سوا sawá, except, without. P.
- سواد sawád, sight, show.
- سوارك sawarak, breakfast.
- سواس sawás, Baloch sandals, made of the leaves of the dwarf palm.
- سوال sawál, question. A.
- سواه sawáh, morning. A. sabáh.
- سوبه sobh, victory. A.
- سود súd, interest. P.
- سور sor, salt, brackish, saltpetre. P. shor.
soren-áf, brackish water.
- سودا saudá, bargain. P.
- سوره súrah, hero, warrior. Si. Súrihu. Z. súrá, strong.
- سوز savz, green. P. sabz.
- سوشغ soshagh, v., p.p. sokhta, to burn. P. sokhtan, soz.
- سوغن saughan, oath.



1880.]

VOCABULARY.

CSL

69

sanghan-zíragħ, to take an oath.

سوف súf, apple. A.

سوك sawakk, light (in weight).

سول sol, the kanda or jhand tree. (*Prosopis spicigera*.)

سومر somar, Monday. Si.

سونارو sonáro, goldsmith. Si.

سوهان sauhán, file.

سوهنا sohná, beautiful. Panj.

سوهو sohav, guide, acquaintance.

سوو savav, account, reason. A. sabab.

savavá, on account of.

سويث saweth, white. P. safid.

سهارل saháral, skilful.

سهياگ suhág, young unweaned camel up to six months old (f.)

سهيت suhbat, society. A.

سهياري sihári, an awl. Si. sirái.

سهت sahzh, jewels.

سهر suhr, red. P. surkh. Pashto súr.

سهر sihr, magic. P.

sihr-khanozh, magician.

سهررا sahra, manifest, known, evident. A.

سهرو suhv, morning. Ar. subh.

suhv-astár, morning star.

سهيل suhel, autumn. The month Assú or Asoj. A. (Sept. or Oct.)

سي sí, thirty. P.

سي sai, three. P. sih.

sai-bará, thrice.

sai-kona, triangle.

sai-gíst, threescore.

سياد syád, relation.

سيال syál, relation, guest, enemy, equal. (Pashto síál, equal.)

سيالداري syáldári, relationship.

سياه syáh, black. P.



- syáh-áf, } perennial stream of water.
 syáh-jo, }
 syáh-már, snake.
 syáh-gwar, "black breast." The black partridge.
- سياهي syáhí, ink.
 سيدك seabak, wholesome.
- سيدت síth, profit, advantage. P. súd.
 سير ser, full, satisfied.
 seráf, satisfied. P. seráb.
- سير sir, marriage.
 sir-khanagh, to marry.
 sir-bíagh, to be married.
 sir-wájh, marriageable.
- سيرب serab, shaving.
- سیرمغ sírmugh, collyrium for the eyes. P. surma.
- سیستان sístán, custom.
- سیسی sesí, the chakor, also the sísí or *Ammo Perdix Bouhami*.
- سیشین síshin, needle. P. sozan.
- سیک saiak, one-third.
- سیکرń síkun, } porcupine.
 سیکھن síkħun, }
 síkun-tír, porcupine-quill.
- سيلهي selhí, necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, oxen, &c. Si.
- سیم sím, boundary.
- سیماندر símándar, neighbour.
- سیمون símsún. See sesí.
- سیمی saimí, third.
- سیند sínd, hissing. (Sj. síndh, whistling.)
 sindá khanagh, to hiss.
- سینز senz, whistling.
 senzár janagh, to whistle.
- سینزدہ senzdah, thirteen. P.
- سینغ senagh, breast. P. sína.



1880.]

VOCABULARY.

91

- سيوال sewál, s. rubbish left by a flood.
 سیه síh, spit. P. síkh.
 tufak-síh, ramrod.
 سيها síhá, lead. Si.
 سينغ sehnagh, v. to bear, endure. Si. sahnú.
 سينغ síagh, v., p.p. sítha, to swell. P. ámá-sídan.

ش Sh.

- شا shá. See shawá, you. P.
 شاتلو sháthlo, dove.
 شاخ shákch, branch. P.
 شاذی shádhi, rejoicing, merry-making. P. shádí.
 شار shár, (Ar. شعر), poem.
 شاغ shággh, a small tree (*Grewia Vestita*).
 شاغا shágghá, guitar or banjo. See dambíro.
 شال shál, blanket. P.
 شام shám, the evening meal. P.
 شان shán, power, powerful, honourable. Ar.
 شان 'shán, for ashán, from that.
 'shán-go, thence.
 'shán-phalawá, from that direction.
 شاند shánd, sign.
 شانزده shánzdah, sixteen. P.
 شانغ shánagh, backbone, nape of neck. P. shána.
 شانكه shánkh, stony ground at foot of hills.
 شاه sháh, horn.
 شاه sháh, king. P.
 sháh-murdán, forefinger.
 شاه کپتر sháhkaptar. See shafkástir.
 شاهد sháhid, witness. Ar.
 شاهدی sháhidí, evidence.
 شاهي sháhí, a 2-anna piece. P.
 شایر sháir, (Ar. شاعر), poet.



- شب چراغ shabchirágh, firefly. P.
 شدت shiddat, disputing, argument. Ar.
 شادو shaddo, a turban (poet). Si. shado.
 شدغ shudhagh, v., p.p. shustha, to hunger.
 شدغ shudhagh, v., p.p. shustha, to wash, intr.
 شدي shudhi, adj. hungry.
 شرر sharr, good, fine, beautiful.
 شروت shart, gambling. A.
 شردو shurdo, a small species of *Dianthus* found on the Sulaiman Range.
 شرا shará, a law-case. A.
 شرم sharm, shame. P.
 شرو shurú, beginning. A.
 شريك sharik, partner. A.
 شست shist, sight of a gun. P.
 شستغ shastagh, v. p.p. shastátha, to send. Cf. P. fristádan.
 شش shash, six. P.
 ششمي shashumí, sixth.
 شار shár, poem. A.
 شغر shaghar, sharp, harsh (in speech).
 شغان shaghán, scorn, mockery.
 شغلين shighlín, upside down, topsy-turvy.
 sbighlín-biagh, to be upset.
 شف shaf night. P. shab.
 shaf-chirágh, firefly.
 shaf-kástir, a plant. *Sophora Griffithii*.
 shaf-khor, nightblind.
 شفانكه shafánkh, shepherd, goatherd. P. shabán.
 شفاك shafak, s. iron peg on which a mill stone revolves.
 شك shakk, doubt. A.
 شكار shikár, hunting, sport. P.
 شكارى shikárí, hunter.
 شكر shukr, thanks. A.



شکھل shakhal, tamarisk sugar. (The manna produced in the hot weather on *Tamarix articulata* and *Tamarix gallica*).

P. shakar.

شکھل shakhal, adj. sweet, fair.

شلوار shalwár, } the loose trousers worn by Balochis.
شالوار shalwar, }

gwáth-shalwar, puffed up, proud.

شم sham, boundary, water-parting.

شعب sham, branch.

شمش shamushagh, } p.p. shamushta, to forget. Cf. P. fará-

شموش shamúshagh, } moshídan.

شمول shamol, water-parting.

شینز shinz, the camel-thorn. (*Alhagi Mauroram*.)

Cf. Pashto, zoz.

شنگه shanikh, kid (f.)

شوکش shav-kash. For shaf-kash, the night-expeller, *i. e.* Venus, the morning star.

شوا shawá, } you. P. shumá.
شا sh'á, }

شوانکه shawáneh. See shafáneh, shepherd.

شودغ shodhagh, p.p. shustha, to wash. P. shustan.

ján-shodhagh, to bathe.

شورغ shoragh, saltpetre. P. shora.

شوشک shawashkagh, v., p.p. shawakhtha, to sell. (Cf. P. farokhtan).

شوک shúkagh, to smell.

شوم shúm, miser, avaricious. Ar.

شوهازکهنغ shúház-khanagh, to like, prefer.

شهر shahr, town, village. P.

شهور shahúr, good manners. Ar.

شي sh'í. Contraction for ash-í, from this.

sh-í phalawá, from this direction.

شیدی shídí, a negro. Ar.

شید shedh, hence, from here. (For ash-edh.)

- شید پھدا *shedh-phadhá*, henceforward.
 شیدھا *shedhá*, hence.
 شیخن *shíkhan*, s. cloth in which the flour from the mill is collected.
 شیر *shír*, milk. P.
 shír-wár, suckling, unweaned.
 shír-deokh, milch.
 shír-doshokh, milker.
 shír-dán, bladder.
 شیر *sher*, under, from under. (P. zer.)
 sher-phalavá, from the underside.
 sher-gwáth, leeward.
 sher-tharagh, to be crushed beneath.
 شیرزک *shezirk*, a low furze-like shrub, (*Caragana* sp.)
 شیف *shef*, slope. P. *shíb*, *nishíb*.
 áf-shef, watershed, slope of a drainage basin.
 شیفغ *shefagh*, pin or rod for applying collyrium to the eyes.

غ Gh.

- غرق *gharragh*, to snore.
 غریب *gharíb*, poor, inoffensive. A.
 غلت *ghalat*, mistake, false statement. A.
 غلام *ghulám*, a slave. A.
 غم *gham*, grief, sorrow. A.
 غمناک *ghamnák*, sorrowful. A. P.
 غمی *ghamí*, mourning. A.

ف F.

- فال *fál*, an omen. Ar.
 فایده *fáida*, advantage, profit. P.
 فرشتغ *frishtagh*, angel. See *phirishtagh*. P.
 فرق *fark*, difference. Ar.
 فصل *fasl*, harvest. Ar.



فلاسی falási, carpet, Ar.

فلاذه fulána, certain, such a one. Ar.

ك K.

كابل kábil, able. A.

كاتر kátar, dagger.

كار kár, work, business. P.

كارچ kárch, }
كارچه kárcha, } knife. P. kárad.

كاري kárí, basket. See khárí.

كاريز kárez, underground aqueduct.

كارىگر kárigar, ox.

كازي kází, the Qází. A.

كاسه kása, a measure of corn, one-sixth of a harwár. Contains
about 6 sers, 9 chitáks Indian weight.

كاشد káshid, messenger. A.

كاغذ kághadh, letter. P.

كافر káfir, unbeliever. A.

كاك kák, Baloch bread baked round a heated stone.

كالرا kálrá, flea. Si. kářiřo.

كامباني kámbání, sling.

كان kán, mine. P.

كانديري kánderí, thistle. Si. kánderí.

كانوني kánwní, cormorant.

كاوش káosh, the month of Ásoj.

كاهي káhí, ditch. See kháhí.

كبر kabr, tomb. A.

كبول kabúl, acceptance, agreement. A.

كبد kubba, a domed building.

كپتغ kaptagh, v. to attack.

كپتغ kapainagh, to expend.

- کت kut, blunt.
کت kut, lap.
کتاکھنغ kutá Khanagh, to adopt.
کتار katár, string of camels. A.
کتب kutb, the North Pole.
kutb-astár, the polestar.
کتري katre, a little while. A. qadr.
کتغ kuttigh, thorn.
کتغنوخ kuttanokh, thorny bushes. Two or three species of *Caragana*.
کتهه kath, spinning. Si.
کتهان kithán, which? what?
کتتي kuttí, death.
کترغ kuṭragh, to gnaw.
کتهغ kaṭagh, to dig, conquer, overcome.
کتهغ kuṭagh, to thrash. Si. kuṭanu.
کتهکر kaṭakar, sand-grouse. Si. kaṭangar.
کتهان kithán. See kithán.
کتهج kajagh, v., p.p. kajatha, to cover. Si. kajanu.
کتهجل kajal, coarse flood grass.
کتهکنغ kach-khanagh, to measure. Si. kachh.
کتهچتوي kuchtoe, a plant.
کتهچيهری kachehrí, an assembly, darbar. H.
کتهدل kudál, a mattock. Si. koḍari.
کتهده kadah, a cup. P.
کتهدام kudhám, s. nest.
کتهدين kadhen, when?
کتهر kur, a stable. Si. kuṛhi.
کتهرا karrá, ring, link of a chain. S. kaṛo.
کتهرپاس karpás, cotton. Skr. karpása.
کتهراکت karákuṭ, noise, rattling, clashing.
کتهرتا kurtá, long coat. Si. kurto.
کتهرتي kurtí, short coat. Si. kurtí.

- کړئغ karthagh, mongrel, of mixed breed.
 کرشک kirishk, a slip, stumble.
 کرشکغ kirishkagh, to slip, stumble. Si. khiskanu.
 کرکاوغ karkávagh, a thorny plant.
 کرکڼي karkaní, a kind of grass.
 کرم kirm, insect, worm. P.
 کرمساکڅه karmsákh, blackguard, a term of abuse.
 کرويلي karvelí, the caper bush. (*Capparis spinosa*.) Si. kalavári.
 See godhán-din.
 کړي karri, an earring. Si.
 کړي kirrí, a Baloch hut. Si. Pashto.
 کړهه kireh, hire, wages. P. kiráya.
 کړ kir, ashes. Si. kiri.
 کړغ kizagh, p.p. kishtha, to leave.
 کس kas, any, any one. P. kas.
 kase, some one.
 har-kas, every one.
 کس kus, vulva.
 کساین kisáin, } little, small. P. kih, kihtar.
 کسان kisán, }
 کسانک kisának, very small.
 کيسا kissa, story. A.
 کشک kashk, kaurí.
 کشک kshik, dog (m.)
 کشکول kashkol, faqír's begging dish.
 کل kil, a wart.
 کل kull, all, the whole. A.
 kullá-phajyá, altogether.
 کل kal, knowledge, skill. Si.
 کلات kilát. (Ar. قلعة), a fort.
 کلاي kalái, tin. P.
 کلتری kaltrí, a saw.
 کدار kaldár, of European manufacture, as a gun, a rupee.

- كلشك kulishk, a kind of grass.
 كالغ kullagh, to cough. See khullagh.
 كلف kulaf, lock. P. kuff.
 كلو kulo, a small earthen pot. See khulo.
 كله kulla, cap.
 كله kulla, a warning.
 كم kam, little, few. P. (Also kham.)
 كم بخت kambakht, unlucky. P.
 كنب kumb, tank, pool, rock hollow containing water.
 كمبر kambar, variegated, stained. See khambar-kambar kha-
 nagh, to write.
 كمبىغ kumbigh, s. mushroom. S. khumbí.
 كمیده kamína, mean, low. P.
 كنت kunt, blunt.
 كنتغ kuntagh, thorn.
 کنجری kanjarí, prostitute. Si.
 کنجی kunjí, key. Si.
 کنچته kunchitha, a plant.
 کنچیت kunchith, sesamum. See kwenchigh. P. kunjid.
 کند kund, near. See khund.
 کندغ kandagh, a mountain pass. See khandagh.
 کندي kandí, necklace.
 کندي kundí, a hook. Si.
 کندغ kindagh, p.p. kindatha, to spread out. Si. khindanu.
 کنر kunar, the ber-tree, jujube-tree. P.
 dig-kunar, *Zizyphus jujuba*.
 khokar-kunar, *Z. nummularia*.
 tholagh-kunar, *Z. oxyphylla*.
 کنی kany, a virgin. Si. kanyá.
 کوات kawát, a young male camel up to 3 years. Si.
 کوان kawán, bow. Share of spoil taken in a raid. P. kamán.
 کوانتغ kwántagh, to stoop.
 کوتله kotila, young camel from 6 months to 1 year old.

- کوچ kúch, s. pommel of saddle.
 كودى kodí, metal cup for drinking.
 كودال koḍál, mattock. See kuḍál.
 كور kor. See khor.
 كور kaur, the phaláhi-tree (*Acacia modesta*).
 كورو koro, whip. H. korí.
 كوركى korkí, trap, snare. Si.
 كوش kaush, Baloch shoes. P. kafsh. Pashto, kośha.
 كوك kavg, the chakor. P. kabk.
 كولمير kolmír, an aromatic plant; (*Grantea*, sp.) Si.
 كونتر kontar, a bush. (*Grewia*, sp.?).
 كونتر kontar, a pigeon. P. kabútar.
 كونر konar, the fruit of the dwarf palm (*Ohamærops ritchieana*).
 كوه koh, mountain; stone. P.
 koh-gurágh, raven.
 كوهى kohí, the female márkhor.
 كوينچ kwenchigh, }
 كنج kunchigh, } til (*Sesamum indicum*). P. kunjid.
 كهأ kahá, cause, reason.
 كهآى kháqí, chin. Si.
 كهارى khárí, a basket. Si.
 كهارىغر kháriggar, an ox.
 كهال khál, a species of salsola. Also the sajjí or barilla manu
 factured from it.
 كهاهى kháhí, a ditch. Si.
 كهپتغ khaptagh, to attack.
 كهترى khatrí, a washerman. Si.
 كهت khat, }
 كهتره khatra, } bedstead, charpoy. Si.
 khat-phádhagh, the four stars forming the body
 of Ursa Major.
 كهجى khají, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). Si.

- کھاځ khad, hole, pit. Si.
 کھر khar, ass (f.). P. *khar*.
 کھر kahar, auger, curse. Ar.
 کھر khar, deaf. P. kar.
 کھرپھڙ kharp haz, a mattock.
 کھرډ khard, separate.
 khard-biagh, to be separated.
 کھرډځ khurdagh, to be scattered.
 کھرډي kharde, some. (Cf. A. P. qadre).
 کھرغ khuragh, a colt.
 کھرغا kharghá, above.
 کھرگ kharag, the ák-bush, (*Calatropis procera*).
 کھرگز khargaz, the vulture. Pashto, gargas.
 کھرگوشک khargoshk, the hare. P. *khargosh*.
 کھر و بښځ kharo-biagh, to stand up. Si. B.
 کھر ږي khurí, heel, hoof. Si. *khurí*.
 کھر ټو khur, stable.
 کھس khas. See kas. P.
 کھشالا khishálá, difficulty, trouble.
 کھشار khishár, cultivation, crops.
 کھشار khushár, slaughter.
 کھشغ khashagh, v., p.p. khashtha, to draw, turn out, discharge,
 blow (of the wind). P. kashtan.
 phost-khashagh, to flay.
 phor-khashagh, to smoke a pipe.
 hon-khashagh, to bleed, tr.
 líkh-khashagh, to draw a line.
 gwáth-khashaghen, the wind is blowing.
 کھشغ khishagh, v., p.p. khishtha, to cultivate. P. khishtan.
 کھشغ khushagh, v., p.p. khushtha, to kill. P. kushtan.
 کھفغ khafagh, v., p.p. khaptha, to fall, lie down. To begin (quali-
 fying another verb in the gerund).
 khanaghá khafagh, to begin to do.



er-khafagh, to descend, come down, alight.

dar-khafagh, to come out, issue.

daryá dar-khaphtha, the river has risen in flood.

کھکھر khakhar, wasp. (Sindhi. See gwamz).

khakhar-mánáro, wasp's nest.

کھل khil, peg or axle on which a millstone revolves.

کھلڱھ khullagh, to cough.

کھلڱر khalgar, stony ground; large stones.

کھلو khulo, an earthen pot or *loṭa*.

کھلی khali, a small water skin (kid's skin) carried on journeys.

(Si. khalirí, skin).

کھلیرو khaler, the *Capparis aphylla*.

کھلیرو khalero, wild asparagus.

کھم kham, little, less. P. kam.

کھمب khumb, pool in a stream. See kumb.

کھمبڙ khambar, variegated, striped, spotted, piebald, stained, (of animals).

کھنڙو khanáwa, a sword, (poet.). Si. khano.

کھنڊ khund, adv. near. S. A piece of ground enclosed by a bend in a torrent bed.

کھنڊڻغ khandagh, s. a pass over a crest or ridge.

کھنڊڻغ khandagh, v., p.p. khanditha, to laugh. P. khandídan.

کھنڻغ khanagh, v., p.p. khutha, to do. P. kardan, kun. To be able, can (qualifying a preceding verb in the past participle); e. g., khutha khanán, I can do.

er-khanagh, to lay down, place.

el-khanagh, to imprison.

áwár-khanagh, to mix.

bahr-khanagh, to divide.

phol-khanagh, to ask, enquire.

phur-khanagh, to fill.

jalo-khanagh, to attack.

kach-khanagh, to measure.



gur-khanagh, to run away.

much-khanagh, to collect.

کهنځ kahnagh, old clothes, rags.

کهنوخ khanokh. Verbal noun from khanagh, doer.

کهنه kahna and kuhna, old. P.

کهنې kahne, s. pigeon.

کهنې kuhne, s. hip.

کهورې khopar, skull. Si. kopirí.

کهورې khoprá. The *Withania coagulans* used for curdling milk.

کهورې khokhar, a kind of wild turnips (*Brassica*, sp.)

کهورځ khúdagħ, a tripod for cooking.

کهور khaur, a large hill torrent. (Cf. Pashto *khwar*.)

کهور khor, blind. P.

کهورې khorí, pursuit.

کهورسا khosá, fever. Panj.

کهورفغ khofagh, shoulder.

khofagh juzainagh, to shrug the shoulders.

کهورفغا khofaghá, the shoulder muscles.

کهورلو khaulú, a fawn.

کهورنتار khontar, a bush, (*Carissa diffusa*).

کهورنجر khawinjar, a partridge.

کهورنډ khond, the knee.

khond bhorainagh, to kneel.

کهای khái, } who ?

کهایغین khaighen, } whose ?

کهایر khair, ox.

کهایر kahír, the kanda or jhand tree, *Prosopis spicigera*. See also Sol.

کهایر kher, the penis. P. kír.

کهایزان khaizán, perhaps, may be.

کهایسغ khísagh, pouch, pocket. P. kása.

کهاین khín, the anus.

khíná-phur-biokh, a breechloader.



- کھیندر khíndar, naked.
 کھینو khenú, a ball. Si. khenó.
 کیٹغ kitagh, a water-melon.
 کیغو kaigho, itch, mange. Si kháji.
 کیلار kílár, unripe fruit of *Ohamærops ritchieana*.
 کینگ kínag, envy, grudge. P. kína.
 کیوا kíwá, in exchange.

گ G.

- گادی gádí, pad, cushion. Si.
 گار gár, lost, destroyed.
 gár-bíagh, to be lost.
 gár-khanagh, to lose, make away with.
 گار gár. See gál, speech. Si.
 گارا gárá, quarrel.
 گاغ gágh, v., p.p. gáttha, coire.
 گال gál, speech. Si. gálhu.
 گالوار gálwar, conversation, matter of discourse.
 گالی gálí, a visit.
 گالی gálí, bedding.
 گام gám, a pace.
 gámá juzagh, to walk (of a horse).

- گپ gap, quicksand, quagmire. Si.
 گپھل gaphall, a piece, bit. Si. gapalu.
 گنڈی guttaní, retreating.
 گنڈھا githá, cheek.
 گٹ gaṭ, chasm, precipice.
 گٹغ gutṭigh, the kidney.
 گٹور gaṭúr. See ghatúr.
 گٹھ guṭh, the throat.
 گٹھی guṭhí, bridle.
 گٹھی gaṭṭí, wooden handcuffs. Si.
 گج gaj, a wooden arrow.



- گچ guch, the colocynth gourd, bitter apple. *Cucumis Colocyn-*
 گدکبه gadikh, kernel. [this.]
 گدوبار gadobar, maize.
 گدی gudí, a toy-kite.
 گاډ gaḍ, female uriál. (See guránd). (Cf. Pashto, gaḍ ram).
 گاډا gaḍá, then, again, and.
 گاډغ gaḍagh, to chop, to kill animals, to butcher. Si. gaḍanu.
 گاډی gaḍí, the middle finger.
 گاډ gudh, cloth.
 گار gar, a pimple, boil.
 گار gur, s. kaurí.
 گار gur, running.
 گارکهنځ gur-khanagh, to run away. Cf. Pehl. giríkht, fled.
 گاړا gaṙrá, piebald, skewbald (of a horse).
 گراډغ grádhagh, v., p.p. grástha, to boil.
 گراړته giráarth, a span (with the thumb and 3rd finger).
 گراغ gurágh, crow.
 koh-gurágh, raven.
 گران girán, heavy, dear. P.
 گرانډ guránd, a ram. The male uriál. (*Ovis cycloceros*).
 گرانې giraní, weight, dearth. P.
 گرانز gránz, nostril.
 گربورا gurburá, in a whisper. Si. gurburí.
 گربړهځ gurphugh, small-pox.
 گربړیل garphíl, a whirling cloud of dust or "devil."
 گرځېځ girjagh, to catch, seize, p.p. girjítha.
 گردغ gardagh, v., p.p. gartha, to return. P. gardídan.
 گردن gardan, neck. P.
 گردینځ gardainagh. Causal of gardagh.
 گردنځ gradhagh, v., p.p. grastha, to cook.
 گرغ giragh, v., p.p. gipta, imp. gir. P. giriftan, gir, to take,
 accept, seize, lay hold of.
 bál-giragh, to fly.



bo-giragh, to smell.

hál-giragh, to hear news.

zahr-giragh, to be angry.

sar-giragh, to set out.

گرف garragh, to roar or bellow.

گركخ gurkagh, to growl. Si. guranu.

گركهه gurkh, wolf. P. gurg.

gurkh, the Wolf, *i. e.*, the last star in the tail of
Ursa major. See under Guránd.

گرم garm, hot, warm. P.

گرنج granch, a knot.

گرند garand, thunder.

گران্দ guránd, (1) ram; (2) the male urial (*Ovis cycloceros*).

Guránd, the Ram, *i. e.*, the first star of the three forming the tail of *Ursa major*. This is supposed to be pursued by the second, the Dog, which in its turn is pursued by the last star, the Wolf.

Guránd-drikh, the Milky Way (lit. the Ram's leap). This refers to the legend of the Ram brought from heaven to take the place of Ismáíl when Abraham was about to sacrifice him. The Milky Way is supposed to be the Ram's track.

گرندغ garandagh, v., p.p. garandatha, to thunder.

گركخ girokh, s. lightning.

گركخ girokh. Verbal noun from giragh, a taker, creditor.

گروه giroh, s. fife, pipe.

گري garí, speech, song.

گري garí, bald.

گريزي garí, piebald, skewbald (of a mare).

گريغ giregh, v., p.p. girenthá, to weep. P. girgán.

گريه gríh, voice, sound.

zor-gríhá, in a loud voice.



- گز gar, a precipice, sudden descent, chasm. Pashto, garang.
 گز gaz, tamarisk. Especially *Tamarix gallica*.
 gith-gaz, *Tamarix articulata*. P.
 گز gaz, a yard.
 گزر guzar, makeshift.
 گزران guzrân, maintenance.
 گزین gazaren, ought, is necessary.
 گزغ guzagħ, v., p.p. gwastha, to pass. P. guzishtan.*
 guzagħ-ravagħ, to pass by.
 گزیر gazîr, miser.
 گسر gisar, mistake, forgetting. Si. bisiranu.
 gisar-biagħ, to forget.
 گسور gasûr, s. anger.
 گشت gasht, coarse long grass on the hill side, not eaten by
 cattle.
 گشغ gushagħ, v., p.p. gushtha and gwashtha, to speak, say, tell,
 sing, recite. (Skr. vach).
 گشوخ gushokħ, singer, reciter.
 گشیدغ gishainagħ, v., p.p. gishaintha, to choose. P. gizîdan.
 گغ gugh, owl. P. buh.
 گفتار guftâr, speech, song. P.
 گفغ gufagħ. See گوفغ gwafagħ, to weave.
 گل gal, cheek. Si. galu.
 گل gal, a number, quantity. Used in composition to form
 nouns of quantity as jan-gal, a band of women.
 گل gil, clay, earth. P.
 گل gul, a flower. P.
 گلاغ galâgħ, p.p. galâitha, to praise.
 گلالکھ gulâlakh, long curls worn by Balochis.
 گلپهان galphân, a groom, syce.
 گلثہ galatha, rotten. Hindi, galâ.
 گلر gullar, dog's pups. Si. guliru.
 گلغ galagħ, a band of mares, or of horsemen.



galagh-tháshí, horse-racing.

گلگل gulgul, water with which the mouth is rinsed after eating.

گلو galo, door.

گله galla, a káfila, caravan. Si.

گلي galí, a street. Si.

گليم galím, a rug or blanket. P.

گناس gunás, (rare) } fault, sin. P. gunáh.

گناه gunáh, (common) }

گنج gunj, crease, wrinkle. Si. gunyu. Pashto gunjah.

گنجي ganjí, a measure of corn.

گند gand, s. a branch water-course.

گند gand, s. filth, manure. P.

gand-bo, stink.

گند gund, testicles.

gundí, an entire horse.

گنداخو gandácho, Indian rue (*Peganum harmala*).

گندراف gandraf, sulphur. Si.

گندغ gandagh, bad.

گندغ gandagh, v., p.p. gandatha, to join.

گندغ gindagh, v., p.p. دینه dítha, imp. gind, to see. P. bín, dídan.

گندل gandal, s. felt, namda.

گندیل gandíl, a short fodder grass in the lower Sulaimáns and plains. Si.

گندیم gandím, wheat. (P. gandum.)

گند gand, Adam's apple.

گنوخ gannokh, fool, idiot.

asulá-gannokh, a born idiot.

گو go, prep. with. P. bá.

گو go, s. race, prize.

go-bar, a race-winner.

گواث gwáth, air, wind. P. bád.

gwáth-má, climate.



er-gwáthá, on the leeside.

gwáth-shalwar, puffed up.

گوانغ gwáthagh, a gelding.

گوانو gwátho, windy.

gwáthen hálwar khanagh, to talk big.

گوارش gwárish, rain. P. bárish.

گواز gwáz, bark of a tree.

گواش gwásh, ground at the foot of a hill.

گوافغ gwáfagh, v., p.p. gwáptha, to call together, summon.

(Cf. P. guftan.)

گواغا gwághá, immediately.

گوالغ gwálagh, packsaddle for oxen, bags.

ganda-gwálagh, (lit. spoil-bags), the small red ant. Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe.

گوامیش gwámesh, buffalo. P. gáv-mesh.

گوامیش gwámish, a small plant used in washing.

گوان guwán, doubt, hesitation. P. gumán.

گوانزغ gwánzagh, a swinging cradle.

گوانكه gwánkh, voice, sound. P. báng.

gwánkh-janagh, }
gwán'-janagh, } to call out.

گوهر go-bar, a horse that has won a race.

گوت got, bridegroom. Panj.

گوچ goj, a large lizard, "go-sámp." Si.

گوچ gwach, a buffalo-calf. Si. vachhi. Skr. vatsa.

گوخ gokh, an ox, cow. P. gáv.

گوخ gaukh, nape of the neck.

گوخراند gokhránd, dung-beetle.

گوخو gokho, a span with the thumb and forefinger. Si. gonkú.

گودر godur, a plant.

گودي godí, mistress, lady.

گون godh, menstruation.

گوزان gwadhán or godhán, udder.



gwadhán-din, the caper-plant. *Capparis spinosa*.

(lit. udder-tearer).

گودر godhar, wasp's nest.

گوار gwar, adv. near. P. bar.

gwará, nearly.

گور gor, wild ass. P.

gor-dil, *Daphne mucronata* (so called from its red berries).

گور gor, }
گورستان goristan, } tomb.

گوار gwar, woman's breast. P. bar.

gwar-sar, nipple.

gwarán dír khanugḥ, to wean.

gwar-ambází, embracing.

گورانڈ goránd, a ram, male uríál.

گواربند gwarband, path leading round the foot of a hill.

گوارپہر gwarpahar, flock of lambs.

گوارغ gwaragh, v., p.p. gwartha, fut. 3rd pers. sing. gwárí, to rain.
P. báriđan.

گوارکھ gwarakh, a lamb.

گورکھا gorkhá, a kind of coarse grass called in Sind and the
S. Panjáb sin or sain, good for fodder.

گورم goram, a herd of cattle. (P. gáv, rama.) (Si. goramu.)

گور gur, gur or coarse molasses.

گوزغ gwazagh. See گزغ guzagh, to pass. P. guzashtan.

گوزد gozhd, fiesh, meat. P. gosht.

گوس gwas, enough. P. bas.

گوسکری goskarí, crystal, felspar; fossils in rock.

گوش gosh, ear. P.

gosh-deagh, to listen, attend.

گوشا goshá, s. the pan of a matchlock.

گوشغ gwashagh. See گشغ gushagh, to say.

گوغرا goghrá, s. a snore. Goghrá janagh, to snore.

- گوفغ gwafagh, v., p.p. gwaptha, to weave. (P. báftan.)
 گوگرد gokurd, sulphur. P.
 گوماد gomádh, a kind of grass, the seed of which is eaten in times of scarcity, called in Sindh and the Deraját, gam. *Panicum antidotale*.
 nar-gomádh, a kind of grass with star-shaped flowers, found in the Upper Sulaimáns.
 گومز gwamz, a wasp.
 گون gon, with, together with.
 gon-deagh, to overtake.
 gon-khafagh, to meet.
 گون gwan or gon, the wild pistachio. *Pistacia khinjuk*.
 گوند gwand, short.
 گوندان gwandádh, shortness.
 گوندو gwando, an alligator.
 گوندوش gondosh, s. a large needle.
 گونگ gúng, dumb. Si.
 گونگرو gúngrú, turnip. See zang. Si.
 گوہ goh, a large lizard. Si.
 گوہار gohár, sister. P. khwáhar.
 گوہر gwahar, cold.
 گویل goil, s. breakfast-time.
 گہت ghat, inaccessible place, precipice.
 گہٹغ ghattagh, v. to smother.
 گہٹور ghatúr, a lamb or young sheep suitable for eating. (Cf. Si. ghaṭo, ram).
 گہر guhar, adj. See گوم gwahar.
 گہریائی ghuriái, s. a stranger.
 گہری gharí, hour. Si.
 گہل ghal, a band, a raiding party, a raid. Si. ghali.
 گہن gahn, a pledge. Si. gahno.
 گہڑو ghoṛo. A band of horsemen. (Si. ghoṛo, horse.)
 گیانچ giánch, a small bird found in sandy parts of the country, called Malála in the Deraját.



- گیترو getra, a kind of melon.
 گیت geth, the willow, *Salia acmophylla*. P. bed.
 گیشک gethishk, the Sinetta or Bog-myrtle. *Dodonæa viscosa*.
 گیشگر gith-gaz, a kind of Tamarisk. *T. articulata*.
 گیدمهسک gídh-mahisk, house-fly.
 گیر gir. Imp. of giragh, take.
 گیر gir, s. memory.
 gír-áragh, to remember.
 girár deagh, to remind.
 گیرا girá, dove. Si. gero. (See sháthlo.)
 گیرغ gezhagh, v., p.p. gíkh̄ta, to bring forth dead offspring.
 گیست gíst, twenty, sai-gíst, 60, chyár-gíst, 80. P. bíst.
 گیستمی gístumí, twentieth.
 گیش gísh, s. a female kid.
 گیشتر gíshtar, a shrub, *Periploca aphylla*.
 گیستر geshtar, many, more. P. beshtar.
 گیشن geshin, a sieve.
 گیرکار gíkár, belch.
 گیرلر gelar, a squirrel. Hindi galerí.
 گین gín, life, breath.
 do-gín, pregnant.
 گیها géhá, great, good.
 گییشغ gíeshagh, v., p.p. gíeshtha, to pick out, to pay.

J L.

- لاپھر láphur, (láf-phur), pot-bellied, pregnant.
 لاد lád, sport, play. Si. ládu.
 ládá khanagh, to play.
 لار lár, s. crookedness.
 لاغ lágh, a male donkey.
 لاغر lághar, thin, lean. P.
 لاف láf, belly, stomach.
 láf-band, belt.



láf-dor, bellyache.

láf-ser, bellyful.

لاکھ lákagh, to bark.

لال lál, ruby. P.

لانو lánav, lana, (*Salsoia sueda*). Si. láno.

لاندو lándav, adj. fat.

لانك lánk, a waistcloth, dhoti. Si. láng.

لادرا láwará, young of animals.

لاينغ láinagh, v., p.p. láitha, to touch, apply. Si. láinu.

لب lab, the priming of a gun. Si. labu.

lab-chatagh, to flash in the pan.

لبز labz, promise.

لبدھ labh, obtaining, getting. Si.

لاتارغ latáragh, to rub off, dismiss, get rid of. Si. latáranu.

لتهه lath, stick, rod, flail. Si. laṭhi.

لتهه laṭh, embankment. Panj.

لاڻهنا laṭhná, bag for drugs.

لج laj, shame. Si.

لج luch, wretch, profligate. Si. luchu.

لد ld, horse-dung. Si.

لدغ ladagh, v. to run away.

لدغ luḍagh, to move. See lodagh. Si. laṛanu.

لدغ laḍagh, p.p. laḍatha, to lade beasts of burden, to march, start. Si. laḍanu.

لدھ ladh, jungle.

لدغ ladhagh, kick. P. laghat.

ladhagh janagh, to kick.

لر lar, a branch of a tree.

لر lar, a sword.

لرزغ larzagh, to tremble. P.

p.p. larzitha.

لرکھ larḱagh, to hang (intr.). Si. laṭḱanu.

لرکينغ larḱainagh, to hang (tr.).

لس las, all, the whole.

- لشكر lashkar, army. P.
- لغام laghám, horse's bit. P. lagám.
- لغذ laghadh, kick. See لغف ladhagh.
- لغر laghar, áf-laghar, a rapid or water-fall.
- لغشغ laghushagh, v., p.p. laghushtha, to slip, slip out. (Ar. laghz, slip).
- لغور laghor, adj. wretched, mean, cowardly, poor.
laghoren dighár, poor ground.
laghoren ðaððav, a wretched pony.
- لك lak, a hundred thousand. P.
- لكغ likagh, to hide (intr.). Si. likanu.
- لكوري lakaurí, butterfly.
- لكهغ likhagh, to write. Si. likhanu.
- لكينغ likainagh, to hide, conceal. (Causal of likagh.)
- لله lalla, s. lisp.
- لالا khanagh, to lisp.
- لما lammá, south. Panj.
- لمب lamb, a branch.
- لمبي lambí, s. a kind of grass, (*Cenchrus cclimatus*?)
- لنچ lanj, blood.
- لنگ lang, adj. lame. P.
- لنگ lang, s. a torrent.
- لواشغ lawáshagh, v., p.p. lawáshtha, to drink.
hon-lawásh, bloodthirsty.
mar-lawásh, cannibal.
- لوپ lop, s. branch of a valley; a small alluvial plain in the bend of a stream.
- لوتبه loth, s. a bag.
- لوتغ loṭagh, v., p.p. loṭṭha, to demand, to want.
- لودغ lodagh, v., p.p. lodatha, to move, shake, (intr.). Si. loḍanu.
- لودينغ lodainagh, to shake (tr.). Causal of lodagh.
- لور lúr, s. hot wind.
- لور lawar, s. a stick.



لورھاف lúraháf, s. a stream which runs occasionally. Flood irrigation as distinguished from perennial stream irrigation.

لوري lorí, s. a minstrel.

لوغ loġh, s. home, household; (met.) family, wife.

loġh-wázhâ, goodman, master.

loġh-bánukh, housewife, mistress.

لوندري laundrí, s. the temples. Si. laundirí.

لوه loh, s. hot wind. Si. lúh.

لوهيغ lohíġh, s. a small pond.

لهر lahar, s. a hill-torrent.

لاهم lahm, adj. timid, bashful.

لهيف libef, s. a blanket, quilt. P. liháf.

ليتغ letagġh, v., p.p. leṭṭha, to lie, recline. Si. leṭanu.

ليتر leṭo, s. a male camel (full-grown).

ليكه líkh, s. a line. Si. lík.

líkh khashagh, to draw a line.

ليكهغ lekhaġh, v., p.p. lekhtġha, to count, reckon. Si. lekhanu.

ليكهو lekho, s. account, reckoning. Si.

ليلها lílhâ, a bush, *Daphne mucronata*. (See phífal, gordil).

ليمو límú, s. lemon. A.

ليو lev, s. play, sport. A. la'b. Pashto lobah.

lev khanagh, to play.

م M.

ما má, pro. we, plural of mau.

ماتون mátún, s. stepmother.

مات máth, s. mother. P. mádar. Pehl. máđ.

máth-phith, parents.

ماخته mákhṭa, adv. immediately.

مادغ mádhagh, adj. female. P. máda.

مادن mádhin, s. mare. P. mádián.

مار már, s. snake. P.

syahmár, cobra.

már-val, a kind of creeper.

مارفتا márifatá, prep. by means of. A.

ماري mári, a house with an upper storey. Si. márí.

مازات mázáth, s. a two-year-old camel. (Cf. Si. májádu.)

ماسي másí, s. maternal aunt. Si.

ماش másh, s. dál. P.

ماشغ máshagh, s. the hammer which holds the match of a match-lock. Si. másho.

ماكورا mákúrá, s. vermin. (Cf. Si. mákoṛo, black ant.)

مال mál, s. cattle. A.

مالدار máldár, cattle-owner. P.

ماليم málím, known, clear. A. málúm.

ماما māmá, maternal uncle. Si. mámo.

مان mán, prep. in, into.

مان آغ mán-ágh, to be applied, touch, reach (lagná).

مان دینغ man-deagh, to apply (lagáná).

مان رشغ mán-rashagh, to attack.

مان روغ mán-ravagh, to enter.

مان کهنغ mán-khanagh, to put in.

مان گزارغ mán-guzáragh, to meet together.

مانغ mánagh, v., p.p. mantha, to tire, become weary. P. mán-dan.

ماه máh, s. a month; the moon. P.

ماه غما máh-ghumá, eclipse of the moon.

ماهغ máhigh, an udder.

ماهكان máhkán, s. the moon.

mahkání shaf, a moonlight night.

ماهلو máhlo, early in the morning.

ماهي máhí, fish. P.

متبيل matbal, meaning, selfishness. (Ar. matlab.)

متبيلي matbalí, selfish.

متهه math, death.

متهغ mathagh, v. to shake (a churn). Si. mathanu.

- مات mat, equal. Si. maṭu.
 مَتَّائِنَغ matṭainagh, v. to exchange, barter. Si. maṭāinu.
 مَجَال majál, power. Used as an expression of apology or re-
 pentance. A.
 مَجَالِس majális, society. (A. majlis.)
 مَج much, assembled. (Si. muchu, a heap.)
 much-khanagh, to assemble, bring together.
 much-bíagh, to assemble, come together.
 مَحْطَه muchh, joint.
 phádh-muchh, ankle.
 dast-muchh, wrist.
 مَحْطِي muchí, assembly.
 مَحْطَه makhta. See mákhta, immediately.
 مَد mudd, season, time. (A. muddat.)
 مَدْرَك madrik, bead.
 مَدِّي maḍí, goods and chattels. Si.
 مَذَخ madhakḥ, locust. P. malaḥḥ.
 مَذَغ madhagh, v., p.p. mastha, to freeze, curdle. P: mastan.
 مَر mar, man. P. mard.
 mar-khushoḥḥ, murderer.
 mar-khushí, murder.
 mar-lawásh, }
 mar-wár, } cannibal, man-eating.
 مَرَاد murád, aim, object. A.
 مَرَاي maráí, gums.
 مَرَجَان murján, pepper.
 مَرْد mard, man. P.
 مَرْدَان murdán, s. finger.
 sháh-murdán, forefinger.
 nyámaghí murdán, middle-finger.
 مَرْدَانِغ murdánagh, the fingers.
 phádh-murdánagh, the toes.
 مَرْدَم mardum, a man, human being. P.



- مردین marden, } human, belonging to man.
 مردینه mardena, }
 مرزی marzí, pleasure. A.
 مرغ murgh, bird. P.
 مرغ miragh, v., p.p. murtha. Imp. mír, to die. P. murdan.
 مرکا marká, s. a deputation.
 مرکهو markhav, a horse. P. markab.
 مرگویی margávi, curse.
 مروادر murvádhir or murwhádhir, pearl. P. marvaríd.
 مرورغ maroragh, to twist. Si. maroṛanu.
 مرویهی marvehí, see! behold! (an expression of astonishment).
 مروشی maroshí, to-day. P. imroz.
 میراند miránd, } fight, battle.
 میراو miráo, }
 میرای marái, however.
 میرغ miragh, v., p. p. miráttha, to fight. (Cf. Si. miḍanu, to meet.)
 میروخ mīrokh, s. a fighter.
 میزگیرغ mazágiragh, to taste. P.
 میزار mazár, tiger, &c. Pashto mzarai.
 mazár-trap, tiger's leap! The name of a game
 resembling draughts played on a board.
 میزین mazain, } great, large. Zend. mazdáo. Skr. mahá. P. mih.
 میزن mazan, }
 میزل mizil, stage, march. P. manzil.
 میژ muzh, mist after rain.
 میژغ mizhagh, v., p.p. mishtha, to piss.
 Cf. Pashto mital. Imp. mízah.
 میژگ mazhg, brain. P. maghz.
 میژگه mizhguzh, a small plant found in the Sulaimán range.
 میژگان mizhagán. See mishásh.
 مس mas, ink. Si.
 مستر mastar, large, greater. (Comp. of mazain.)



- ماستاغ mastagh, curds. (From masta, p.p. of madhagh.)
 مستی mustí, coarse sugar or molasses, guṛ. Si.
 مسرا masará, in front.
 مسك misk, s. musk. P. mushk.
 مسك misk. See mahisk, fly.
 مسیت masít, mosque. A. masjid.
 مشاذا mushádhá, s. show.
 مشاش mishásh, eyelashes.
 مشال mashál, torch. A.
 مشت musht, s. fist. P.
 مشت musht, s. hilt of a sword.
 مشر mashar, celebrated. (A. mashhúr.)
 مشغ mishagh, v., p.p. mishta, to suck. (Cf. Ar. mizz.)
 مشغ mushagh, v., p.p. mushta, to rub. (Cf. A. muzz.)
 مشك mashk, water-bag, mussuck. P.
 مشك mushk. See múshk.
 ميكراز mikráz, scissors.
 مكهرنا makherná, fringe over horse's eyes. See ríband. B.
 ملامت malámat, rebuke, punishment, curse. A.
 ملائكه maláikah, angel. A.
 ملندري malandrí, warrior. (Poet.)
 مام mam, the black bear.
 من man, I. P.
 منا manná, forbidden. Ar. mana.
 منا minná, } ease, security. (Poet.)
 منيا minniyá, }
 منان manán, to me, me.
 مننت minnat, entreaties, supplication. A.
 مند mind, daughter (among the Marris).
 مند mund, spring of water.
 مندري mundrí, ring. Si. mundrí.
 مندو mundo, altogether, entirely.
 مندیل mandíl, turban, lungí.



du-mandíl, a respectable man.

منسف munsif, just. A.

منغ managh, v., p.p. manitha, to attend, mind. Si. mananu.

مني maní, my. See also main.

موارگی mavárkí, congratulations.

موتہ moth, star on the forehead of a horse.

موتہ moth, moth. (Dál). (*Phaseolus Aconitifolius*) Si.

موچی mochí, a leather worker. Si.

موخو mokho, spider.

mokho-logh, spider's web.

مور mor, ant. P.

مور بند morband, spotted.

موڑ غ mozghagh, a boot, legging. P. moza.

موسم mosim, season. A. mausim.

موشک múshk, rat, mouse. P. músh. Skr. múshika.

Pashto mazhak.

موشن moshin, butter.

موکل mokal, leave, permission to depart. A.

موکلینغ mokalainagh, to take leave. Old Hindí mukkalná.

مولد molid, a female slave.

مومریز momrez, spur.

مومند momand, merciful.

ماه mah, I. See man.

میروان mihrván, friendly, kind. P. mihrbán.

مہری muharí, foremost, in front. Si. muháro.

مہر mahar, corpse.

مہسک mahisk, fly. (Cf. P. magas).

benagh-mahisk, bee.

bíng-mahisk, horse-fly (lit. dog-fly).

gídĥ-mahisk, house-fly.

ásk-mahisk, blow-fly (lit. deer-fly).

مہل mahl, patience, leisure. A.

mahlá-dár, be patient.



- مهلت muhlat, time, while, opportunity. A.
 مهمان mihmán, guest. P.
 مهمانی mihmání, entertainment. P.
 مهديرا mahairá, in welfare, all's well. Answer to the salutation
 biyá durr'shákhtaghei.
 ميار mayár, shame.
 مچ mech, hint, making signs. Si. mechh.
 dast-mechdeagh, to beckon.
 ميخمار mekhmár, mallet. Si.
 ميد midh, goat's hair or beard.
 ميد medh, a boatman.
 ميوز mero, s. assembly.
 ميزغ mezagh. See mizhagh.
 ميسك mesk, a small plant, also a kind of soap made from it, used
 in cleaning jewellery.
 ميش mesh, sheep. Especially dumbas.
 ميغي maighí, pregnant.
 ميكغ míkagh, to mew.
 ميگر megar, flock of sheep.
 ميل mel, meeting. Si.
 ميغتهغ menthagh, wet.
 مينفر mainar, a kind of grass.
 مينهو mínhav, a tree. The wild horseradish tree, *Moringa Con-*
canensis.
 ميار maivar, a bush, (*Grewia villosa*?).
 ميوو mevo, a chief, leader.
 ميوه meva, fruit. P.
 ميهه meh, peg. P. mekh.
 ميهه mehar, flock of sheep.
 ميهي mehí, buffalo. Si.
 مينين main, my. See maní.

ن N.

- نا ná, not, (un —, in composition).
 نابالغ ná-báligħ, minor.
 ناپيد ná-paid, uncommon.
 نادراه ná-duráh, ill.
 ناسهي ná-sahí, unknown.
 ناكما ná-kámá, helpless, under compulsion.
 نالايك ná-láik, unworthy.
 ناوش ná-wash, unhappy.
 ناچيكيڻ náchíken, a little.
 ناخن náḥhun, nail. P.
 ناخو náḥho, uncle (paternal).
 ناخوزاخت náḥhozáḥht, cousin. (Paternal uncle's son.)
 نارغ náragħ, v., p.p. náritħa, to groan.
 ناز náz, s. a horn (to blow).
 ناز náz, pleasant, pretty. P.
 نازبو názbo, sweet scent. P.
 نازك názuk, delicate, tender. P.
 ناش násh, snuff. Si. nás.
 نافغ náfağħ, the navel. P. náf.
 نال nál, horse shoe. A.
 نام nám, name. P.
 am-nám, namesake.
 نانا náná, maternal grandfather. Si.
 ناناي nání, maternal grandmother. Si.
 نارش návarish, anything eaten as a relish with bread.
 نبي nabí, prophet, A.
 نپت napt, s. lightning. (Met.) a gun. (P. naft, naphtha.)
 نپورغ nipúragħ, v., p.p. nipúratħa, to wring. Si. nipúranu.
 نته nuth, s. face.
 نخبوخ naḥhinboḥḥ, s. bedclothes; clothes given by a host to a guest.

نخيف *nakhíf*, slave.

ندخ *nadhakh*, lemon-grass, (*Cymbopogon isvarancusa*).

نر *nar*, male. P.

نر *nar*, fife, pipe. Si. *narí*.

نرم *narm*, soft. P.

نروار *nirwár*, justice, decision of a disputed case. Si. *nirwáru*.

نریان *naryán*, a horse (m.).

نزکھنغ *naz-khanagh*, v. to close, bring together.

نزي *nazí*,

نزيك *nazíkh*, } near. P. *nazdík*, *nizd*.

نشار *nishár*, brother's wife; daughter-in-law. Skr. *snushá*.

Pashto, *nzhor*.

نشان *nishán*, mark, standard. P.

نشتيجني *nishtejaní*, bedding.

نشتينغ *nishtainagh*, to spread out. Causal of *nindagh*.

نشك *nashk*, mark, sign, distinction. A. *naqsha*.

نغاه *nigháh*, sight, show. P. *nigáh*.

نغر *nughur*. See *noghar*.

نغرة *nughra*, silver. P. *nukra*.

نغرئينا *nughraená*, of silver.

نغن *naghan*, bread. P. *nán*.

نغور *nighor*, side, direction.

نغوشغ *nighoshagh*. See *nigoshagh*.

نفا *nafá*, profit. A. *nafa'*.

نفسخ *nafuskh*, stepdaughter.

نكرا *nukrá*, white (of a horse). P.

نكرغ *nikragh*, to separate, part (intr.).

نكل *nakl*, imitation, copying. A. *naql*.

nakl-khanagh, to imitate.

نكهه *nakh*, } old woman.

نكهو *nakho*, } ditto.

نگاه *nigáh*, care. P.

نگاه بانبي *nigáhbání*, carefulness.



نگوشغ nigoshagh, to listen, attend. Cf. Pashto, *nghwatal*.

p.p. nigoshtha.

نالي nalí, s. the forearm. Si. *narí*.

phád^h-nalí, the shin.

نالي nalí, s. the barrel of a gun. Si.

نماش namásh, prayers. P. *namáz*.

نامبو nambo, the búí plant, *Crotalaria burhia*.

نامبی nambí, s. fresh feeling in the air after rain.

نمک namak, in namak-harám, traitor. P.

نمونه namúna, pattern. P.

نگ nang, honor, dignity. P.

نگار nangár, plough.

nangár bahagh, to plough.

نندغ nindagh, v., p.p. nishtha, to sit, dwell, stay.

P. nishastan, nishín. Pashto, *nástal*.

er-nindagh, to sit down.

نواسغ nawásagh, grandson, granddaughter. P. *nawása*.

نواشی nawáshí, to-morrow.

nawáshí-begá, to-morrow evening.

نوان nawán, perhaps.

نوتیرین nautiren, a game resembling gobang, played on a board.

نوخ no^{kh}, new. The new moon, the moon. P. *nau*.

نوخ nauk^h, a bride. Pashto, *náve*.

نود nawad, felt. P. *namda*. Pahl. *namad*.

نوذ nod^h, rain clouds, rain.

نور nor, mungoose, ichneumon. S. *noru*.

نورا núra, silver.

نور navz, pulse. A. *nafs*.

نوزد núzd, }
نوزده núzdah, } nineteen. P.

نوغر noghar, }
or } skirt of the hills.
نغر nughur, }



- فوک nok, beak of a bird. P.
 نوکر naukar, servant. P.
 نوکړي naukari, service. P.
 نه nah, no, not. P.
 نه nuh, nine. P.
 نهر nahar, canal. A.
 نهرم nuhram, ugly.
 نهمت nahmat, intention. A.
 نهمي nuhmí, ninth.
 نې ní, } now. Pázand nun. Pashto nan.
 نین nín, }
 نياډغ nyádhagh, v., p.p. nyástha., to post, establish, appoint.
 P. nihádan.
 نيام nyám, middle. P. miyán.
 nyámá, in the middle.
 نيامجي nyámjî, one who goes between, arbitrator.
 نيامغ nyámagh, middling, in the middle.
 نيانوان nyánwán, in the middle, in (from nyámá).
 نيت niyat, object, desire. A.
 نيخ nekh, good. P. nek.
 nekhen du'á, prayer.
 نيرموش nermosh, noon (for nem-rosh). P. nem-roz.
 نير nir, s. roast meat.
 نيزغ nezagh, spear. P. neza.
 نيستا nestá, } was not.
 نيستنه nestath, }
 نيستين nesten, is not.
 نيستكار nestkár, poor, destitute. P.
 نيش nesh, tooth. (Si. Pashto, nesh, tusk.)
 نيزار neghár, in the direction of. See nemgha.
 نيكه nekah, marriage ceremony. A. nikáh.
 نياخ nílagh, blue.
 نيم nem, half. P.

nem-ráh, halfway.

nem-shaf, midnight.

نیمخ nemagh, butter.

نیمغا nemghá, in the direction of, towards.

نیمون nimon, lemon. A.

نیز nen, no, not.

نینه nína, modern, belonging to the present time.

nína-vakhat, now-a-days. See ní.

و W. V.

واجا wájá, }
واجهه wájh, } like, resembling.

وار wár. (In composition) eater. P. khor.

mar-wár, man-eater.

shír-wár, suckling.

وارس wáris, heir. A. wáritk.

وازا wázhá, lord, master, sir. P. khwaja.

dighár-wázhá, landlord.

logh-wázhá, goodman.

واگو wágú, a large lizard, alligator. (S. vághú, alligator.)

واگی wágí, that very one. S.

وام wám, debt.

وامدار wámdár, debtor.

وانچ واپرا wánij-vápará, give and take, buying and selling (uncommon.) Si.

واندا wándá, leisure. Si. wándo.

وانغ wánagh, v., p.p. wántha, to read. P. khwándan.

واهو wáhú, outcry, the alarm.

وابه wabáh, cholera. (Ar. wabá, pestilence.)

وابسغ wapsagh, v., p.p. waptha., to sleep. P. khusftan, khusp.

وقت wat, wick. Si. vaṭi.

وتا watta, stone. Panj.

وتھی vitthí, space, interval. Si. vithí.

- وٲ *wath*, self, oneself. P. *khud*. Skr. *swad-íya*.
 وٲى *wathí*, one's own, own.
 وٲٲ *vaḥht* time. Ar. *waqt*.
 وٲ *waḍ*, increase.
 وٲاڤڤ *vaḍáinagh*, to increase. Panj. *vaḍáwan*.
 وٲرى *vaḍrí*, leather strap. Si. *vaḍhí*.
 وٲرى *vaḍrí*, bribery. Si. *vaḍhí*.
 وٲ *wadh*. See وٲ *wath*, self. P. *khud*.
 وٲى *wadhí*, birth.
 wadhí khanagh, to foal.
 وٲرىا *warbaríyá*, excellently, stoutly.
 وٲ *ward*, food.
 وٲڤ *waragh*, v., p.p. *wártha*, imp. *bawar*, to eat, drink.
 P. *khurdan*. Skr. *hvar*.
 وٲنا *warná*, youth, young man. P. *barná*.
 وٲو *warú*, beam. Si. *waro*, rafter.
 وٲرڤڤ *warainagh*, causal of *waragh*, to feed.
 وٲس *was*, strength. Si. *wasu*.
 be-was, helpless.
 وٲسر *wasar*, wild onion. See *whasar*.
 وٲستاد *wastád*, master of a subject, skilful. P. *ustád*.
 وٲسزاخت *wasarzákhht*, brother-in-law. Cf. P. *khusar*, *záda*.
 وٲسرك *wasarik*, father-in-law. P. *khusar*.
 وٲسرىا *wasaríyá*, in front, foremost.
 وٲسم *wasam*, inhabited. Si. *wasanw*.
 وٲسى *wasí*, mother-in-law. P. *khusú*. Skr. *çvaçrú*.
 وٲش *wash*, sweet, happy. P. *khush*. Skr. *swádu*.
 وٲشكى *washkí*, male of any beast of chase.
 وٲشى *washí*, sweetmeats.
 وٲكىل *vakíl*, agent. A.
 وٲل *val*, }
 وٲلان *valán*, } creaper. Si. *vali*.
 وٲنى *vanní*, bride. Si.

- وَنِي vanní, name of a plant.
 وَنِجَ vanijagh, v. to yield up.
 وَنِیْنِغ vinyainagh, v. to spoil. Si vinyáinu.
 وَهَان whádħ or wahádħ, salt.
 وَهَار whár, dirty, foul. P. *khor*.
 وَهَان whán, tray, dish. P. *khwan*.
 وَهَو wháv, sleep. P. *khwáb*. Z. qafna.
 وَهَوَن whard, food. P.
 وَهَسَر whasar, the wild onion, *Allium rubellium*. A.
 وَس ves, clothing. Si. vesu.
 وَیْلا velá, time. Si. velo.
 وَیْهِي vehí, street. Panj.

з H.

- هَاجِي hájí, pilgrim. A. حَاجِي.
 هَاكْ hákh, earth, clay. P. *khák*.
 هَادْهَر hádħir, heart. Ar. *khátir*.
 هَارَغ háragh, dates. P. *khárik*.
 هَازِر házir, present, Ar. حَاضِر.
 هَاش hásh, double tooth. (Cf. Pashto *ghásh*).
 هَاغَا hághá, awake.
 هَال hál, circumstances, new. A. حَال.
 hálá dai! give the news!
 هَالْوَر hálwar, conversation.
 هَامَغ hámagh, raw, unripe, uncooked. P. *khám*.
 هَان hán, khán, chief. P. *khán*.
 هَبَاسِي habásí, (عَبَاسِي 'abbásí), an eight-anna piece.
 هَبَر habar, discussion, conversation. P. *khabar*.
 هَبَكْغ habkagh, v. to stutter. Si. habak.
 هَبْت hapt, seven. P. haft.
 هَبْتِغ haptagh, a week. P. haftá.



هپتمی haptumí, seventh. P.

هتر hatar, danger, apprehension. Ar. *khaṭar*.

هت haṭ, shop. Si. haṭu.

هث hath, the wild olive, *Olea cuspidata*. P. zaitún.

هچ huch, horse's hough. Si. khuch.

هچهو hachho, thus, so. P.

هچي hachí, any. Often contracted to 'chí. P. hech.

هديرغ hadiragh, to chop up.

هډ haḍ, bone. Si. haḍu. Pashto, haḍ.

هډکي hiḍkí, hiccough. Si. hiḍikí. Pashto haṭkaí.

هډا hūdḥá, } God. P. *khudá*.

هډاي hūdḥáí, }

هډين hadheñ, then.

هر hir, a young male camel up to six months.

هر har, every, each. P.

har-do, both.

har-rangá, of every kind.

har-ro, daily, always.

har-sál, every year.

har-kas, every one.

har-ki, every thing that—, each.

har-vaḥḥtá, } always.

har-velá, }

har-handá, everywhere.

هو hur, adv. apart.

hur-janagh, to drag apart.

هرب harb, jawbone.

هرتال hartál, arsenic. (Si. hartálu, yellow orpiment.)

هرتيل hartel, large saddle bags.

هرجین hurjín, saddle bags. P. *khurjí*.

هردک hirdik, squirrel.

هردهات hardhát, metal. Skr. dhátu.

هوس hors, avarice. A.

هرش harsh, } a cubit.
هرشه harsha, }

هرغ harragh, s. an infirm person.

هرغ harragh, s. a saw.

هرف harf, letter. Ar.

هرمزاده harmzâda, bastard, scoundrel. A. P.

هرنولي harnolí, dhatura.

هروار harwâr, a measure of corn containing nearly 10 maunds
Indian weight. P. *kharwâr*.

هري harri, } mad (of dogs).
هريا harriyâ, }

هزده hazdah, eighteen. P.

هزگار hizgar, anywhere.

هس has, an ornament, a "hassî" or silver necklace. Si. hasu.

هستل hastal, mule.

هشت hasht, eight. P.

هشتر hushtur, camel, (the generic term). P. shutur.

Skr. ushtra. Brahui huch. Zend. ustra. Pashto úsh.

هشتمى hashtumí, eighth.

هشغ hushagh, p.p. hushtha, to dry (intr.).

هشك hushk, dry. P. *k̂hushk*. Skr. çushkâ. Z. huska.

hushken doḍ, skeleton.

هشكى hishkí, scarlet.

هك hak, rights.

هكل hakal, drawing.

هكالغ hakalagh, v., p.p. hakalathâ, to drive, to urge on.

هكم hukm, (A. hukm), order.

هل hal, melting; hal biagh, to melt, thaw.

هل hil, a kite. Si.

هلاس hulâs, free. P. *k̂hulâs*.

هالك halk, village, collection of huts. (Cf. Ar. *k̂halk*, *k̂halkat*.)

هليذ haleðh, spices.

هليذى halení, adv. undoubtedly.

همباچه hambâcha, ammunition pouch. Si. hambâcho.



همبار hambár, a collection of corn, and enclosure round it.

P. ambár.

هموڙا hamodhá, there, in that very place.

هميدنا hamedhá, here, in this very place.

هميش hamesh, this very one.

hameshiya phar, on this account.

هن han, neighing, whinnying.

han-khanagh, to neigh, whinny.

هنجری hinjri, the shoulder-blade. See bardast. Si. hanjhí.

هنجیر hinjír, fig. (P. anjír.)

هنچهو hanchho, thus, so. P.

هند hand, s. place, dwelling. (P. *khána*.) (Si. handhu.)

handá, in place, instead.

thí-handá, elsewhere.

har-handá, everywhere.

hech-handá, anywhere.

hech-handá nen, nowhere.

handiyá, somewhere.

ya-handá, in one place, together.

ás-hand, fire-place.

zahm-hand, scar of a sword-wound.

هند nind, bitch.

هندي hindí, weapon.

هندينغ handainagh, to be useful.

هنر hunar, skill.

هنگه hinkagh, to neigh.

هنگر hangar, charcoal. (Cf. Sindhi *angaru*.)

هنگلو hingalo, variegated. (Si. hingulú vermillion.)

هو hau, yes.

هوان hawán, that. (P. ham-án.)

هوانگر hawánkar, as much as that.

هوانگو hawángo, thither.

هوت hot, hero, warrior.

- هود haud, tank. Ar.
 هودە havdah, seventeen. P.
 هودە دار hodadár, official (for P. uhdadár).
 هودّ hoḍ, hole, cave, den.
 هور haur, rain. Si. horu.
 هور hor, }
 هورگ horg, } empty.
 هورگین horgín, }
 هورجین horjín. See hurjín. Saddle bags.
 هوش hosh, sense. P.
 هوشخ hoshagh, s. an ear of corn. (P. khosha.)
 هوشیار hoshyár, skilful. P.
 هوف hauf, leprosy ; a severe illness, violent fever.
 هول hol, }
 هول پوش hol-posh, } armour, accoutrements. Si.
 هوم hom, the air-plant.
 هون hon, blood. P. khun.
 هوش hawesh, this, this one.
 هوين hawen, adj. this.
 هي hí. See hídhishk.
 هي hai, or.
 hai hai, either, or. (P. khwáh, khwáh.)
 هيا hayá, shame. A.
 be-hayá, shameless.
 هيت hait, camel's pack-saddle.
 هيث híth, green corn, khasíl. P. khawíd.
 هیچ hech, any. P.
 هیچی hechí, anything.
 hechí na, }
 'ehí na, } nothing, none, not at all.
 هیک híkh, swine. P. khúk.
 هید hedh, sweat. (Skr. svid. P. pa-sína.)
 هید شک hídhishk, the khip bush, *Orthanthera viminea*.

- هیرو hír, a houri. (Ar. húr.)
هیر hair, welfare, (Ar. *khair*.)
hair khanagh, to salute.
ma-hairá, all's well.
هیران hírán, dish, plate.
هیرتهه hírth, fine, thin.
هیزه haiza, cholera.
هیزخ hízhokh, a waterfall.
هیس hes, rust, dirt.
هیل híl, hope.
هیلال helák, tame, subdued, accustomed. Si. heráku.
هیلوند hílwand, hopeful.
هینز hínz, a leather churn.
hínzár mathagh, to churn.
هینه hina, weak. Si. hino.

ي Y.

- يازده yázhdah, eleven. P.
يازدمي yázhdumí, eleventh. P.
یتیم yatím, orphan. A.
یکین yakín, certain. A.
یک yak, one. P.
yak-áptiyá, one another.
yake, only one.
yake-chyár, fourfold, } &c.
yake-sai, threefold, }
يله دینغ yala deagh, to let loose. See الغ دینغ ilagh deagh.
Pashto, yalah.
یمارا yamárá, for ever. See jamárá.
یه ya, one. Cf. Pashto yau, yavah.
ya-bará, at once.
ya-bare, once.
ya-rangá, of one sort.
ya-handá, in one place, together.



SPECIMENS OF THE BALOCHI LANGUAGE.



I.

The Wanderings of the Rind Balochis.

[This poem is very widely spread, and I have met with it in almost every Baloch tribe. The versions differ very slightly. The present one, as the dedication in the last two lines shows, was recited to Jalál Khán a former Chief of the Leghárís. Another version, from a Gurchání Dom, similarly brings in the name Nihál Khán. The poem is probably of considerable age; it is very elliptical in expression, many of the grammatical forms are antiquated, and the versification is loose and formless. It gives the legendary account of the Wanderings of the Baloches before they settled in the countries they now inhabit, distinguishes the tribes entitled to rank as Rinds from those not so entitled, and concludes with a catalogue of their leaders.]

Shukr Alláh hamdá guzará
badsháh mulka wathen
Thí jihán khák o gilo bí
Heku nindo wash-dilá.
Má aulád Mír-Hamzáigh-ún
Sob dargábá gur en
Azh Halabá phádh kháyán
go jazízán jheroen
Masará Míren Jalál Hán
chhil-o-ehyár bolak en
Kalabalá Bompúr ma-nyánwán
shahr Shistán mizile
Khákh-tún Hárína bandá
Kech rásten phalawá



Makuráná Hot nindí
Khosagh man Kech-dehá
Azh Halabá Chándiyeghá
Kalamthí e logh pha-guren
Jo mítáf bahr-khanána
Kul sardár Shaihak en
Man Naliyá Noh nindí
Jistkání pha-guren
Phuzh, Míralí, Jatoí
Drust man Seví Dhádará
Dríshak Khán, Mazárí
E go Rindá yagsar en
Azh bunyádá Phuzh Rinde
Sar go Mír en Chákur en
Golo, Gopáng, Dashti
Rind thaliyá dar-ant
Thí Baloch báz bisháren
Drust man Rindá manahá
Nashk-daur pha Gorgezán
E man Thaliyá dehá
Noh korái áwáren
E go Rindá yagsaren
Rindán man Shorán nindí
Láshar man Gandávagh en
E maní perá o rand en
E Balocha daptar en
Má deún sí sál jangá
E Balocha shiddat en
Shaihak o Sháhdád dání
Las sardár Chákar en
Chhil hazár khái Mír gwánkhá
Thewaghán dáde-potar en
Hol-posh dast-kaláyá
Druh khawán o jábah en
Páth pechá go khawá
Phádh lálén mozhagh en
Kárch kátar nughraená
Dast mundrí thangaven
Bakar o Gwaharám Rámena
Zar-zuwál Nodh bandagh en
Phuzhán Járo jaur-jawáv en
Hadden Díne brádhár en



Pheroze o Bijar Rehán
Mírán Rindán zahm-jan en
Sohbá, Míhán, Alí,
Jám, Sahák o Alan en
Haivtán Bivaragh man Rindán
Mír Hassan go Brahim en
Sháir ki sherán jorí
Mír Jalál Hán surphadh en.

Translation.

Thanks and praise to God; himself he is Lord of the land. When the rest of the word becomes dust and clay, alone He remains with serene heart.

We are the offspring of Mír Hamza; victory is in the worship of God. From Halab do we arise, there are fights with the unbelievers. Foremost is Mír Jalál *Khán*, there are four and forty tribes. By stages (we march) from Kalabalá (Karbalá?) to Bompúr and the cities of Sístán. We came to Hárún's band, on the right side of Kech. The Hots settle in Makrán, the Khosas in the land of Kech. From Halab come the Chándyas, near the home of the Kalamthís. Dividing out running water and dry land, the chief of all is Shaihak.

In Nalí the Nohs settle, close to the Jistkánís. The Phuzhes, Míralís and Jatoís, all in Seví and Dhádar. The Drishaks, Kháns and Mazáris are one with the Rinds. In origin the Phuzhes are Rinds, they were with Mír Chákar. The Golos, Gopángs and Dashtís are outside the Rind circle (dish). The other very numerous Baloches are all included in the Rinds. Distinguished for wealth among the Gorgezes are those in the country of Thalí. The Nohs and Korais are mixed together, they are one with the Rinds. The Rinds settle in Shorán, the Lasháris in Gandává. This is our foot-print and track, this is the Baloch record. For thirty years we are engaged in battle, this is the Baloch struggle.

In the time of Shaihak and Sháhdád, Chákar was chief of the whole. Forty thousand come at the Mír's call, all descendants of one ancestor. All with armour upon their forearms, all with bows and quivers; with silk scarves and overcoats, and red boots on their feet; with silver knives and daggers, and golden rings on their hands. There were Bakr and Gwaharám and Rámen, and the gold-scattering *Nodhbandagh*. Of the Phuzhes was Járo, venomous in reply, and Hadde his brother by religion. There were Pheroze, Bijar, Rehán, and Mírán, the swordsman of the Rinds. There were Sohábá, Míhán, Alí, Jám, Ishák and Alan; Haibat Hán and Bivaragh of the Rinds, and Mír Hassan with Bráhim.

It is the poet that composes the songs, and Mír Jalál *Khán* comprehends them.

II.

Poems relating to Mír Chákar.

Mír Chákar is the great legendary hero of the Rind Baloches. He is represented as having led them into the countries they now occupy from Makrán, and as having founded a kingdom with its capital Seví (Síbí). He waged war with the Turks under Humáú Chughattá. On the civil war between the Rinds and Lasháris breaking out, the Turks under their leader Zunú joined the Rinds, and the Lasháris were defeated. The Turks seized the Lashári women, but released them on the expostulation of Chákar, who said that Baloches would be disgraced by being accomplices in such a deed. At one time Chákar was a prisoner to Humáú, who called him up and asked him "What is the best of all weapons?" Chákar replied, "Anything that a man can lay hold of in a fight." The king then had Chákar brought unarmed into a narrow street, and a savage elephant turned loose at the other end. As it rushed upon Chákar, he caught up a dog that was lying in the road, and threw it in the elephant's face with such violence that it turned and fled. Chákar is said to have founded the old fort at Síbí, which he ultimately abandoned at the end of the civil war on his way to the Panjáb. His name has been given to several places in Balochistán, among them Chákar-mári 'Chákar's upper storey,' a hill near Sangsila in the Bugtí country, from which he is said to have taken his last look back at Síbí. This is a physical impossibility, but Chákar was a 'godlike man' (Hudháí mard), and could do things which the present generation is not capable of. Another place, named after him, is Chákar Tankh 'Chákar's defile' in the Marri country.

It is difficult to say how far any part of Chákar's adventures are historical. Baloches began to arrive at Multán and the neighbourhood from Makrán in the time of Hussain Langá, towards the end of the 15th century. (Briggs' Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 388.) Soon afterwards came one whose name is transliterated by Briggs Meer Jakur Zund, which should probably be Mír Chákar Rind. He obtained a jágír in Uchh from Jám Báyazíd (Ib. p. 396).

This Mír Chákar is said to have come from Solypur, but I have not been able to discover this place. This was about 1520 A. D. About the same time we find Baloches in the Panjáb as far north as Bahrah and Khusháb on the Jehlam. (Erskine's Baber, p. 256.)

This irruption of Baloches into the Panjáb was probably caused by the pressure on them of the Turks or Mughals who were then under the Arghúns invading Kachhí and Sindh. Sháh Beg, son of Zúlmún Beg Arghún, took Síbí first in A. D. 1479 and a second time about A. D. 1511. This occupation may have been the cause of Chákar's emigration. Sháh



Beg made Síbí his capital for some time, and it is probable that he and not Chákar really built the old fort there (Erskine's Baber and Humáyún. Ed. 1854, Vol. I, pp. 342, 347, 348.) There is no record of any collision between Humáyún and the Baloches except during his flight in A. D. 1543, when he seems to have been plundered by them in the Bolán Pass. (Baber and Humáyún, Vol. II. p. 266) and again fell in with them between Kandahár and Sístán (p. 271). This is perhaps sufficient for the introduction of his name into the legends. Zunú, the Turk leader, perhaps stands for Zúlnún Beg in whose name Sháh Beg fought.

The Quarrel of Mir Chákar and Gwaharám.

[This poem also seems from its language to be an old one. It describes the causes of the division between the Rinds and Lasháris, the two sections into one of which all true Baloches fall. The Rinds were under Chákar, the Lasháris under Gwaharám. Finally Chákar in disgust emigrated to the Panjáb, and settled at Satghar in the Lahore District, where he died and is said to be buried.]

Kilátí Havív gushí: Sarí Rínd Ghulám Bolak gushí: Chákar Gwaharám Karákuṭán gushí: Gohar báutíyá kharde gál gushí: phílaven sí-sál-jang gushí.

Yád khanán náme Iláhí
 man awwal sar-návaghán
 Haídár o phusht o phanáh
 sar hazrate ákhir-zamán
 Biyá lorí go sawáhá
 zír maní guftáraghán
 Bar gwara belán dileghá
 no salátí brádharán.
 Mangehá Rinda pha Bompur
 Kech bághe Makurán
 Mastaren logh Domkí en
 man Balochi meraván
 Rind Lásharí áwará
 trán bastha pha-wathán
 'Biyáeth, shedhá bilaḍún
 bilún giyáfen ulkahán
 Jo mítáfá bi-kaṭún
 bahr-khanún bi pha wathán.



Ráji ráná *kadh* ma lekún '
 biyákhthán dan lo^{gh} githán
Hukmí ònde nakhífán
 nokh khuthantesh ádimán
Bozh borán báraghená
 kotwání andará
Saj khane bázen biháná
 nuh-hazárí markhaván
Biyárún bagán girdaghená
 azh Naliya khaur dafá
Gwúnkh-jatha jodhán bi kádán
 ' er-khafe azh Chajuá
Khash gáli o palangá
 jhul suhren kamalán
Bauf morbanden lihefán
 hingaloen manjaván
Sikh o tásán bijoren
 Makurání kadahán
Chakurí deh na nindí.
 ro wathí díren ámilán. '
Phoshitha Rindán wathí díp
 pha khawáh o shaddaván
Phádh lálén mozhaghán
 Rind kásathant pha Deraván
Dhádár o Seví gwáftha
 Dan Jhal o Nílahá dafá,
Hab, Phab, Moh, Malí
 dan Nalí khaur dafá
Gáj shahra basthaghená
 Dan Marágaho dehá
Sangar o khoh Sulemá
 Gwáfthaghen sher-narán
Sáng Mundáhi dhaníyá
 Dan pá bi Methirá
Bághchaen Kácho Símá
 Dan Dharí o Bhanará
Nangare Bijár theghá
 Jám Sulemána lurá.
Gohar háutí ki ákhtha
 gwar Nawáve Chákurá
' Mál maní othíya bag en
 hande phe-dáre manán'



Chákurá dír-zánaghená
 gwash bi durren Gohará
 'Barav o Során joá
 Kachrákí phalavá,
 He-miuná bagá bicháren,
 nind be-anden shafá.'
 Rosh azh Gwaharám shahrá
 rafthaghant kharde charián
 Báraghen borán zawárant
 pha shikár o sailahán.
 Hir khushthant juftaghiyá
 phar wathí láf-serihán
 Ráj bundáthant hazárí
 azh du-demí ziánehá
 Kahravá thekán khawáthant
 pha badhen kirdáraghán
 'Shin-gurá Gwaharám theghá
 'shán-gurá Mír Chákurá
 Phílaven sí sál jang ath
 Gohara hir phadhá
 Sar galoi báithaghaní
 nesh rikthant azh dáfá
 Márá dí ekhawá dí ishtha
 pha Hudháí ásurá
 Guḍá Sultáne Balochá
 sahl khutá bi pha wathán
 Chákur azh bráthí gasurá.
 Gwastha Satten Gharán.

Translation.

Kilátí son of Habíb says : to the lofty 'Ghulám Bolak Rinds he says : about the quarrel between Chákar and Gwaharám he says : of the refuge-taking of Gohar in few words he says : of full thirty years war he says, as follows :

First I remember the name of God, my morning-star of old ; lord, and support and protector to the most illustrious prophet.

Come minstrel at early morn, learn my sayings and carry them to the friends of my heart, and the assembly of my brethren.

The bold Rinds came to Bompúr, to Kech and fertile Makrán, the greatest family was the Domkí in the Baloch assemblies.

The Rinds and Lasháris met together, they took counsel among



themselves. "Come, let us march hence, let us leave these widespread lands. Let us conquer streams and dry lands, and deal them out among ourselves. Let us take no count of rule or ruler."

They came to their own homes. The chiefs (turban-wearers) ordered their slaves to saddle their young mares. "Loose the slender chestnut (mares) from their stalls, saddle the numerous fillies, steeds worth nine-thousand each. Let us bring in herds of camels from round about, from the mouth of the torrent of Nalí." The men called to the women "Come down from Chajú, take out your wrappings and beds, carpets and red blankets, pillows, and spotted rugs, and many-coloured bedsteads, moulded cups in abundance, and Makrání drinking vessels. Chákar will not stay in this country, he will go to his own far land."

The Rinds clothed their bodies in overcoats and turbans, with red boots on their feet. The Rinds were distinguished for hospitality.

They called together Dhádar and Seví, in Jhal and the mouth of the Nílah; Hab, Phab, Moh and Mali in the mouth of the Nalí torrent. They stayed at the city of Gáj in the land of Marágah. The tigers of men assembled Sangar and the Sulaiman mountains, the rulers of Sámg and Mundábi became payers of tribute to our chief.

In the boundaries of fertile Kachhí, in Dharí and Bhanar. There was generous Bíjar with his scimitar, and the leader Sulaimán with his sword.

Gohar came for refuge with the Nawáb Chákar, saying "Show me a place for my cattle, and herds of camels." The far-seeing Chákar said to the fair Gohar "Go to the streams of Shorau in the direction of Kachrak. There stay at ease with your herds of camels, and have no anxiety by night."

One day some madmen went forth from Gwaharám's city, they were mounted on fine chestnut (mares), for the sake of hunting and exercise.

They killed a pair of young camels (of Gohar's), to fill their bellies withal.

The chief fell into a great-rage (lit. rage of a thousand), on both sides damage was done. A curse falls upon the wicked, upon the doers of evil. On this side was Gwaharám with his sword, on that side Mír Chákar. For full thirty years war continued about these young camels of Gohar's. All the excellent youths have been slain, the teeth have dropped from their mouths, and God's mercy has spared us only. Then the Baloch rulers made peace among themselves, and Chákar on account of this feud among brethren passed away to Satghar.

*Chákar's denunciation of his foes on leaving Sibi.*

Chákar Shaihak gushí: sarí Rind Bádsháh gushí: án rosh ki Seví
 khilí kharde gál gushí: Gwaharámár phasave dáth gushí.

Bilán mar-lawáshen Seví
 Gauren sadhaní margávi
 Jáme Nindavá bhattiyá
 Sai-roshán Baharám neghá
 Sí-sál uvt o uzhmára
 Ján-jebhaván jangiyá
 Thegh azh balgavá honená
 Chotán cho kamándí boghán
 Jukhtán na nashant lárená
 Warnáyán du-mandílená.
 Lad ma deraván na rusthaut
 Misk ma barútán na mushthant
 Whard dumbaghán meshání
 Karwáli sharáb sharr joshant
 Sháhán pha nishán yakhe nest
 Drustán wáthaghán hindíyán
 Shartán dáthaghán shímenán
 Bachaki lawar bánzíyá
 Gwaharám muzhen Gandávagh
 Singhe ma zirih phirenthá
 Máchiya lawáshtha lanjaíth
 Alí o Wálí druh-dárán
 Yákí kiláta beronen
 Hágh kávalí Turkánán
 Rind báraghen boránán
 Gwaharám azh dude hande bí
 Ne Gor bí ne Gandávagh.

Translation.

Chákar son of Shaihak says: the exalted Ruler of the Rinds says: on the day he leaves Sibi these few words he says: in reply to Gwaharám he says (as follows):

I will leave man-devouring Seví, curses on my infidel foes! For three days shall the Jám Nindo from his oven (distribute bread) in honour of Bahrám (slain). For thirty years, for ever shall there be war with these gigantic men, nor shall my sword be clean from stains of blood. I will bend it like jointed sugarcane, so that through crookedness it will not go into the sheath.

The distinguished (lit. two-turbaned) youths do not rise up to sport among the houses, they rub no scent on their moustaches, but they eat fat-tailed sheep and boil strong liquor in their stills. There is not one of them with signs of a ruler about him. They have eaten all their weapons, they have gambled away their heads, they have children's sticks in their hands. Let Gwaharám stay in dusty Gandáva, a stone thrown into a well. Máchí has drunk blood; Alí and Walí are traitors. The rebels' fort has been surrounded, and reduced to earth by the tyrannous Turks and the Rinds on highbred mares (chestnuts). Gwaharám (will be expelled) from both places, (and possess) neither a grave nor Gandáva.

III.

Dosten and Shíren.

The legend on which the following poem is based is as follows :

During the war between Mír Chákar the Rind leader and Humáu Chughattá king of the Turks (*i. e.* the Bádsháh Humáyún), Chákar was forced to consent to give up some Rind maidens to Humáu, but actually sent instead young men in disguise. On this being discovered, they were ordered to be kept in perpetual imprisonment in the fort of Harrand. Among these prisoners was Dosten. He had been engaged to marry his cousin Shíren, who remained faithful to him during his many years' imprisonment. At last her parents said that she must no longer remain unmarried, no hope being left of Dosten's return; so they found for her another husband, also named Dosten. (This is alluded to in line 98, where she says 'Not this Dosten, but the old one.') Him she long refused to marry, but at last yielded to the pressure put on her, and arrangements were made for the ceremony. Meanwhile Dosten in prison at Harrand had succeeded in gaining the favour of the Mughal or Turk Governor of the fort, and some liberty was allowed him. His mare had died, but had first borne a fine colt which had grown up, and which Dosten was allowed to keep. One day games and races were going on, and Dosten asked and obtained leave to join in the race. Mounting his horse, he said good-bye to the Governor, turned its head towards the Cháchar Pass and went off at full speed. Several pursuers followed him, but no horse had the endurance of his chestnut. At intervals along the rocky pass they stumbled and fell, and these spots bear the horses' names to the present day. At last he was left alone, having wearied out all his pursuers, and travelled homewards. On nearing his tribe, he overtook a minstrel (Dom or Iorí). He asked him the news, and where he was going. The minstrel told him of the impend-



ing marriage of Shíren, and said that he was on his way to sing at the wedding. Dosten then told his story and prevailed on the minstrel to change clothes with him. Thus disguised, he made his way into the assembly with the other minstrels, and sang the poem which follows, bringing in the substance of a message he had received in captivity from Shíren. He was immediately recognized by Shíren, who declared that she would marry him and no other, and they were happily married then and there.

In the poem Dosten first begins by saying how his mare could not live in the heat of the plains, and then passes on to say how a *Khorásán* merchant brought him down Shíren's message, which constitutes the remainder of the poem. It begins with an animated description of a Nomadic Baloch tribe in the hills moving to fresh pastures after rain, and then turns to Shíren weeping in her little hut for her lost lover. Her companions try to console her, but she will not be consoled, since he is in captivity. She then describes how when she wanders over the hills with the other Baloch women, according to their custom, she always picks a flower for her lover's sake, and ends with a prayer for his safe return home again.

Lines 40-44 seem to be an interpolation. They have no connexion with the subject matter of the poem.

- Zangí maní badero
 Gwaharám maní jám o bel
 Whántkár Shíhane Sháhiye
 Saughan pha tháí risháná
 5 Nokhí-ákhthaghen masáná
 Síghen gor-khushen syáhára
 Áfa na wárth Báh neghá
 Kikh o Karjalán Sindeghán
 Lotí báhirán Dashteghán
 10 Lotí wadh-maháren jidhán
 Phitokh dafá mádh-gorán
 Dori phur kumáren áfá
 Sutí phurí khaiáván
 Whává kálrá nelán
 15 Márwári jawán zivirenán
 Marde azh Hurásán ákhtha
 Leghár chádar o humboen
 Bár rodhanání gonath
 Hurjín maidhen bhangání
 20 Sarbár Kandabári miskant
 Phaighám gon-athí Rindání



- Tabkíken shalám Shírene.
Nodhán shanz-jatha Konára
Dasht-o-dámana Mungáchar
25 Sanniya nughor humboen
Dor phurant-í amrezán
Larzant cho gwanáni thákhán
Chotant cho kawándí boghán.
Laqí máncattha máldarán
30 Meshí buzí whántkárán
Mezhdár Sabák Yárán
Bumbár basthaghan bínukhán
Sarbar láritthan gwáneebán
Bháwanar khandagh o Nágáhú
35 Khondán phrushthaghan zardoán
Lokán phashaví katárán
Kádán go himáren phádhán
Shírená jatha srádden kul
Ma Narmukh geáven rejá.
40 Mesh azh draniná ser khan
Buz azh gwárighá lál phulá
Rind azh maidhen gándimá
Pahnwál azh phanír ponchá
Lahri azh gwan photákhá
45 Gwán' janth dilsaren dáiyá
Zirí kadahe meţei
Ro da shakhalen nokháfá
Malgor shusthaghen mahlíjá
Randíth mushi malgorán
50 Khaithí da watí chyár-kulá
Kullá darriya bandí
Shiskant thaghard nishthent-í
Jhul phalavá leţení
Dast janth avr barziyá
55 Khashí nughraen ádená
Era Kamálú sar záná
Gindí droshamá heriyá
Gregh khant humáren chhamá
Anzí rishant pha dramá
60 Jígh sar katiká mená
Much ban janán jedí gobár
Sharren somaren ebhil-o-chyár
Biáyant o gwara er-nindant
Shár phalavá leţená



1880.]

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- 65 Phursant-í dila o hálá.
‘Pharche khunalat khordema
Suhren man makh o níláná
Bríkh thaí bambaven danzená’
Gregh bíth, janán telánk dáth
- 70 ‘Dír bíth, o janán, jawán e ná
Dír bíth, o janán, dír ninde
Bilán khunal o khor-demá
Suhrán man makh o nílá bant
Bríkh o bambaven danzen bant
- 75 Dost shume phakár nen
Anmar ki jána dozváhá
Suhrá reá darkará
Dítha harraghen bad-duáyán
Turkán azh hareb gwázenthá
- 80 Ma zar-joshen Arandá shahrá
Sunjen isp-tah’alen láfá.
Dúng bant janikh Rindání
Malání phadhá shef ban.
Kháyant khargazí krámáná
- 85 Nekhen-niyaten gwandáná.
Maurán azh kurmán sindáná
Phatán gwáraghí lálphulán
Nem jamaven jígha jant
Nem khunal o sar-hoshán
- 90 Nem pha sammáen khauliyá
Yakhe pha maní níyatá
Chitho ma wathí musht khan’
Ba phusht azh badhán jaurená
‘Shíth daz-gohár jediyá
- 95 Dastán pha Hudhá burzáre
‘Alláh ki biyár Malik Dostená
Sauten sammáen khauliyá
Eshiyá ná, hawán oliyá
Bor pha lammaghán sheriyán
- 100 Baro mizilán dírená
Biyár wázhá amírená
Nind-o-nyádh phith-o-máthání
Dímá shakhalen bráthání
Rozí bá Malik Dostená
- 105 Dídar khasha rozí bá.

*Translation.*

Zangí is my chief, Gwaharám my leader and friend, the owner of excellent mares. I swear by your beard, by the new grown hair of your face. My mare, hunter of wild asses, is sad, she will not drink water by the Indus, nor eat the reeds and karjal grass of Sind. She longs for the herds of wild asses of the Dasht, she longs for her own pleasant pastures, for the female wild asses of the Phitozh Pass, and the pools full of fresh water; the sandflies and musquitos irritate her, the vermin will not let her sleep, the Márwári barley is coarse to her.

A man came from Khorásán, his clothes and face dirty; he brought with him loads of madder, saddle-bags of fine bhang, and bales of Kandahár musk.

He had with him a message from the Rinds, a true greeting from Shíren.

The clouds have rained on Konár, on the plain and hill-skirts of Mungáchar, on the pleasant slopes of Sanní.

The pools are filled to over-flowing, (the water) trembles like the leaves of the gwan-tree (*Pistacia khinjuk*), and bends like joints of sugar-cane. The graziers have given the word to march, the owners of the sheep and goats, Mezhdár, Sahák and Yár Khán; the housewives have tied up their bundles, the camel-drivers have loaded their bales. On the hill-passes of Bháwnar and Nágáhu, the yellow camels bend their knees, the male camels in long strings, the women with tender feet. Shíren has pitched her fair tent on the wide spreading land of Narmukh.

Feed the sheep on drantin-grass, the goats on red-flowered gwárig, the Rinds on wheaten flour, the shepherds on curds, and the Lahris on gwan-berries.

She calls her beloved nurse and takes up an earthen cup, she goes to the sweet, fresh water, and her handmaiden washes her hair. She combs and smooths her hair and comes to her four-sided hut. She closes the door of the hut. They plait and spread the matting, and she reclines on the carpet.

She puts her hand into her bag and takes out a silver mirror, rests it on her shapely thigh and looks at her houri-like countenance. She weeps with her tender eyes, tears drop upon her cheeks and on her variegated breast-garment. Her companions and sisters assemble, fair comrades forty and four; they come and sit down by her, they recline upon blankets, they ask after her heart and condition.

They say, "Why are your face and earrings uncleaned, your red and blue clothes unwashed, your locks unkempt and dusty?" Weeping, she pushes the women away and says, "Away from here, women, you are not



good. Away! sit far off! Let my face and earrings be uncleaned, my red and blue clothes unwashed, my locks tangled and dusty; I do not want you for friends. He who was the friend of my heart, for whose sake I should adorn myself, I saw carried off from his native land by evil cursed Turks, shut up in the wealthy city of Harraud, within an empty stable.

The daughters of the Rinds form a band, (and wander) following in the track of the showers. The vultures come croaking, invoking good fortune. Breaking the Maur-flowers from their stems, and plucking the red gwáragh flowers, some place them in their boddices and breasts, some in their earrings, lower and upper, and some (keep them) for their true love's sake. Pluck one for my good luck, and keep it in your closed hand; and, secretly from my bitter foes, my own sister and love says, with hands raised up to God. "May God bring back Malik Dosten, according to his true promise, not this one, but the old one. Swiftly, tiger-like chestnut mare, bear him southwards, come by long stages, bring home my noble lord to dwell with his father and mother and the assembly of his beloved brethren. May Malik Dosten appear, may he appear to my sight.

NOTES ON THE TEXT.

The text of this poem is taken from two versions, one recited by a Shambání, the other by a Marrí. There are some variations which are noted below, the Shambání version being marked (a), the Marrí version (b). The Shambání version is the base of the text. A fragment marked (c) from a Gurchání Dom supplies a line or two.

Lines 10 and 15 are supplied from (c).

Line 11 is only found in (b) and (c).

Line 18. For *rodhanání* (b) reads *mehlavání* 'spices.'

Line 27. *Larzant* is from (b). (a) reads *drafshant*.

Line 32. For *bánukhán* (b) reads *godiyán*, with the same meaning.

Lines 40—44 appear to be interpolated. They only occur in (a), which contains several passages not in the other version.

Lines 46—48 are from (b). The whole passage from line 45 to line 57 is almost identical with one in the poem of Lailí and Majnún. Lines 56 and 57 are from (b).

(a) reads: 'Phullen zán sará er-khant

Gindí azh wath o gonáfá

Line 62 is from (b). (a) reads 'Hírrh jedirí chhil o chyár'

Line 68. For *danzená* (b) reads *be-zaunk-an*, 'unornamented.'

Line 69. For *gregh bíth* 'weeps' (b) reads *zahr gírrh* 'is angry.'

Line 75 is from (b).

Line 77 (b) reads 'Suhrání riár rakhí.'

Line 79 from (b) (a) reads :

Turkán mughalán giptha.

Between lines 72 and 80 (b) inserts

Ganjen ispahán phár bítha

the meaning of which is not clear. Also after l. 81 (b) inserts,

Bakhtha mír janeghá khushtha

Dost o ispahána bozhtha,

which is equally unintelligible.

Line 99. For pha 'towards' (b) reads phalav 'direction.'

Line 100. From (b) (a) reads :

Khosará dehán dírená

'Swiftly to his distant country.'

IV.

The Rise of the War between the Rinds and Lasháris.

[This poem is another fragment of the Chákar cycle, giving an account of the spoiling of Gohar's camels by the Lasháris, and Chákars' vow of revenge. The episode of the refugee-lizard is quoted by one of the characters as an illustration of the extreme Baloch doctrine of hospitality. Rehan and Járo the Rind warriors mentioned were sister's sons to Chákar. Dodá who is mentioned at the end is Dodá Gorgez, celebrated for the revenge he took for the spoiling of Sammí's cattle.]

Nodh Bahrám gushí: jaren Rashkání Baloch gushí: imar Bulmat
Kalmat karákuṭán gushí: bāghár báutián gushí.

Whazh-gushen Lorí biyár wathí shāghár

Má sará charen bairame phághár

Jawán mard dátará gire dādhá

Zí azh Sanníá giyāfená

Laḍitha durren Gohará shodhá

Akhthaghá báutí gwara Mírā

Chákurá shírā zí gawar-zírā

Gohará durrená hawar dáttha

"Bagavo Mílahá avan dánen

Go má Lásharí jherave mánen"

Gohará laḍe sar-jamagh dáshttha

Dastá Gohar man Kacharak nyásttha



Rapthaghant Shoráná phare sailá
 Chakurá Mirí bandane shahrá.
 " Má tháshún dan baghchaen Gájá
 Gohar dáchí ma begHAVÁN danzent
 Máighá shír dan náfaghán shanzant"
 Chákurá phurs' azh Malaven jatá,
 " Zítá khan jat, de manán hálá,
 Cho khuṭha khai go Gohara málá ?"
 Cho jawáb dáṭha Melaven jatá,
 " Ákhthaghá Láshárí hame chindrí
 Khusthaghá hir cho khenaghá mardí
 Chham jatá durgoshen Maheriyá
 ' Jat, hame gálá bile sheriYá
 Phuṭuren Rind ma deraván druáh ant
 Dáchí pha hirán hardame záhant' "
 Badh burtha Reháná Nawávená
 Phuzh Járavá jaur-jawávená
 " Má phara durren Gohará hirán
 Havbará shámálo janún shirán
 Shart khanún haisí chotavá birán"
 Bágar Jatoí jawáb dáṭha
 " Ba-khú-án durren Gohara Sammí
 Hota pha báután niyáth khamí.
 Shah Hussain cheravá roshá
 Bibarí pheshá nishtha ma loghá.
 Dar-shuṭha bághár azha gedá
 Choraván ilgá bokhṭha pha dínía (or pha randá)
 Gur-khanána dan medhira loghá ;
 Demá dar-khaptha mardume jawánen
 Sharr kaláneh ant cho dushthaghen shírá
 Dholant oshíshe karáiyán.
 Kíamahá minnate khuṭha-í bázen
 ' Choraván, bághár bil, maní shámen
 I-katar mára phar wathí námen'
 Na-jánen joraejaven jatán
 Kálíhán bághár khushtha pha latán
 Odh niya' loghá Sammaven sálo
 Dast kauliyá phijatha dánhí
 ' Agh phara bághará na-ro báí
 Man thái bhen, tho maní bhái'
 Hot miráni dará ákhṭha
 Súríhá pha demá jawáb dáṭha

‘No Amul-máin, no Amul-máin !
Yarbare bosht, gal mayá goná.
Man phara bāghára khanán choná
An dighár shahmí bíth azh honá
Shingurá shast shángurá phanjáh
Drust pha bāghára bíthaghá yag-jáh
Omará nashke ishtha pha kaulá
Hon gire Bálácha phara honá
Súrih Dodá phara gokhán.

Translation.

Nodh son of Bahrám sings: to the fierce Rashkání Baloches he sings: of the war between the Bulmats and Kalmats, of the lizard becoming a refugee he sings.

Sweet singing minstrel bring your guitar, bind a large pagrí on your head, let the good man receive gifts from the generous.

Yesterday thence out of fertile Sanní, marched the fair Gohar: she came for shelter to the Mír, to Chákar ever-victorious with the sword. Then spake fair Gohar “The Lasháris are set on quarrelling with me, they let not my camels remains in the Mílah pass.”

He collected all Gohar’s camp and goods and placed her in the valley of Kacharak. Then they (*i. e.* the Lasháris) came wandering to Shorán; to a town under Mír Chákar’s rule (saying), “We will gallop (our mares) to grove-encircled Gáj; let Gohar’s female camels mourn for their young in the evening; let the milk from their (unmilked) udders drip down to their navels.

Chákar asked Mela the camel-herd, “Quick, camel-herd give me tidings. Who dealt thus with Gohar’s cattle?” The camel-herd Mela thus replied: “The Lasháris came down here in wrath, they slew the young camels as if with the anger of men. Gohar the fair camel owner hinted to me to be silent about it, saying, ‘Herdsman, keep this matter quiet, let the true Rinds remain in peace, the female camels daily bear more young ones.’”

Then Rehan the Nawáb became angry, and Járo the Phuzh bitter in reply. “In exchange for fair Gohar’s young camels we will take a seven-fold revenge with our swords, we will gamble with heads and hair and turbans.” And Bágar Jatói answered and said, “Where are the fair Gohar and Sammi (her sister)? When was a hero wanting to his refugees? As in Sháh Hussain’s day of trouble, Bíbarí sat in front of her house.

A lizard dropped out of a dwarf-palm, and the boys pursued it, chasing it into the chief’s house. Then the good woman came out in front to meet



them, wearing beautiful ivory bracelets, white as fresh drawn milk, slipped on over her soft arms. She entreated and implored them saying, 'Boys, leave the lizard alone, it is my refugee. Do so much for me, for your own honour's sake.'

The boys, ignorant and boorish camel-herds, killed the lizard with sticks. Her husband and lord was not there. She sent a complaint to him by letter, saying, 'If you do not go and fight on account of this lizard I am your sister and you are my brother!' Hot returned to his home, and the hero thus answered back 'Hear Amul-máin! hear Amul-máin;' stay where you are, do not speak.

I will act in such a way about this lizard that the ground will be filled with blood, and corpses lying sixty on one side and fifty on the other, all collected into one place for the lizard's sake, as when Omar was released on his own promise, as when Bálách took his revenge for blood, or the hero Doda for the cattle.

V.

The Competition between the Poets Sobhá and Gáhi.

Part I. Sobha addresses Gáhi on the question of the Laghári refugees with Jawának, and taunts his tribe on their modern origin.

[These four poems constitute a complete specimen of a kind of exercise not uncommon among Baloch poets. Sobha a Khosa and Gáhi a Laghári draw comparisons between their tribes and chiefs, challenging each other's claim to have come in with the original settlers under Mír Chákar, and taunting each other with failing in the exercise of the cardinal Baloch virtue, hospitality to refugees. Relán the Dom minstrel is commissioned by each poet to learn the words of his song, and to carry it back, and recite it in the assembly of the hostile tribe. The Lagháris and Khosas are old enemies, and their hostility still smoulders after thirty years of British rule.]

Sobha Thegh Alí gushí: Jarwáren Baloch, gushí: Khosagh Kalóí karákuṭá gushí: Laghári báutiyán kharde gál gushí:

Whazh-gushen Relána shádhíhání shághá bare
 Máin salámá bi sháiren Gáhiyá diye
 Nishtho droghání zawána wash khane,
 Ewakhí será go manán chachhon ṭule?
 Bhúcharí Dálán kilát nám gire
 Nuh-manen báránrá wathár kans diye
 Jawának urdání raghazá roshe khafe

Ahin shar háthi raghasá chít ártthaghe
 Sher chapulá azh Kharrá thalá guze
 Go manán hair bí, zaminá jáhi lahe
 Phesh guḍá maín sailavání depánthave
 Agḥ thará wahm bí zaminá jáiz khane
 Dav-charen zahmání ná-washen jáhá rase
 'Shingura 'sbángur lashkarán dem-o-dem khuthe
 Zahranen mardán nodh-dilá seráfá jathe.
 Jawának urdání tawáren goshán khafi
 Har-chyár demá ghoravání ḍáto rudhí
 Cho thaí bachhání dafání gonáf hushí
 Nodhí berána beghavá biyáyan thánahí.
 Biyá, O Lashári, azh gwareyá dar-khapthaghe ?
 Guḍe Zunuwá ghoravá roshá gár athe
 Sailái Míren Chákurá phauzhán ruthaghe
 Rind nar-borán azh zaminá resinthaghe
 Khushthaghá Rámen damámo charenthaghe.
 Dai manán nashkán tho kithán rosh khard bíthaghe,
 Bakar O Rámení kithán laḍá gon athe ?
 Ghoravo urdán phelatḥo Turkání rukh ath
 Doshí ma Jhalá Turk ghoráyán grandaghá
 An demá Gandávagh Hudhá main dem bíthaghá
 Turkán shád kámá Rind 'shamedhá zahr gipthaghant
 Hon azh chamání chimáká dar-khapthaghant
 Gwashtha Nayáníyá ' Main hudhábund go-khapthaghant.'
 Lajavo, Shorání dhaníyán grán bithaghant
 Bijar, Phuzh, Chákar Shahdḥár ákḥthaghant
 Allan o Miskání Sabák Mádán athant
 Bagavo lajjání sará katár dáthaghant
 Asp go sonáen zariyá bashkáthaghant
 Rind azh nokh-zenen biháná er-khapthaghant
 Piyádhaghá Rind azh takht Shoráná ákḥthaghant
 Thorave Rindára olí Lashári war adh
 Mir go Phulá azh Kawará drikhenthaghant.
 Whazh-ghushen Relán shádhíhání shághár bizír
 Mard pha báután choshaut, sardáre maní
 Gáhwar o Hánen Sáhibáná jag-sahí
 Gwar Nawáv Hán kúk burtha bázen barí
 Gorisháníyá sángat o Káhan Marri
 Burzá go Summenzáiyá brádhkargari
 Ákḥtha gwar Hánen Jawánaká báután thaí
 ' Khosaghán, ki man neyán Laghári khadhí'
 Go má chyár sálá nishthaghá báutí sharíkh



1881.]

BALUCHÍ LANGUAGE.

CSL

153

Bandave khohen nashkato hapt phushtí guzí
 Mánik loǵhá har-khase omedhá duráh
 Mánik kaṭo bihisht jo sará
 Gudí sammá, kotái pharáe phadhá
 Do Balochání ákhthagant wákyái sará
 Do shafán bítha gwar theí khánen Methirá.
 Chham anzíyán rapthagant gríhána phadhá
 Dobahá dáthen markhave, paidáish khuthen
 Lajjí bánukhán phar wathí sháná bashkathen
 Doda theí námúẓ man jihána mashhar athen
 Guḍá dráhiye basthai go Hánen Shakalá
 Túmí gwádhentha wa ganjen Bakará
 Jawának phauzhání sara Gáji barbará
 Sháh máriyá gonekhá go sheren Haidará
 Ní ki ákhtha dan Sirí Mitháwaná
 Niyámghí Zíhár maín shariḱhán har do sará
 Jahl-burziyá hek-byá resintha jarán
 Deúní rebá er-khafí jábíyá buná
 Sher ki gwámesh phrushí loṛhiyá dará
 Bánz ki símurgh jhaṭíth maidáná sará
 Hánen Arziyá gwánkh be ambráyá jathá
 Khosaghá nál bastha galaghá kurká khuthá
 Laj whántkárán phíl-athí símurghíá burtha
 Ispar o savzen nezaghán Bashkyá sáh khutha
 Hánen Dilshád mardiyá berá tharatha
 Shái phítha ashk en ki shawár paidá khutha
 Har do urdání nyámaghá sámí suhr khutha
 Dodá Hánen Jawánakár zíthen hair khutha.

Translation.

Sobha son of Thegh Alí sings : to the Jarwár Baloches he sings : of the fight between the Khosas and Kalois he sings : of the Laghári refugees he sings, as follows :

Sweet singing Relán take away your guitar from the assembly, give my salutation to the poet Gáhi (saying), Sit down and make clean your tongue from falsehoods. How can you weigh single *seers* against *maunds*. You mention the forts of Bhúcharí and Dálán, you are placing nine-maund weights upon yourself. In the face of Jawának's armies you will fall in a day, beneath that elephant's foot you will be crushed, beneath its blow you will pass away from the valley of Kharṛ. Make peace with me that your land and place may remain to you before you are again terrified by



my sword. If you are anxious, then legalize (the possession of) your land, for when swords are biting you will be in an unpleasant place, when on this side and on that armies stand face to face, and angry men are satisfying their swords' hearts (with slaughter).

When the shout of Jawának's hosts falls upon your ears, and the dust of the horsemen rises on every side, so that the moisture of your sons' mouths dries up, and the cloud-like (mares) come galloping (loose) to their stables in the evening.

Come O Lashárí, where did you originate from? You were missing on the day of Zunú's horsemen; did you reap (a harvest) of Mír Chákar's army? did you chase the Rind chargers (lit. male chestnuts) from the land? When Rámen was killed you played the drum. Give me your tokens (to show) when you became separate from us. Did you march away with Bakar or with Rámen? Did you accompany the horsemen or the army to meet the Turks? That night when the Turkish cavalry thundered in Jhal, or towards Gandáva when God was on our side, when the Turks rejoiced and the Rinds became angry; blood issued from their eyelids, and the women said "our lords have met them."

The rulers of Shorán became heavy with shame; Bijar, Phuzh, Chákar and Shahdhár arrived there, Allan and Sabák Miskání were there; they gave a string of camels to ransom the shame-faced ones (*i. e.*, the women taken by the Turks), horses they gave and bright gold, the Rinds alighted from their newly-saddled fillies, and on foot (having given up their horses) the Rinds returned from the throne of Shorán. Formerly the Lasháris also showed kindness to the Rinds, when they let Mír (Chákar) gallop away from Kawar on Phul (the name of a mare belonging to Nodhbandagh).

Sweet-singing Relán, take up your guitar of merry-makings, (and declare) what sort of man my chief is towards refugees. Gáhwar and the Chief Sáhíb Khán are the most trustworthy of men; many times did they complain to the Nawáb, that the Gurchanis had made a union with the Káhan Marrís, and a brotherhood with the upper Summenzais. Your refugees came to our chief Jawának, saying, "we are Khosas, we are no longer Leghárís." Four years did they stay with us, sharing in our protection.

The marks of their dwelling on the hills shall remain till seven generations pass. In Mánik's house every one lived in great hope; (for this) Mánik (shall have) a dwelling on the streams of Paradise.

(To your chief), in his latter age after the stage of deceit (in his second childhood?) came two Baloch women seeking for refuge; two nights they stayed with your mighty lord. Tears fell from their eyes and they cried aloud. He gave them the mares for twice their value, he made a profit of it, to his own shame he gave them to the shame-faced women.



Doda your chief became celebrated in the world ! Then he made an agreement with Shakal Khán, and made them pass on to Túmi and wealthy Bakar.

The helper of Jawának's armies is the Pír Gáji Barbar. The saint accompanies us, riding on a swift camel, with the lion-like Ali. Now that we are come into the Sirí and Mitháwan (names of torrents on the Deráját frontier). Zihár is the arbitrator between the parties on both sides. Up and down did the two bulls pursue each other (*hek-byá* a Punjábí phrase). Let us deceive them that they may descend to a lower place. Just as a tiger strikes down a buffalo outside its hedge, or 'as a Símurgh strikes a hawk on the plain, so did the Khán call Arzí and his companions. The Khosas shod their horses, the troop made a rattling. Your chiefs were ashamed, as when the Símurgh carries off an elephant. With shields and grey spears Bashkyá made a shade. Dilshád Khán heroically encompassed them about, honour to the father who bore you ! Between the two armies they made their graves red. Dodá then quickly made peace with Jawának Khán.

Part II.—*Gahí replies, praising bravery and taunting Sobha with being a coward, and not a true Rind.*

Gáhí Gorish gushí : Kaloí gushí : Sobhár phasave dúth gushí.

Whazh-gushen Relán shádhilání shághá biyár
Kauush bángavá gwar maní báládhá bidár
Chambare sak jan, malgí dílá gham guzár
Jangí katára díl machande : jawánán bisár
Nishthaghe satá whash nish námúdh-ṭawár
Azh waliyání khasthaghe rand o kissawán
Hair phadhá : ráj-hán rosh ant, jang syáhen shaf ant,
Jang phadhá mard o markhaván jawain rosh nayant
Gáhwaren hindí bingaven hotán charant
Dhauraven kotání sawádá zel khanant
Chandeán warná pha dafá gozán janant
Jangavo ninja bí, phadhá pahnádh girant
Bingaven hotání raghmá ambráh nayant
Azh phadhá gudá nishtho amsodh warant
Go doen dastán sar o záná janant
Jangání dahká har-chyár khundán phirant
Gwadilen mar go gindaghá goriyá trahant
Ashikání káren medháná ravant



Taukal beriyá dilár telánká diant
Malgí dílá pha zirihi o zirihi-phosh khanant
Kadahán zahrená sharábí nosh-khanant
Ma saghárání thafthaghen jhorán khafant
Gáhwaren theghá phar wathí námúdh janant
Go wathí khánen Methirá miski zar ant.
——. Whazh-gushen Relán shádhíhání shághá bare
Main salámá bi sháiren Sobhá diye
Methira randá zír ki Bompurá khai e
Man dílá zán ki tho Khosaghá máthí bráth naye
Sov labán nyámaghi dárán sushe
Armáná! zánant azh sadhen sálán gwasthaghe
Hai gannokh e hai zha thána kisthaghe
Bakar o Rámení shaghána mára jane
Tho khithán roshí Rind Lashári bíthaghe.
Ki man daryáyání lahravo chalán gár-athe
Beghavá míren Chákurá chaukidár athe
Má wathí shán cho mastharen Rindán pholatha
Ewakhi ser go manán har-ro tolatha
Man thái háthí maghazá shon dián
Biyá medháná chambavá símurg h bián janán
Árava mardán Sáwano lahri rasthaghe
Nokh-nochán phágh phithí márdum basthaghe
Mark násenthe, pha chihán roshe shádehá
Shán phirente, gandaghen gín dostehá
Man dílá zán ki maut thará nelí dásará
Dodái dāng bíthen man bawren chádhará
Medh Máchiya Hamzahá jorí na be
Khosaghá Rindá manavo máníya dare
Phuturen Rindán cho khutha báut phadhá
Gohare hirání sara cho khutha Míren Chákurá
Sammíya gokhání phadhá Dodá lurá
Khoh sardemá keharen máná lurá
Sar wathí dáthái garímen mál sará.

Translation.

Gáhi son of Gorish sings; the Kaloí sings; in reply to Sobhá he sings.

Sweet-singing Relán bring hither the guitar of rejoicings; bring into my life the fresh breeze of the morning; strike powerfully with your fingers, drive out grief from the bright (coloured) body. Do not frighten



the heart with battle-array ; praise heroes ! Thou hast sat in the assembly with an ever sweet song of praise, and from our forefathers hast drawn forth our tracks and legends.

After greeting : The chief is the day, battle is black night ; after a battle for men and horses there is no blessed day. The glittering weapons devour youthful warriors, and make populous forts empty of display. Some youths boast with their mouths, "We will be bold in the fight," but afterwards they turn their backs and are not in the company of the storm-cloud of young heroes. And afterwards they sit and lament and strike their heads and thighs with both hands.

At war's alarm they wander to all the four quarters. Cowardly men flee like wild asses, at mere sight (of a foe). The business of strong men is to go to the battle-field : they give their hearts a push off (from the shore) in the boat of confidence : they clothe their bright bodies in helmets and armour : they drain cups of fiery spirits ; with burning white brands they fall upon the crowds, they wield their glittering blades to their own fame ; with their own Lord and Chief they become like a sweet odour.

Sweet-singing Relán, take away your guitar of rejoicings ; give my greeting to the poet Sobha, and say 'Examine the tracks of our Chiefs, and see who was at Bompur. Know in your heart that you are not whole brother to the Khosas. A venal awarder of victory, you will be burnt with wood. Wretched man ! They know that you have past a hundred years, that you are either a fool or have abandoned your home. And in that you cast scorn at me regarding Bakar and Rámen, when was it that you became a Rind or a Lashári ?

For you were lost in the waves of the river's flood, you were Mír Chákar's attendant for your (daily) evening food, while we, like mighty Rinds, sought for glory and every day weighed our single seers against maunds. I will explain things to your elephant's brain. Come into the battle-field, and, becoming a *Simurgh*, I will strike you down with my talons, as in Sáwan (the rains) the torrent sweeps away the men of Aro. You bind on the new and fine pagri of other men ; you are gasping in death, when can you have any pleasure ? You have cast away honour and made yourself a friend of worthless life ; know in your heart that at last death will not spare you. There was disgrace on your head in the matter of Dodá. *Medhs* and *Máchis* are not fit companions for Hamzah. You are excluded from home and food with Khosas and Rinds. For how did the true Rinds act with regard to refugees ? How did Mír Chákar act with regard to Gohar's young camels ; and about Sammi's cattle, how acted Dodá with the sword ? when, like a tiger on the mountain tops, sword in hand, he gave up his life to protect the cattle of the poor.



N. B.—Dodá here alluded to is Dodá Gorgez, a legendary hero, not the Dodá Kaloí mentioned in the former poem.

III.—*Sobhá's rejoinder, going over the legendary adventures of the Rinds, and asking what share the Kaloís took in them.*

Sobhá Thegh Alí gushí: Jarwáren Baloch gushí: Gáhiyá phasave dáth gushí.

Kádir námá har sawáhá yád khanán
Sag-satáren bandaghí ardáse manán
Relání Lorí biyá hadisání durr-gehán
Sáz-khane shághá gwash Balochání nugdahán
Dáimá nyádhe bíthen go Sultání sarán
Rind o Lashárí ma buná bráthán dáimá
Má khutha Lashárí Baloch khaptha pha shaghán
Mehna e zánki roth Panjgúra dehán
Kech Panjgúr kissaván gosh dár ki gushán
Má hawán Rind ún, azh Halabá phádh-ákhthaghún
Dubarán jangí go jazízá mán-ákhthaghún
Dem rosh-ásán saríná er-khapthaghún
Hamzaí aulád sobh rasúlá bashkáthagh-ún
Hárí malhána ráhí sháh-dagó khapthaghún
Ungurí dastá thíbare jangá gipthaghún
Pha Karím sáz kuzratán shodhá gwastthaghún
Shahr Istámbol go Imámá wath charthaghún
Ma Jaghína gwar Shams-dín Sháh ákhthaghún
Shodhá Hárína pha turá jangí khashthaghún
Ungurí Kech Makuráná bahr bíthaghún
Shahr Sístáná o khamáná bahr bíthaghún
Shedh pha demá má Baloch tálá bíthaghún.
Shedh pha demá tho watí nashkán de manán :
Rind mán Kechá ; Kech thán demá nishthaghe ?
Chil o chyár halkán ; go khai laqá gon-athe ?
Ní ki laqána khaurí sarhaddá ákhthaghún
Las-Belá o Kalmatíyá gíwar-thaghún
Habb Báráná pha muvárík she-bíthaghún
Pheshá Núhání azh Naliyá er-khapthaghant
Jistkání ma Gáj siháf ákhthaghant
Lak Salárí Chándeh azh Káchá khapthaghant
Rind Lashárí Narmukh rej bukthaghant

Rinde Dháðará saríná er-khaphthaghant
 Lásbár pha Gandávagh saráera bíthaghant
 Jalikán Loí tho khithán joán bahr athe ?
 Gind ! nawán Gáhi tho radhiyá gon khaphthaghe
 Arna Hárín basthaghen baldán gon athe
 Tho hawán roshe be-mayári ákhthaghe
 Sáhib rosh zurthaghen, zarán ártthaghe
 Sherá mán-dátha pha do-handá khard bíthaghe
 Zindagh o druáhá mán dighará sar-bithaghe
 Phurse Gáhiyá, tho chí maskífi zindaghe
 Wapthaghen mardáni tafákhán go man gane ?
 Tho go dah lohá ákhtho báut bíthaghe.
 Hán míriyá pha barátán chári athe
 Túpak daste Umar Hán bashkáthaghe
 Man dílá zán ki tho mazain shán mat niye
 Tho ráj áhan-e, án thái sultáni sar-ant
 Gwar maní mirá ákhtho báut bíthaghe
 Har chyár khundán har hamú Ráján díthaghe
 Kumbhí gokháni shagháná mára jane
 Khoh phísh-buren, ambaráni sifát khane
 Gwashthaghán gálán Gáhi, tho saharál na be
 Medhírá randá zír pha Bompúrá kháyant
 Mánika halká hon avo lajján rikthaghant
 Dan phadh-o-pheshí chedhaghí nashk oshtáthaghant.

Translation.

Sobha son of Thegh 'Alí sings ; to the Jarwár Baloches he sings ; in answer to Gáhi he sings.

Every morning I remember the Creator's name, my trust is in the service of God.

Come, minstrel Relán with your beautiful legends, play on your guitar, chant the praises of the Baloches. You have ever been a dweller with kings, Rinds and Lasháris from the first have ever been your brethren.

I who called the Lasháris Baloches am scorned by you. Know that the scorn will travel to the country of Panjgúr. Attend, then, while I tell you the stories of Kech and Panjgúr. We are those Rinds who arose from Halab, and twice joined battle with the infidels. Setting our faces to the rising sun, we descended from the west ; we are Hamza's offspring, the Prophet gave us victory. Leading our strings of camels, we pursued our way along the highroad. Coming in this direction we fought again, and by the might of the Merciful we passed on thence. At the town of



Istámbol we rode with the Imám himself; In *Jaghín* we met with Shams-u'd-dín Sháh.

Thence we rapidly drove out *Hárín* in fight. Hither *Kech* and *Makrán* we distributed, we divided the cities of *Sístán* by *khamáns* (*i. e.* bows, a bow representing a man's share). Henceforward we *Baloches* separated, henceforward do you give me information about your track. The *Rinds* were in *Kech*: in what part of *Kech* did you settle? There were forty-four settlements: with which camp were you? Now when marching on we arrived at the torrent boundary, at *Las-Bela* and *Kalmatí* we separated, and we settled in prosperity at *Habb* and *Bárán*. First the *Nuhánís* descended by the *Nalí* pass. The *Jutkánís* came to the running water of *Gáj*. The *Chándehs* descended from *Kách* by the *Lak* and *Silári* passes. The *Rinds* and *Lasháris* pitched on the irrigated lands of *Narmukh*. The *Rinds* descended from the west to *Dhádar*, the *Lasháris* came from above down to *Gandáva*. In *Jálikán* and *Loí* what streams did you share in? Look! *Gáhi*, perhaps you were with us by mistake. Or perhaps when *Hárín* was defeated, you were among the captives. You came shamelessly on that day, when, having robbed *Sáhib* of life (*lit. day*), you carried off his wealth. Having attained the low-lands you separated into two parties, alive and well you lay down (hiding yourselves) on the ground. Ask (and find out), O *Gáhi*, in what disgrace you are living; will you compare with us the dreams of sleeping men? You came with ten wives (*lit. houses*) and became a refugee, you posted yourself on the look out for our *Khán's* charities; you received a gun as a gift from the hand of *Umar Khán*; know in your heart that you are not worthy of great honour: You are their chief, and he is overlord of your chieftainship, for you came to our chief and became a refugee, and it was seen by all the chiefs in all four directions. You taunt me about the cattle at *Kumbhí*? You are but a cutter of *phísh* on the hills. (The leaves of the *phísh* or *Chamærops ritchicana* are cut to make matting.) You extol servants (not chiefs). My song is sung *Gáhi*, though you may not understand it. Take up the tracks of the chiefs who came to *Bompúr*. In *Mánik's* village blood has been shamefully shed, and formerly and lately cairns have been erected in memory of the slain.

IV.—*Gáhi's final answer, following up the Rind legend, and taunting Sobha with cowardice.*

Gáhi Gorish guslu: Kaloien Baloch gushí: Sobhár phasave dátá gushí.

*Biyá o Relán shádkihání
Sháhghází cháravání*

Majlis jawánen sarání
 Zír maní guftár-gálán
 Bar gwar jang-dosten syálán
 Band-bozh gálán dahena
 Phasaván sar pha sarena
 Gondalán serán manena
 Bar dan Sobháen nighoshí
 Olí guftárán shamoshí
 Zírí randá phírukeghá
 Bahr khant milká phitheghá
 Chi gushán man sháírara
 • Dil-harífen sugharára
 Khashí Rindání shaghána
 Yád khan' olí jihána
 Gosh sobha mangihání
 Daftári e Khosaghání
 Rand zurthe Makurání
 Rind Láshár dehání
 Rind Láshári áwára
 Rafthagant azh Kech shahrá
 Akthagant Hárín malána
 Mulk mítáfá girána
 Bráth-yári bahr-khanána
 Bíthaghún bahr khamáná
 Má ki Jatoí yagsar athún
 Sím joá pha-do athún
 Mulk shahrá nemagh athún
 Roz bahr pha thír-darán
 Chyarakhe ma Dhádar athant
 Sermá ma Khánpur athant
 Hand ma Rej deh athant
 E maní perá o rand-en
 Phuturen Rindání hand-en
 Nám ma ráján buland-en
 Agh thará itibár na-bítha
 Khasá go chamán na-dítha
 Khatte kuhne gwar niyáthen
 Gawáh sháhid kadh niyáthen
 Kissavání kissav-áthant
 Har-khase 'shí hanchosh-athant
 Man sáhiyán Sobha, káp káte
 Ne pha rand perowáte

Sov drapá Jawánakeghá
 Júfo jhatá wathíyá
 Drogh bande záhiriyá
 Rást gushagh rást riwáh-en
 Drogh pha ímáná khatá-en
 Ar pha guftáre taiyár be
 Shedh-demá gawáhiyá de,
 Khatte mára khash phe-de,
 Biyá, azh shairán karár khan,
 Olí Rindán pha-phadhá khan
 Nínavakhtha kissavá khan
 Surphadhení pha-gwará khan
 Main hadísán man dilá khan
 Sobha khapthaghe azh drikh-bálán
 Tháí nighwári sher nálán
 Sunya tháí 'Túví dálán
 Zurthiyá jangá maniyá
 Zulm-zorá sahibiyá
 Phrushthaghá be-ronaghiyá
 Zurthaghe mardán gihená
 Chandehá juhl-kenaghená
 Rúngan Bádor yarán
 Sanghar ládí mazarán
 Shán hilálen khohistáná !
 Muhammad Hán druh-giháná
 Zeb Buzdará hilál-an
 Shaddav o khes go khawáhán
 Nind-nyádh gwar Umaráhán.
 Hál khárthán hánskári
 Gwar maní Sardár Háná
 Gwar má báutí ki ákhtha
 Azh tháí jangá rahetha
 Rúngan o Kandor Bádor
 Shángo Sanghar dan Siriyá
 Band Bázen Bákhariyá
 Ráj athant símán dariyá
 Drust khákhthaghañt whazh-diliyá
 Gwánkh Leghár chariyá
 Phurs, Sobha shairára
 Sughar o lekhí wathára
 Wházhá 'shí mehdhirára
 Wházhá tháí dem ma shustai

Lashkarán Jáme ma khushtái
 Shakula ber shamushte
 Mangelí shair pha hisáv-ant
 Gál pha uzhmár o kitáv-ant
 Majlise ma meraván bant
 Dan nighoshán nishthaghen sat
 Akhthaghen báut ki kháiyant
 Gird sardárán gihená
 Dostant cho ehhamán doená
 Azh bachh-bráthán bingoená.
 Sh'á pha báután wathíyá
 *Lajj neshtha pha-phadhíyá
 Bakhoen shwái mangeho shán
 Kadh na khant chho ma Balochán
 Akhthaghe lajján wathíyá
 Khashthaghant gudr lavílán
 Mál madí go galímán
 Basth-khárthant maín vakílá
 Azh thaí kotá garhená
 Thaí mehdhírá dír-zánaghená
 Dítha go ehhamán doená
 Gosh Sobha o niyází
 Esh maní guftár-bází
 Tho ki guftáre kabitha
 Man dí pha goshán sunitka
 Túpaka dānga ganitha
 Chi ma sháná sar-ákhtha ?
 Phurse' sardára wathíyá
 Jawánaká be-ámilená
 Bakhmal o bor go khawáhán
 Dáthaghen maín Umará Hán
 Hán Balochána Nawáva
 Nukarí bokhtha azh tháná
 Dátha hoten Jawánakára
 Pholathí olí ba-nindán
 Bithaghe báut go Rindán
 Khoh phish-buren nihengan'
 Phish phara khohá shaghán nest.

Translation.

Gáhi, son of Gorish, sings to the Kaloi Baloches : in answer to Sobha he sings :



Come, O Relán, to the assembly, king and hero of song ; In this assembly of young chiefs, take my speech and song, carry them to our war-loving foes. With propriety utter these few (lit. ten) words, answers given categorically, (head on head). They are arrows, of which a ser weighs a maund. Take them to Sobha, that he may listen to them, and forget his former songs. He will, he says, take up the track of our ancestors, he will distribute the paternal inheritance ; what shall I say to the poet, to the cunning poet ? Let him give up mocking at the Rinds and remember the former world. Say, O brave Sobha, you are the bard of the Khosas ; you took up the track in Makrán, the lands of the Rinds and Lasháris.

The Rinds and Lasháris together set out from the city of Kech. They marched upon Hárín, taking the land of the country and dividing it among the brotherhood. We divided it by bows (*i. e.* a share to every one armed with a khamán or bow). We and the Jatois were united. At the border stream we separated into two parts, town and country we divided into halves, distributing our substance by arrow-stems. One-fourth were in Dháðar, we got our satisfaction in Khánpur, our dwelling was in an irrigated country. This is our track and trace, the abode of the true Rinds, a name exalted among chiefs. If you do not believe it, no one has seen it with his eyes, there are no ancient documents forthcoming, there were no witnesses to attest it, but there are tales upon tales, every one says that so it was.

I am right, Sobha, you are blind and deaf, nor is your footprint to be found on the track. Fear to speak of the victory of Jawának, take your bribe quickly, for you are manifestly inventing falsehoods. To tell the truth is the true custom ; falsehood is a blot upon honour. If you are ready with a song, henceforth give your evidence, bring forth and show me your documents. Come ! desist from any further poems, let alone the Rinds of bygone days, and tell stories of the present times. Surround yourself with men of understanding and lay to heart our traditions. Sobha, you have past the time for leaping and flying, your youth is under your feet, bare are the branches of your Túba-tree. You were carried away in battle with us, by the fury and force of our chief, you were broken ingloriously.

You were defeated by brave men, by the deeply-hating Chándyas, by our friends of the Rúngban and Vidor torrents, by the mighty tigers of Sanghar. Honour to the faithful hill-country, to the perfectly-brave Muhammad Khán, jewel of the loyal Bozdárs, with silken turbans and garments, dwelling with Umar Khán.

A sure message I brought to our chief 'Those who have taken refuge with me, have ceased to be with you in war. The Rúngban, Kandor and



Vidor territories, from Sunghar to the Sirí torrent, the Band Báz and Bákhar, who were outside your chief's territories, have all come of their own accord and mount at the call of the *Lagháris*.

Ask, O poet Sobha! reckon yourself up in your mind and call our chief 'Lord.' If our chief has not washed your face, then you did not kill Lashkarán and Jám. Have you forgotten the revenge taken for Shakul?

An account is kept of good poems, their words are enduring and are written in books, they are recited in the assembly and they remain firm in the (recollection of the) listeners. Whenever refugees have come or shall come to worthy chiefs, they are dearer to them than their two eyes or than young sons and brothers. You, for those who take refuge with you, have not given up shameful conduct for the future. Where is your great honour? No one does so among Baloches. You brought your disgrace upon yourselves (by the way you acted towards the refugees). They displayed anger and rage.

Their cattle and property had been seized by the enemy. Our vakíl (demanded them) and brought them back bound from your fort! Your far-seeing chief saw with both his eyes then! Listen Sobha and attend. This is all my song. The song that you sang I also have heard with my ears. I have counted your gun-barrels. What honour is left to you? Ask your own chief, the unworthy Jawának. Velvet and chestnut mares and silk did our chief Umar Khán give him. The Baloch Kháns and Chiefs unloosed their white mares from their stables and gave them to the valiant Jawának!

Ask of your forefathers how refugees fared with the Rinds. It is the phish-cutters on the hills that are the tigers. There is no disgrace in cutting phish on the hills.

VI.—*A love-song.*

(Said to be by Jám Durrak a Dombkí, a celebrated poet who lived in the reign of Nasír Khán of Kalát in the last half of the eighteenth century. He is said to have undergone great persecution from the Khán on account of his love for a lady of the zanána.)

O Samín be-phursá bihishtiye
 Azh latífá nema^{ghá} khaiye
 Man gulá dema mail khuthe doshí
 Bairamo ási sár khuthe mátos
 Bo azh bríkhán rapthaghan whashen
 Hijr manán momín janant pásán
 Cho kahirání áraven ásán
 Be-karár-án ma nemshafí pásán



Pha whashí o dost hubbo iklásán
Zillatán sáhsáre deáe jáná
'Nah' na khanán pha dost pharmána
Cho isparán dempán maní jáne
Chábuk o chashm díd paikáne
Kahr amulání girgiren názanť
Dadame gár-ant dadame báz-ant
Nain dafá gir ki gál khanán roshen
Nain manán kurzat mazál chosh-en
Pha dafá mahlíjá dí ján áyán
Nishto duá go hawán roshe
Wa hudhá merhán man dilá shefi
Er-khafí dost azh thangaven thakhtá
Biái rodhána cho chyárdahí máhán
Masaron bí cho Akbare Sháhán
Guđá azh durr-chíren dafá phursán
'O badhashkání grán bahá lálén
Mára thái loghwáren saren saughan
Irmirí gon-khapton annágáhi
Phar thái sahth sakalen nyádhán
Hon bahá ban pha sakalen khulkán.'

Another Song by Jám Durrak.

Doshí dil-raváhen jání
Sartáj o samand kháqání
Gwashtom pha dafí phanání
Osá thau machar haivání
Gird-i áraván phirwání
Chandí áshkánrá ziyání
Kulfo phrushtaghán shakání
Ishk o manitha bakání
Gwashtom keghadhen sázará
Durchíno hazár názará
Phulkand o shakar guptará
O hál i fakíre esh-an
Zirde azh phirádhán resh-an
An ki málik dozdár-an
An azh munkirán bezár-an
Jám jámaván kháksár-an
Harzatá darúd kár-an



Sháhen kirdagár ásár-an
Gwafshe nem-shafán nál-an.

Translation.

The rain that un-asked for falls from Heaven comes from the direction of the beloved one. Last I met a love face to face. The lightning springs forth, it is my love that has awaked me. The scent of her locks has sweetly seized me. The pain of separation sharply stings me in the night-watches, I spring up like the flame of Kahir-wood (*Prosopis spicigera*), I am without rest in the midnight watches, for the sweetness of meeting with my love. Give my body some breathing-space from pain, I will not say 'No' to my loves command, my body is as a shield stretched forth. Let my eyes be gladdened by the sight of my fair one, let the pain caused by my lady be a little appeased; sometimes it disappears, sometimes it increases. I cannot use my mouth to speak by day, I have no strength, she is so strong, to come to meet and speak to her.

I sit and pray for that day: 'O God, be merciful, and incline your heart to me.' Let my love come down from her golden throne, let her come growing like the waxing moon on its fourteenth day, let her be in front of me, and I shall be king Akbar. Then I shall ask from her pearly mouth 'O priceless ruby like the badhashk fruit, make me your husband, bound by oath, my heart has been irrevocably taken possession of, I will live for the sake of your jewel-like beauty, I will spend my blood for you, fairest of beings.'

Second Song.

Last night I saw my heart-enchancing love, the crown and ornament of women. I spoke to her with my lips and said 'Do not behave foolishly, like the moth flying round a flame, O bane of many lovers.' The locks of hesitation are burst open, I have obeyed the call of true love. I said to my beautiful love, 'O fair one of a thousand wiles and sweet sugared speech, this poor wretch's state is this, his heart is galled with his complaints, he who is a chief and true friend is apart and averse from the avaricious. The heart of Jám is covered with dust. It remains but to say bism'il-láh in the divine presence, to remember the King and Creator, and to pray through the cold midnight.

Riddles, Proverbs, &c.

The Baloches are very fond of riddles, which are always in rhyme. They are of a primitive type and generally defy solution. The more far-fetched they are, the more appreciated. Those first given are by Bráhim a Shambání who died about two years ago. He was celebrated for his riddles as well as for more serious compositions.



1. *Bujhárat*.—Ya shai jawain ulkahá astá
Duzhmanéá resentha-ish khashtha
Báughavá pahre ráh sará gwastha
Go minnat merhán niyadh dastá
E bujhárat Bráhimá bastha.

Bozh. Warnái.

Riddle.—There was one good thing in the world; an enemy has pursued and turned it out. In the morning watch it passed along the road. Neither begging nor praying will bring it back again. Bráhim composed this riddle.

Answer.—Youth. (The enemy is old age.)

2. *Bujhárat*.—Hudháí kurzat o kará
Zamín nestath o dighára
Be khishthaghen khishará
Hudháí kurzat o kará
Sabz o phul bahára
Pha phashaghá di taiyára.

Riddle.—By God's might and power
With neither ground nor soil
Without a field being ploughed
By God's might and power
A green plant has flowered
And now its fruit is ripening.

Answer.—This was composed on seeing an ear of corn growing on the beam across the mouth of a well.

3. *Bujhárat*.—Bráhimá pairí gwasthaghá gále
Díthaghún 'chíe rangá be hále
Rangen kojhá andaren lále

Bozh.—Askhohe.

Riddle.—Last year Brahím said 'I saw something of an indescribable sort. Its appearance was foul, but there was bright red within.

Answer.—A flint.

4. *Bujhárat*.—Ya shai jawain ulkahá yaká
Go jherave jangán sadhbare saká
Har-khase kháíth, jathí wathí chaká
Man na gindání jagahe dhakká
Gosh dánáhá shára bozh wa hakka

Bozh.—Chháth.

Riddle.—There is one good thing in the world, a thousand times attacked with disputes and quarrels; every one comes and throws it over



himself, yet I cannot see anywhere a sign of hurt. Let the wise ear attend and guess it right.

Answer.—A well.

5. *Bujhárat.*—Ya drashke jorentha páken hudháýá
Ma zamín phushtá pha jinden razáyá
Bund yaken-í lám̐b-en duáyá
Yake rek̐h bíth̐a, yake sawáyá

God has planted a tree, of itself it has grown up on the face of the earth; the root is one, the branches two; one is dust, the other ashes.

Answer.—The tree is mankind, the branches Musalmáns and Hindús.

6. Talabí nauk̐arant kharde ajab bhat
Kadam pha lek̐hav-ant-ish kár o khidmat
Hame fauj dhurá be hathýár en
Phíthí phoshindaghán yák o tawár en
Hamod̐há lashkar khosh o khushár en

A few servants of strange forms
They step by calculation on duty and service
They are an army bare and unarmed
Moving at the voice and call of other men
And there the army meet death and slaughter.

Answer.—The pieces at chess.

7. Nis̐tho díthom pha nad̐har
An shahr be sáh watan
Ahání adh̐ jang o jadal
Nyám̐jí nawant yake dígar.

Sitting I saw with my sight
A city and masterless country.
There was war and strife between them
And no umpire betwixt the one and the other.

Answer.—A game at chaupar.

8. Wiláyat thars-en, dost bar-karár-en
Ravaghá gohár kisánaken taiyár-en
Na rothí máth̐, bachh olá sawár-en
Phíth̐ nestení, phíruk haiyát-en

The country (in) fear, the mistress in comfort
The little sister ready to start
The mother will not move, the son is already mounted,
The father does not exist, the grandfather is alive.

*Answer.*

The above contains a series of puns on the names of a family, partly, in Sindhí. The name of the country Dádar contains in the last syllable 'dar' the allusion to fear. The name of the mistress Begam, read as 'be-gham,' is the equivalent of 'bar-karár.' The sister's name is Haurí, the mother's Gaurí, meaning in Sindhí light and heavy. The son's name Sháh-sawár, the fathers Gháibí, and the grandfather's Haiyát explain themselves.

9. *Hudhá pakko kuzraten bandá pálíth*

Rusúl Mubammad en ummatwálí

Hazáren bandagh yaken thálí

Chamodhá khas no roth horg o khálí

Hamodhá giptho harchí dí wártha-ish

Hamá whán zurtho loghá dí ártha-ish

Gudá jatho bhorentho thálí ujártha-ish

After an invocation to God and the prophet—

There are a thousand men to one dish,

No one goes thence empty-handed

There they take and eat everything

They take up the dish and carry it home,

And having thrown it down and broken it they leave it bare.

Answer.—This contains a pun on thálí, which means the hedge round a threshing-floor as well as a dish. After every one has carried away the corn he wants, the hedge also is torn down and carried away.

10. *Dáñki sháhá parwaren khaptha man logh buná*

Ní ki bandaghán razentha bítha pha husn o pharán

Wash hadíth o khush lisán

Roth go phulen ambalán

As long as God had charge of him he lay at home ;

Now that men have constructed him he has become fresh and fair.

With sweet discourse and pleasant speech

He walks about with his fair companions,

Answer.—A man with a wooden leg,

11. *Pyáláe phuren dítha májáí*

Nishthaghá lálo nestathí dáí

Pyáláe wártho lál shahíd bítha

Chonán ki kullen álímá dítha

I saw a cup in a certain place

A bright one sat down without an attendant

This ruby like one drank up the cup, and then died

So that all men saw it.



1880.]

BALUCHI LANGUAGE.

171

Answer.—The flame of an oil-lamp which goes out after having drunk up the oil.

12. Do gohárán dítha ambázi
 Ajab khush ant gwar ambázi
 Nainí suratá khamí
 Yake khor dígar chamí
 I saw two sisters embracing
 Very happy at the embrace
 There is not the slightest difference in their appearance
 One is blind and the other has eyes.

Answer.—The reflection in a mirror.

13. Phairí khákhhtán pha gidhár
 Man Bakri shahr gwara
 Bolí athí washen tawár
 Dastán gipthí nar-mazár.
 Yesterday as I passed along the road
 In the town of Bakkar
 I heard a very sweet voice
 But when I seized it, it was a fierce tiger.

Answer.—A snake.

14. Proverbial sayings.

Kahne litir o phíren zál
 Warná sará sár-bár.
 Old shoes and an old wife
 Are the burden of a young man's life.

Savzen cho híthen, charpí cho meshí dumbaghán.
 As green as young corn, as fat as long-tailed sheep.
 This saying refers to the Gwar or wild pistachio (*Pistacia khinjuk*).

Khatán sohhtha áfá phúki wáarth.

One burnt by hot milk will not drink even water without blowing on it.

This corresponds with the Hindustání proverb 'Dúdh ká jalyá chánchh hí píwat phúnk,' or the English. 'A burnt child dreads the fire.'

Málá sar-dai várá dosh.

Let the cattle go and milk the hedge.

This answers to 'Penny wise and pound foolish.'

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