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SEVEN

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GRAMMARS

OF THE DIALECTS AND SUBDIALECTS OF THE

BIHARÍ LANGUAGE.

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As a Grammar of the Mághadhí is more urgently required than a Grammar of the Bhojpurí dialect, Part III has been issued before Part II. Part II, containing a Grammar of the Bhojpurí Grammar of Shahábad, Sárán, and Champáran, will follow.

Compiled under orders of the Government of Bengal

By GEORGE A. GRIERSON, B.O.S.,

OFFG. JOINT-MAGISTRATE OF PATNA.

CALCUTTA

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS

1886.



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OF THE DIALECTS AND SUBDIALECTS OF THE

BIHÁRÍ LANGUAGE.

SPOKEN IN THE PROVINCE OF BIHAR, IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF
THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND IN THE NORTHERN
PORTION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PART III.

MAGADHÍ DIALECT
OF SOUTH PATNA AND GAYA.

Compiled under orders of the Government of Bengal

By GEORGE A. GRIERSON, B.C.S.,

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MAGADHI VOCABULARY.



INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. The following Grammar* treats of the Mágadhí dialect as spoken in its purity in South Patna and Gayá. In North Patna a variety of the Maithilí dialect is spoken, and round the City of Patna a debased form of the Hindústání language is also much used.

§ 2. The alphabet and rules for spelling will be found in the General Introduction to this series of Grammars, and the remarks therein found are not repeated here.

* I have to thank Paṇḍit Śiv Nārāyaṇ Trivedí, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gayá, Munshí Jadunandan Saháy and Munshí Diláwar Alí, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, Patna, for assistance rendered to me in the preparation of the work.



DIVISION I.

DECLENSION.

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

§ 3. For general remarks, see the General Introduction, § 38 and ff.

The following are the post-positions used in declining the noun in Mágadhí:—

Power.

Nom.	<i>Wanting.</i>	
Acc.	<i>Wanting</i> or के <i>ke</i> .	
Instr.	से, सँ, सत्तौँ, <i>se, sē, or satī,</i>	‘by.’
Dat.	के <i>ke,</i>	‘to.’
	ला, लेल, खातिर, or लागी, <i>lá, lel, khátir, or lági,</i>	‘for.’
Abl.	से, सँ, or सत्तौँ, <i>se, sē, or satī,</i>	‘from.’
Gen.	क, के, केर, <i>k, kē, ker,</i> or (rarely and only near Patna City) केरा, केरी, <i>kerá, kerí,</i>	‘of.’
Loc.	मे, में, मों, <i>me, mē, mō,</i>	‘in.’
Voc.	<i>Wanting.</i>	

All these post-positions will only be used in one example, that of घोड़ा *ghoṛá*, ‘a horse;’ but they can all be used with all nouns.

Except those for the genitive, they can also be used with all pronouns. In the genitive singular many pronouns do not take these post-positions, but have other forms having similar terminations subject to the same rules.

The following are examples of declension :—

§ 4. (a) Masculine Tadbhavas in चा á.

Example of the declension of a *tadbhava** masculine noun in चा á :—

घोड़ा *ghorá*, 'a horse.'

Short form { Weak, घोड़ *ghor*. } Long form,* घोड़न्वा *ghōr'wá*. Redun-
dant form,† घोड़ौवा *ghōrauá*.

Singular.

Nom.	घोड़ा ¹ <i>ghorá</i> ,	'a horse.'
Acc.	घोड़ा <i>ghorá</i> or घोड़ा के <i>ghorá ke</i> ,	'a horse.'
Instr.	घोड़ा से, सँ, or सत्तौं <i>ghorá se, sē, or sattī</i> ,	'by a horse.'
Dat.	घोड़ा के, or ला, लेल, खातिर, लागी <i>ghorá ke, or lá, lel, khátir, lági</i> ,	'to' or 'for a horse.'
Abl.	घोड़ा से, सँ, or सत्तौं <i>ghorá se, sē, or sattī</i> ,	'from a horse.'
Gen.	घोड़क, घोड़ा के, or घोड़ा केर, केरा, केरी ² <i>ghorak, ghorá kē, or ghorá ker, kerá, kerī</i> ,	'of a horse.'
Loc.	घोड़ा में, में, मौं <i>ghorá me, mē, or mō</i> ,	'in a horse.'
Voc.	हे घोड़ा <i>ai ghorá</i> !	'O horse!'

¹ Or घोड़ *ghor*, घोड़न्वा *ghōr'wá*, or घोड़ौवा *ghōrauá*, and so throughout the singular.

² घोड़क *ghorak*, घोड़ा के *ghorá kē*, and घोड़ा केर *ghorá ker*, do not change for gender; घोड़ा केरा *ghorá kerá* and घोड़ा केरी *ghorá kerī* have only been noted near Patna City, and there are comparatively rare; केरा *kerá* is used before any masculine noun, without restriction of case; केरी *kerī* is only used before feminine nouns. So also in the plural.

Plural.

Nom.	घोड़न ¹ <i>ghoran</i> ,	'horses.'
Acc.	घोड़न <i>ghoran</i> , घोड़न के <i>ghoran ke</i> ,	'horses.'
Instr.	घोड़न से, सँ, सत्तौं <i>ghoran se, sē, sattī</i> ,	'by horses.'

¹ Or घोड़न्वन *ghōr'wan* or घोड़ौवन *ghōrauwan*, and so throughout the plural.

* See General Introduction, § 12. † See General Introduction, §§ 12, 38, and ff.



Dat.	घोड़न के, or ला, लेल, खातिर, लागी <i>ghoran ke, or lá, lel, khátir, lági,</i>	'to' or 'for horses.'
Abl.	घोड़न से, सँ, सत्तौं <i>ghoran se, sê, sattî,</i>	'from horses.'
Gen.	घोड़नक, घोड़न के, or घोड़न केर, केरा, केरी <i>ghorānak, ghorān kē, or ghorān ker, kerd, kerî,¹</i>	'of horses.'
Loc.	घोड़न में, में, सौं <i>ghoran me, mē, mō,</i>	'in horses.'
Voc.	ऐ घोड़न <i>ai ghoran !</i>	'O horses !'

¹ See note ^a to singular.

§ 5. (b) Masculine Nouns ending in Silent Consonants.

Example of the declension of a masculine noun ending in a silent consonant:—

घर *ghar*, 'a house.'

Short form, { Weak, घर *ghar*. } Long form,* घरवा *ghar'wá*. Redundant
{ Strong, घरा *gharā*. } form,* घरौवा *gharāuwá*.

Singular.

Nom.	घर ¹ <i>ghar</i> ,	'a house.'
Acc.	घर, घर के <i>ghar, ghar ke</i> , or घरे के <i>gharē ke</i> ,	'a house.'
Instr.	घरें <i>gharē</i> , घर से or घरे से, <i>ghar se</i> or <i>gharē se, &c.,</i>	'by a house.'
Dat.	घर के, लेल, or घरे के, लेल <i>ghar ke, lel, or gharē ke, lel, &c.,</i>	'to' or 'for a house.'
Abl.	घर से or घरे से <i>ghar se</i> or <i>gharē se, &c.,</i>	'from a house.'
Gen.	घरक <i>gharak</i> , घर के <i>ghar kē, &c.,</i> घरेक <i>gharēk</i> , घरे के <i>gharē kē, &c.,</i>	'of a house.'
Loc.	घरे <i>ghare</i> , घर में <i>ghar mē</i> , or घरे में <i>gharē mē, &c.,</i>	'in a house.'
Voc.	ऐ घर <i>ai ghar !</i>	'O house !'

¹ Or घरा *gharā*, घरवा *ghar'wá*, घरौवा *gharāuwá*, and so throughout the singular.

* See General Introduction, §§ 12, 38, and ff.



Plural.

Nom.	घरन ¹ <i>gharan</i> ,	'houses.'
Acc.	घरन <i>gharan</i> or घरन के <i>gharan ke</i> ,	'houses.'
Instr.	घरन से <i>gharan se</i> , &c.,	'by houses.'
Dat.	घरन के <i>gharan ke</i> , &c.,	'to' or 'for houses.'
Abl.	घरन से <i>gharan se</i> , &c.,	'from houses.'
Gen.	घरनक, घरन के, <i>gharanak</i> , <i>gharan kē</i> , &c.,	'of houses.'
Loc.	घरन में <i>gharan mē</i> , &c.,	'in houses.'
Voc.	ये घरन <i>ai gharan</i> !	'O houses !'

¹ Or घरान *ghar'wan*, घरौवन *gharauwan*, and so throughout the plural.

§ 6. It is not necessary to decline further any nouns in full, as the above examples suffice. All nouns ending in vowels are declined like घोड़ा *ghorá*, and all those ending in silent consonants like घर *ghar*. The final syllables of all long and redundant forms may optionally be nasalized by the addition of *anunásik*: thus घोड़वा *ghōr'wá* or घोड़वाँ *ghōr'wā*; घरौवा *gharauwá* or घरौवाँ *gharauwā*; मलिया *maliyá* or मलियाँ *maliyā*.

NOTE, however, that—

- (1) All nouns ending in vowels have the oblique form the same as the direct form: as nom. घोड़ा *ghorá*, acc. घोड़ा के *ghoráke*.
- (2) All masculine nouns ending in a silent consonant may take *ṛ ē* in the oblique form singular: as nom. घर *ghar*, acc. घर के *ghar ke* or घरे के *gharē ke*. Occasionally, also, in the case of these nouns we find an instrumental in ऐ *ē* and a locative in ए *e*: thus हम बल्ले से जाग्रव *ham balē se jāēb*, 'I shall take away by force,' where बल्ले *balē* is the instrumental of बल *bal*, 'force'; घाट *ghāte*, 'at a landing stage,' locative of घाट *ghāt*, 'a landing stage:' so also घरे घरे *ghare ghare*, 'in every house,' 'from house to house.'
- (3) All nouns ending in a long vowel shorten it in the genitive in क *k*, but preserve it long in the other forms of the genitive: thus घोड़क *ghorak*, but घोड़ा के *ghorá kē*, घोड़ा केर *ghorá ker*, &c.



An example of each of the more common forms of nouns follows :—

§ 7. (c) Masculine Tatsamas* in राजा á.

राजा *rājá*, 'a king.'

Short form, राजा *rājá*. Long form,* राजवा *raj'wá*. Redundant form,*
राजौवा *rajauwá*.

Gen. sing. राजक *rājak*, राजा के *rājá kē*, &c.

Nom. plur. राजन, *rājan*, &c.

§ 8. (d) Masculine Nouns in माली í.

माली *mālí*, 'a gardener.'

Short form, माली *mālí*. Long form,* मालिया *maliyá*. Redundant form,*
मालियवा *maliyawá*.

Gen. sing. मालिक *málik*, माली के *mālí kē*, &c.

Nom. plur. मालिन *málin*, &c.

§ 9. (e) Masculine Nouns in नाऊ ú.

नाऊ *náu*, 'a barber.'†

Short form, नाऊ *náu*. Long form,† नाउवा *nauá* or नौवा *nauá*. Redundant
form,† नाउवा *nauwá* or नौवा *nauwá*.

Gen. sing. नाउक *náuk*, नाऊ के *náu kē*, &c.

Nom. plur. नाउन *nāun*, &c.

* See General Introduction, §§ 12, 38, and ff., 34 and 36.

† Kellogg in his Hindi Grammar incorrectly gives नाँसू *ású* as an example of a feminine noun in ना. It is masculine. नाँसू *ású* is not used in Bihári, नौर *lor* being the word for 'a tear.'

‡ See General Introduction, §§ 12, 38, and ff., and 34 to 36.



§ 10. (f) Feminine Nouns in ई ई.

पोथी *pothī*, 'a book.'

Short form, पोथी *pothī*. Long form, * पोथिया *pōthiyā*. Redundant form, * पोथियावा *pōthiyawā*.

Gen. sing. पोथिक *pothik* or पोथी के *pothī kē*, &c.

Nom. plur. पोथिन *pothin*, &c.

§ 11. (g) Feminine Nouns ending in a Silent Consonant.

बात *bāt*, 'a word.'

Short form, बात *bāt*. Long form, * बातिया *batiyā*. Redundant form, * बातियावा *batiyawā*.

Acc. sing. बात के *bāt ke*.

Gen. sing. बातक *bātak* or बात के *bāt kē*, &c.

Nom. plur. बातन *bātan*, &c.

§ 12. Periphrastic Plural.

With reference to the above plural forms, it must be noted that every noun can also form a periphrastic plural by the addition of a word signifying plurality, such as सब *sab*, 'all;' or, in the case of rational beings, such as लोग *log*, 'people.' Example: घर सब *ghar sab* instead of घरन *gharan*, and माली लोग केर *mālī log ker* for मलियन केर *maliyan ker*. Sometimes even this plural affix is omitted, so that a plural noun appears under a singular form. An example occurs in the ninth of the following sentences, where बेटा *betā* is used for बेटा सब *betā sab*. This is the regular rule when a numeral adjective precedes, as in Nos. 6 and 7 of the following sentences. Sometimes these plural affixes are added pleonastically to a word already in the usual form, e.g. पोथियन सब *pōthiyan sab* for पोथियन *pōthiyan*.

* See General Introduction, §§ 12, 38, and ff., and 34 and 36.



§ 13. Genitival Affixes.

The following examples have been specially designed to exhibit the use of the genitival affixes. Each sentence is given as spoken (a) in Patna and (b) in Gayá :—

1. (a) ई राजा केर मट्ट हइ. 'This is the king's temple.'
ī rājā ker maṭṭh hai.

- (b) ई राजवा के मंदिर हइ.
ī raj'wā kē mandir hai.

2. (a) हम कन्स के नौड़ी ही. 'I am the maid-servant
Ham Kans kē naurī hī. of King Kans.'

- (b) हम कन्स के लौड़ी हइ.
Ham Kans kē laurī hai.

3. (a) मधुमखियन के भूँड़ उड़ गेलइ. 'A swarm of bees flew
Madh'machchiyan kē bhūṛ ur gēlai. away.'

- (b) मधुमखियन के थोकवा उड़ गेल.
Madhumakhiyan kē thök'wā ur gel.

4. (a) छली के मारे के कुच्छो दोस नइ. 'There is no sin in slaying
Chhali kē mārē kē kuchchhō dos a deceiver.'
na hai.

- (b) कपट्टी के मारलक कुछु दोस नइ.
Kap'tī kē mār'lak kuchhu dos na.

5. (a) मथुरा केरौ जन्नी सब काँद ते चल गेलथीन. 'The women of Mathurā
Mathurā kerī jannī sab kaṇd'tē departed weeping.'
chal gēl'thin.

- (b) मथुरा के मेहरारवान (nom. plur.
 of मेहरारवा, long form of
 मेहरारू) काँद ते चल गेलथीन.
Mathurā kē meh'raruān (nom. plur.
 of *meh'raruā*, long form of
meh'rārū) *kāḍ'tē chal gēl'thin.*



6. (a) अनेक प्रकारक बात सुनल गेल.
Anek prakāraḥ bāt sunal gēlāṛ.
(b) बहुत तरह के बात सुनल गेल.
Bahut tarah kē bāt sunal gel.
7. (a) स्फटिक के चार फाटक टूट गेल.
Sphaṭik kē chār phāṭak ṭūṭ gēlāṛ.
(b) उजर पथर के चार गो फाटक टूट गेल.
Ujar paṭṭhar kē chār go phāṭak ṭūṭ gel.
8. (a) देस देस के राजा सब अगलअगल.
Des des kē rājā sab aēl'thin.
(b) मुलुक मुलुक के राजा ऐलन.
Muluk muluk kē rājā ailan.
9. (a) उन सब माली के बेटा हई.
U' sab mālī kē beṭā haṛī.
(b) उनकही माली के बेटा हथिन.
Un'kanhī mālī kē beṭā hathin.
10. (a) हम राजा के गाँव में अरल.
Ham rājā kē gāw mē aṛlā.
(b) हम राजा के गाँव में ऐली.
Ham rājā kē gāṭwan mē aili.
11. (a) पंडितन के घर में अनेक पुस्तक रहल हई. 'There are many books in
Paṇḍitan kē ghar mē anek pustak paṇḍits' houses.'
raha haī.
(b) पंडितन के घर में डेर पोथी हरन.
Paṇḍitan kē ghar mē dher pothī hain.



CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 14. Gender.

See General Introduction, § 42 and ff.

§ 15. Numeral Adjectives.

The cardinals are nearly the same as those in High Hindī. The following are the ones that present points of difference:—

1, एक <i>ek</i> or एगो <i>ego</i> .	73, तिस्रंतर <i>tihantar</i> .
2, दो <i>do</i> or दू <i>du</i> .	74, चौदंतर <i>chāuhantar</i> .
6, छो <i>chho</i> .	75, पचंतर <i>pachhantar</i> .
9, नो <i>no</i> .	76, छिहंतर <i>chhihantar</i> .
15, पन्तरह <i>pan'rah</i> .	77, सत्तर <i>satantar</i> .
16, सोरह <i>sorah</i> .	78, अठंतर <i>athantar</i> .
71, एकंतर <i>ekantar</i> .	89, नौआसी <i>nōāśī</i> .
72, बहंतर <i>bahantar</i> .	10,000,000, कड़ोर <i>kaṛor</i> or करोड़ <i>karor</i> .

§ 16. Ordinals.

The ordinals up to 'sixth' are as follows:—

- 1st, पहिल *pahil*; *obl.* पहिला *pahilā* or पचहला *pah'lā*.
2nd, दोसर *dosar*; *obl.* दोसरा *dōs'rá*.
3rd, तेसर *tesar*; *obl.* तेसरा *tēs'rá*.
4th, चौठ *chauth*.
5th, पाँचौं *pāchō*.
6th, छठौं *chhathō* or छठवाँ *chhath'wā*.

* The first three ordinals follow pronominal genitives in the formation of oblique forms. See *post*, § 34.

The ordinals above 'sixth' are all formed by adding वाँ *wā* or औँ *ō* to the cardinals: as दसवाँ *das'wā* or दसौँ *dasō*, 'tenth'; पचासवाँ *pachās'wā* or पचासौँ *pachāsō*, 'fiftieth.'

§ 17. Fractional Numbers.

These are—

- $\frac{1}{2}$, पाव *pāw*, पौआ *pauā*.
- $\frac{1}{3}$, तेहरै *tēhāi*.
- $\frac{1}{4}$, अधिया *adhiyā*.
- $\frac{3}{4}$, or $-\frac{1}{4}$, पौने *gaune*, गँउठ *gāūṭh*.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$, or $+\frac{1}{4}$, सवाँ *sawā*, सवारै *sawāi*.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$, डेर *ḍerh*.
- $2\frac{1}{4}$, अढ़ारै *aṛhāi*, अढ़ैया *aṛhaiyā*.
- $+\frac{1}{4}$, सारै *sārhe*.

§ 18. Multiplicatives.

Multiplicatives, such as the English 'twice' and 'thrice,' are not found in this dialect. The Bihári idiom is illustrated in such phrases as दू सते चौदह *dū sate chaudah*, 'two seven's, fourteen;' छौ तीया अठारह *chho tiyā athārah*, 'six three's, eighteen,' which correspond to the English idioms 'seven times two' and 'three times six.' Numbers thus used are called multiplicatives, and differ in some respects from the cardinals. The following are the multiplicative numbers up to 10, including fractions:—

- × 1, एकाँ *ekkā*.
- × $1\frac{1}{4}$, सवा *sawā*, सवैया *sawaiyā*.
- × $1\frac{1}{2}$, दोढ़ा *dyorha*.
- × 2, दुना *dúnā*, दुनी *dúni*, दोबरी *dobari*, दूगुना *dūgunā*.
- × $2\frac{1}{4}$, अढ़ारै *aṛhāi*, अढ़ैया *aṛhaiyā*.
- × 3, तीया *tiyā*, तीना *tínā*.
- × $3\frac{1}{4}$, अँठा *hunthā*, उठा *huṭhā*.
- × 4, चौक *chauk*, चौका *chaukā*, चौके *chauke*.
- × $4\frac{1}{4}$, धौँचा *dhāūchá*, धौँचा *dhāūchá*.



- × 5, पचे *pache*, पंचे *panche*.
× 5½, पञ्चा *pahunchá*.
× 6, छडे *chhatthe*, छक्का *chhakká*, छक *chhak*.
× 6½, खौचा *khāuchá*.
× 7, सते *sate*.
× 8, अडे *atthe*.
× 9, नवाँई *nawāī*.
× 10, दहाँई *dahāī*.

§ 19. Definite Cardinals.

These are as follows :—

दुनो *dunno*, दूयो *dúo*, 'the two,' 'both;'

तीनो *tino*, 'the three;'

चारो *cháro*, 'the four; ' and so on,

adding ओ *o* to the numerals, after omitting a final short vowel. Example: पाँचो भाई जोरे चय *pācho bhái jaure hath*, 'the five brothers are an undivided family.'

§ 20. Indefinite Cardinals.

The termination ओ *o* or ओँ *ō* added to the numbers 'one hundred,' 'one thousand,' and so on, always denotes an indefinite number of these aggregates. In this idiom सव *sav* is always substituted for सौ *sau*, 'one hundred.' Examples are सवो मेड़ *sawo per*, 'hundreds of trees; ' हजारो *hajáro*, 'thousands; ' लाखो *lákho*, 'tens of thousands; ' हजारों अदमी मरगलन *hajáro ad'mi mar'lan*, 'thousands of men died.'

§ 21. Collective Numerals.

These—viz. जोड़ा *joṛá*, 'a pair,' गंदा *gandá*, 'a four,'—are the same as in High Hindí. Note also पन *pan*, 'twenty *ganḍás*,' 'four score.' In selling cow-dung fuel a पन *pan* equals 22 or 23 *ganḍás*, according to locality. In selling mangos, the word गाही *gáhi*, 'a five,' is used.



CHAPTER III.

PRONOUNS.

§ 22. The following tables show the declensional forms of the principal pronouns and pronominal forms.

The declension of pronouns presents some important points of difference from that of nouns, which must be carefully noticed.

While nouns frequently remain unchanged before post-positions, pronouns, with few exceptions, change to some other form, called the *oblique* or *inflected base*.

The accusative singular of pronouns is, with one or two exceptions, never the same as the nominative. The only exception is कुछ *kuchhu*, 'anything,' 'some thing.' In circumstances corresponding to those in which the accusative of a noun takes the nominative form, the accusative of a pronoun takes the oblique form without any post-position.

The genitive form of pronouns ending in र *r* is also to be noticed. The genitive forms in रा *rā* and री *rī* have only been noted near Patna City. रा *rā* is used before masculine nouns without restriction of case, and री *rī* before feminine nouns. Other genitive forms not ending in र *r* can be used before any noun in any gender or case. (See § 34.)

Pronouns have the same form, whether referring to masculine or feminine nouns. With the exception of the pronouns of the second person, they all want the vocative case.

§ 23. Pronouns of the First Person and of the Second Person Non-Honorific.

These pronouns have each two forms, a shorter and a longer.

हम ham, 'I.'

Singular.

	Shorter form.	Longer form.
Nom.	Wanting.	हम ham.
Acc.	मोरा ¹ morá or मोरा के morá ke.	हमरा ¹ ham'rá or हमरा के ham'rá ke.
Instr.	मोरा सेँ morá sē.	हमरा सेँ ham'rá sē.
Dat.	मोरा लेल morá lel.	हमरा लेल ham'rá lel.
Abl.	मोरा सेँ morá sē.	हमरा सेँ ham'rá sē.
Gen.	मोर, or मोरा, मोरी mor, or morá, morí (fem.)	हमार, हमार, or हमरे; हमरा, ² हमरी: hammar, hamár, or ham'rē; ham'rá ² , ham'ri (fem.)
Loc.	मोरा में morá mē.	हमरा में ham'rá mē.
Voc.	Wanting.	Wanting.

¹ मोरी moro and हमरी ham'ro may be used for मोरा morá and हमरा ham'rá in an emphatic sense: thus हमरो दे ham'ro da, 'give to me also.'

² A form हमरे ham're is sometimes used round about Patna, equivalent to, and borrowed from, the Hindi हमारे hamáre: e.g. हमरे बेटा सेँ कह ham'ro betá se kaha, equalling Hindi हमारे बेटे से कहो hamáre betē se kaho, 'tell my son.'

Plural.

	Shorter form.	Longer form.
Nom.	हमनी ¹ hamaní.	हमरनी ² ham'raní.
Acc.	हमनी (के) hamaní (ke).	हमरनी (के) ham'raní (ke).
Instr.	हमनी सेँ hamaní sē.	हमरनी सेँ ham'raní sē.
Dat.	हमनी लेल hamaní lel.	हमरनी लेल ham'raní lel.
Abl.	हमनी सेँ hamaní sē.	हमरनी सेँ ham'raní sē.
Gen.	हमनी के, केर, or केरा. केरी hamaní kē, ker, or kerá, kerí.	हमरनी के, केर, or केरा, केरी ham'raní kē, ker or kerá, kerí.
Loc.	हमनी में hamaní mē.	हमरनी में ham'raní mē.
Voc.	Wanting.	Wanting.

¹ Or हमनित ham'ninh, हमनित ham'nin, or हम सब ham sab, and so throughout.

² Or हमरनी ham'ranhí, हमरन ham'ranh, हमरन ham'ran, or हमरा सब ham'rá sab, and so throughout.

तोँ *tō* or तूँ *tū*, 'thou.'

Singular.

Shorter form.

Nom.	तोँ or तूँ <i>tō</i> or <i>tū</i> .
Acc.	तोरा, ¹ तोरा के <i>torā</i> or <i>torā ke</i> .
Instr.	तोरा सँ <i>torā sē</i> .
Dat.	तोरा लेल <i>torā lel</i> .
Abl.	तोरा सँ <i>torā sē</i> .
Gen.	तोरा, or तोरा, तोरी <i>tor</i> or <i>torā</i> , <i>torī</i> (fem.)

Longer form.

तोँ <i>tō</i> or तूँ <i>tū</i> .
तोहरा ¹ or तोहरा के <i>tōh'rá</i> or <i>tōh'rá ke</i> .
तोहरा सँ <i>tōh'rá sē</i> .
तोहरा लेल <i>tōh'rá lel</i> .
तोहरा सँ <i>tōh'rá sē</i> .
तोहर, तोहार or तोहरे; तोहरा, ² तोहरी, <i>tohar</i> , <i>tōhár</i> , or <i>tōh'rē</i> ; <i>tōh'rá</i> , <i>tōh'ré</i> (fem.)

Loc. तोरा सँ *torā mē*.Voc. हे तोँ *he tō* or हे तूँ *he tū*.तोहरा सँ *tōh'rá mē*.हे तोँ *he tō* or हे तूँ *he tū*.

¹ तोरो *toro* and तोहरो *tōh'ro* may be used for तोरा *torā* and तोहरा *tōh'rá* in an emphatic sense: thus तोहरो देखे हो *tōh'ro dekhē hō*, 'I see you also.'

² A form तोहरे *tōh're* is sometimes used round about Patna, equivalent to, and borrowed from, the Hindī तुम्हारे *tumhāre*: e.g. तोहरे बेटा सँ कहँही *tōh're betā sē kahē hī*, equalling Hindī तुम्हारे बेटे से कहँता हूँ *tumhāre betē se kah'tā hū*, 'I speak to your son.'

Plural.

Shorter form.

Nom.	तोहनौ ¹ <i>tōhanī</i> .
Acc.	तोहनौ (के) <i>tōhanī (ke)</i> .
Instr.	तोहनौ सँ <i>tōhanī sē</i> .
Dat.	तोहनौ लेल <i>tōhanī lel</i> .
Abl.	तोहनौ सँ <i>tōhanī sē</i> .

Longer form.

तोहरनौ ² <i>tōh'ranī</i> .
तोहरनौ (के) <i>tōh'ranī (ke)</i> .
तोहरनौ सँ <i>tōh'ranī sē</i> .
तोहरनौ लेल <i>tōh'ranī lel</i> .
तोहरनौ सँ <i>tōh'ranī sē</i> .

¹ Or तोहनिह *tōh'ninh*, तोहनिन *tōh'nin*, तोह-निचाँ *tōh'niā* (long form), or तूँ सब *tū sab*, and so throughout.

² Or तोहरनही *tōh'rankhī*, तोहरनह *tōh'rankh*, तोहरन *tōh'ran*, or तोहरा सब *tōh'rá sab*, and so throughout.



Gen.	तोहनी के, केर, or केरा, केरी, <i>tōhanī kē, ker, or kerā, kerī.</i>	तोहरनी के, केर, or केरा, केरी, <i>tōh'ranī kē, ker, or kerā, kerī.</i>
Loc.	तोहनी में <i>tōhanī mē.</i>	तोहरनी में <i>tōh'ranī mē.</i>
Voc.	हे तू सब <i>he tū sab.</i>	हे तू सब <i>he tū sab.</i>

§ 24. Pronoun of the Second Person Honorific
and Reflexive Pronoun.

आप *áp*, or अपने *ap'nē*, 'your honour,' 'self.'

Singular.

Nom.	अपने ¹ <i>ap'nē</i> , or आप <i>áp</i> .
Acc.	अपने (के) <i>ap'nē (ke)</i> , or आप (के) ¹ <i>áp (ke)</i> .
Instr.	अपने से <i>ap'nē sē.</i>
Dat.	अपने लें <i>ap'nē lē.</i>
Abl.	अपने से <i>ap'nē sē.</i>
Gen.	अपने के <i>ap'nē kē</i> , &c., or (reflexive only) अपन <i>appan</i> , आपन <i>ápan</i> .
Loc.	अपने में <i>ap'nē mē.</i>
Voc.	<i>Wanting.</i>

Plural.

Nom.	अपने सब <i>ap'nē sab</i> , or आप सब ¹ <i>áp sab</i> .
Acc.	अपने सब (के) <i>ap'nē sab (ke)</i> .
Instr.	अपने सब से <i>ap'nē sab sē.</i>
Dat.	अपने सब लें <i>ap'nē sab lē.</i>
Abl.	अपने सब से <i>ap'nē sab sē.</i>
Gen.	अपने सब के <i>ap'nē sab kē.</i>
Loc.	अपने सब में <i>ap'nē sab mē.</i>
Voc.	<i>Wanting.</i>

¹ आप *áp* may be used for अपने *ap'nē* throughout the singular and plural. Another form of the plural is अपनन *ap'nun* or अपनन्हो *ap'nanhī* throughout all cases.

In the west of the district रौवाँ *rauā*, plural रौवाँ *rauānh*, is also used in the sense of 'your honour.'



§ 25. Demonstrative Pronouns.

These are (1) the proximate demonstrative ई *ī*, 'this,' and (2) the remote demonstrative ऊ *ū*, 'that.'

Like the personal pronouns, they have each two forms, a shorter and a longer.

ई *ī*, 'this.'

Singular.

Shorter form.

Longer form.

Nom.	ई <i>ī</i> .	ई <i>ī</i> .
Acc.	इह (के) <i>ēh (ke)</i> .	इहंकरा (के) <i>ēk'rá (ke)</i> .
Instr.	इह सँ <i>ēh sē</i> .	इहंकरा सँ <i>ēk'rá sē</i> .
Dat.	इह लेल <i>ēh lel</i> .	इहंकरा लेल <i>ēk'rá lel</i> .
Abl.	इह सँ <i>ēh sē</i> .	इहंकरा सँ <i>ēk'rá sē</i> .
Gen.	इह के, केर, &c., <i>ēh kē, ker, &c.</i>	इहंकरा <i>ekar</i> , इहंकरा-री <i>ēk'rá,-rī</i> .
Loc.	इह में, <i>ēh mē</i> .	इहंकरा में <i>ēk'rá mē</i> .

Plural.

Nom.	ई <i>ī</i> .	इहंकरनी ² <i>inh'kani</i> .
Acc.	इह (के) <i>inh (ke)</i> .	इहंकरा ³ (के) <i>inh'kará (ke)</i> .
Instr.	इह सँ <i>inh sē</i> .	इहंकरा सँ <i>inh'kará sē</i> .
Dat.	इह लेल <i>inh lel</i> .	इहंकरा लेल <i>inh'kará lel</i> .
Abl.	इह सँ <i>inh sē</i> .	इहंकरा सँ <i>inh'kará sē</i> .
Gen.	इह के, केर, &c., <i>inh kē, ker, &c.</i>	इहंकरा <i>inh'kar</i> , इहंकरा-री <i>inh'kará,-rī</i> .
Loc.	इह में <i>inh mē</i> .	इहंकरा में, <i>inh'kará mē</i> .

¹ ई (सब) *ī (sab)*, इह (सब) *inh (sab)*, इहंकर (सब) *inhān (sab)*, इहंनो (सब) *inhānī (sab)*, in which the word सब *sab* may be optionally omitted, and इहंनिन *ikh'nin*, इहंकरनी *akh'ni* or इहंकरनी *ēkh'ni*, may all be used throughout the plural instead of ई *ī* or इह *inh*.

² Or इहंकरनी *inh'kanhī*.

³ Other oblique forms are इहंकरा *inh'kará*, इहंका *inh'ká*, or इहंका *in'ká*; so also in the genitive, omitting the final long vowel.

ज ँ, 'that.'

The close analogy between the declension of this pronoun and that of ई, 'this,' will be manifest from the following paradigm :—

Singular.

	Shorter form.	Longer form.
Nom.	ज ँ.	ज ँ.
Acc.	ओह (के) <i>ōh (ke)</i> .	ओकरा (के) <i>ōk'rá (ke)</i> .
Instr.	ओह सँ <i>ōh sē</i> .	ओकरा सँ <i>ōk'rá sē</i> .
Dat.	ओह लेल <i>ōh lel</i> .	ओकरा लेल <i>ōk'rá lel</i> .
Abl.	ओह सँ <i>ōh sē</i> .	ओकरा सँ <i>ōk'rá sē</i> .
Gen.	ओह के, केर, &c., <i>ōh kē, ker, &c.</i>	ओकर ओकर, ओकरा, -री <i>ōk'rá, -ri</i> .
Loc.	ओह में <i>ōh mē</i> .	ओकरा में <i>ōk'rá mē</i> .

Plural.

Nom.	ज ँ.	उन्हःकनी ^१ <i>unh'kani</i> .
Acc.	उन्ह (के) <i>unh (ke)</i> .	उन्हःकरा ^२ (के) <i>unh'kará (ke)</i> .
Instr.	उन्ह सँ <i>unh sē</i> .	उन्हःकरा सँ <i>unh'kará sē</i> .
Dat.	उन्ह लेल <i>unh lel</i> .	उन्हःकरा लेल <i>unh'kará lel</i> .
Abl.	उन्ह सँ <i>unh sē</i> .	उन्हःकरा सँ <i>unh'kará sē</i> .
Gen.	उन्ह के, केर, &c., <i>unh kē, ker, &c.</i>	उन्हःकर, उन्हःकरा, -री <i>unh'kar, unh'kará, -ri</i> .
Loc.	उन्ह में <i>unh mē</i> .	उन्हःकरा में <i>unh'kará mē</i> .

^१ ज (सब) *ś (sab)*, उन्ह (सब) *unh (sab)*, उन्हन सब *unhan (sab)*, उन्हनी (सब) *unhani (sab)*, in which the word सब *sab* may be optionally omitted, and उन्ह-निन *unh'nin* or ओह-नी *ōh'ni* may all be used throughout the plural instead of ज ँ or उन्ह *unh*.

^२ Or उन्हःकनी *unh'kanhi*.

^३ Other oblique forms are उन्हःकरा *un'kará*, उन्हःका *unh'ká*, or उन्हका *un'ká*; so also in the genitive, omitting the final long vowel.

NOTE.—In the above two demonstrative pronouns, the shorter form may be used either adjectivally or substantivally; but the longer form can only be used as a substantive, and never as an adjective.



§ 26. Correlative Pronouns.

These are (1) the relative pronoun **जे** *je*, 'who;' (2) the correlative pronoun **से** *se*, 'that;' and (3) the interrogative pronoun **के** *ke*, 'who?'

The close analogy between their forms will best be shown by printing them in parallel columns. Like the personal and demonstrative pronouns, they have each a shorter and a longer form.

It is not necessary to give their declension in full, as it is on exactly the same lines as that of the demonstrative pronouns. I shall therefore give only the nominative, genitive, and general oblique forms for each number.

Relative.

जे *je*, 'who.'

Singular.

	Shorter form.	Longer form.
Nom.	जउन <i>jaün</i> or जौन <i>jaun</i> .	जे <i>je</i> .
Gen.	जेह के, &c., <i>jèh kè</i> , &c.	जेकर <i>jekar</i> or जेकरा, -री, <i>jèk'-rá, -rí</i> .
Obl.	जेह, <i>jèh</i> .	जेकरा <i>jèk'rá</i> .

Plural.

Nom.	जे ^१ <i>je</i> .	जिन्हकनी ^२ <i>jinh'kaní</i> .
Gen.	जिन्ह के, &c., <i>jinh kè</i> , &c.	जिन्हकर ^३ <i>jinh'kar</i> , जिन्हकरा, -री <i>jinh'kará, -rí</i> .
Obl.	जिन्ह ^१ <i>jinh</i> .	जिन्हकरा ^३ <i>jinh'kará</i> .

^१ जे (सब) *je (sab)*, जिन्ह (सब) *jinh (sab)*, जिन्हन (सब) *jinhn (sab)*, जिन्हनी (सब) *jinhnání (sab)*, in which the word सब *sab* may be optionally omitted or जेखनही *jèkhani*, may all be used throughout the plural instead of जे *je* or जिन्ह *jinh*.

^२ Or जिन्हकनही *jinh'kanhí*.

^३ Other oblique forms are जिन्हकरा *jinh'kará*, जिन्हका *jinh'ká*, or जिनका *jinh'ká*; so also in the genitive, omitting the final long vowel.

Correlative.

से *se*, 'that.'

Singular.

	Shorter form.	Longer form.
Nom.	तउन <i>taün</i> or तौन <i>taun</i> .	से <i>se</i> .
Gen.	तेह के, &c., <i>tèh kè</i> , &c.	तेकर [*] <i>tekar</i> , तेकरा, -री <i>tèk'-rá, -rí</i> .
Obl.	तेह <i>tèh</i> .	तेकरा [*] <i>tèk'rá</i> .

Plural.

Nom.	से ^१ <i>se</i> .	तिन्हकनी ^२ <i>tinh'kaní</i> .
Gen.	तिन्ह के, &c., <i>tinh kè</i> , &c.	तिन्हकर ^३ <i>tinh'kar</i> , तिन्हकरा, -री <i>tinh'kará, -rí</i> .
Obl.	तिन्ह ^१ <i>tinh</i> .	तिन्हकरा ^३ <i>tinh'kará</i> .

^१ से (सब) *se (sab)* and other forms as in the declension of जे *je*, substituting त् *t* for ज् *j* throughout, may be used throughout the plural instead of से *se* or तिन्ह *tinh*.

^२ Or तिन्हकनही *tinh'kanhí*.

^३ Other oblique forms as in the declension of जे *je*, substituting त् *t* for ज् *j* throughout.

Interrogative.

को *ke*, 'who?'

Singular.

	Shorter form.	Longer form.
Nom.	कउन <i>kaün</i> or कौन <i>kau</i> .	के <i>ke</i> or को <i>ko</i> .
Gen.	केह के <i>kèh kè</i> .	केकर <i>kekar</i> , केकरा, -री, <i>kèk'-rá, -rí</i> .
Obl.	केह <i>kèh</i> .	केकरा <i>kèk'rá</i> .

Plural.

Nom.	को ^१ <i>ke</i> .	किन्हकनी ^२ <i>kinh'kaní</i> .
Gen.	किन्ह के, &c., <i>kinh kè</i> , &c.	किन्हकर ^३ <i>kinh'kar</i> , किन्हकरा, -री <i>kinh'kará, -rí</i> .
Obl.	किन्ह ^१ <i>kinh</i> .	किन्हका <i>kinh'kará</i> .

^१ Other forms as in जे *je*, substituting क् *k* for ज् *j* throughout.

^२ Or किन्हकनही *kinh'kanhí*.

^३ Other forms as in जे *je*, substituting क् *k* for ज् *j* throughout.

NOTE.—In the above correlative pronouns the shorter form may be used either adjectivally or substantivally, but the longer form can only be used as substantive, and never as an adjective.

* In Gayá सेकर *sekar* and सेकरा *sek'rá* may be used for तेकर *tekar* and तेकरा *tèk'rá* respectively.

§ 27. Interrogative Pronoun.

SUBSTANTIVAL.

का *kā* or की *kī* 'what?'

This pronoun is really a neuter form of के *ke*, and can only refer to inanimate things. The form की *kī* is peculiar to South-East Patna. का *kā* can only be used as a substantive. Its plural is the same as that of के *ke*.

Singular.

Optional Gayá forms.

Nom.	का <i>kā</i> or की <i>kī</i> .	कौंची <i>kāuchi</i> .
Acc.	काहे के <i>kāhē ke</i> .	कौंची के <i>kāuchi ke</i> .
Instr.	काहे सँ <i>kāhē sē</i> .	कौंची सँ <i>kāuchi sē</i> .
Dat.	काहे ला <i>kāhē lá</i> .	कौंची ला <i>kāuchi lá</i> .
Abl.	काहे सँ <i>kāhē s</i> .	कौंची सँ <i>kāuchi sē</i> .
Gen.	काहे के, केर, <i>kāhē kē, ker, &c.</i>	कौंची के, <i>kāuchi kē, &c.</i>
Loc.	काहे मँ <i>kāhē mē</i> .	कौंची मँ <i>kāuchi mē</i> .

§ 28. Indefinite Pronoun.

कोऊ *kēū*, 'anyone,' 'some one.'

When used as an adjective, this pronoun takes also the form कौनों *kaunō* or कउनौं *kaunō*.

Singular.

Nom.	कोऊ <i>kēū</i> , कोई <i>koī</i> , or कोहू <i>kehū</i> .
Acc.	केकरो के <i>kēkarō ke</i> or कौनों * (के) <i>kaunō ke</i> .
Instr.	केकरो सँ <i>kēkarō sē</i> or कौनों सँ <i>kaunō sē</i> .
Dat.	केकरो के <i>kēkarō ke</i> or कौनों के <i>kaunō ke</i> .
Abl.	केकरो सँ <i>kēkarō sē</i> or कौनों सँ <i>kaunō sē</i> .
Gen.	केकरो <i>kēkarō</i> or कौनों के <i>kaunō kē, &c.</i>
Loc.	केकरो मँ <i>kēkarō mē</i> or कौनों मँ <i>kaunō mē</i> .

Plural.—Wanting.

कौने *kaunē*, or कोई *koī*, or कोहू *kehū*, and so throughout.

§ 29. The indefinite pronoun *कुछ kuchhu*, *कुछो kuchchhō*, or *कुछ्छो kuchchhaō*, 'anything,' 'something,' is declined regularly like a substantive: thus, *कुछो के kuchchhō ke*, *कुछो से kuchchhō sē*, &c.

§ 30. The indefinite pronoun *सब sab*, 'all,' 'every one,' is declined regularly like a substantive. It is frequently written *सब sabh*. When plurality is to be emphasised, it has an oblique plural form *सबन saban* or *सभन sabhan*: thus, *सब के sabh kē*, 'of all,' taken as a whole; but *सभन के sabhan kē*, 'of all,' taken severally.

§ 31. The indefinite pronouns *जैकेज jekēj*, 'whoever,' and *जैकुछो jekuchchhō*, 'whatever,' are compounds, and are declined regularly like their component parts: thus acc. sing. *जैह केकरो jēh kēkarō*, *जैह कुछो jēh kuchchhō*; instr. *जैह केकरो से jēh kēkarō sē*, &c.

The indefinite pronominal adjective *कईक kāk* signifies 'several.'

§ 32. Derivative Pronominal Forms.

The following table gives the more usual pronominal adjectives and adverbs in a succinct form.

				PRONOUN.	Pron. adj. of Manner.	Pron. adj. of Quantity.	Pron. adv. of Time.	Pron. adv. of Place.	Pron. adv. of Direction.
Demonstrative	...	{	Proximate ...	इ <i>i</i> , 'this' ...	अइसन <i>aيسان</i> , 'of this kind.'	एतेक <i>ettēk</i> , एतन्ना <i>et'nā</i> , 'this much.'	अखनी <i>akhani</i> , 'now.'	हिँहाँ <i>hiā</i> , हेठमाँ <i>iṭhamā</i> , or इठवाँ <i>iṭhawā</i> , 'here.'	एन्ने <i>ennē</i> , एहर <i>ēhar</i> , 'hither.'
			Remote ...	उ <i>u</i> , 'that' ...	ओइसन <i>ōيسان</i> , 'of that kind.'	ओतेक <i>ōttēk</i> , ओतन्ना <i>ōt'nā</i> , 'that much.'	<i>Wanting.</i> The cor- relative is used.	ऊँहाँ <i>hūā</i> , ऊठमाँ <i>ūṭhamā</i> , or उठवाँ <i>ūṭhawā</i> , ओतइ <i>ōtai</i> , 'there.'	उन्ने <i>unnē</i> , उहर <i>uḥar</i> , 'thither.'
Relative	...	...	...	जे <i>je</i> , 'who' ...	जइसन <i>jaيسان</i> , 'of what kind.'	जेतेक <i>jēttēk</i> , जेतन्ना <i>jēt'nā</i> , 'how much.'	जखनी <i>jakhani</i> , जहिँचा <i>jahiā</i> , 'when.'	जेठमाँ <i>jēthamā</i> or जेठवाँ <i>jēṭhawā</i> , 'where.'	जेन्ने <i>jēnnē</i> , जेहर <i>jēhar</i> , 'whither.'
Correlative	...	...	...	से <i>se</i> , 'that' ...	तइसन <i>taيسان</i> , 'of that kind.'	तेतेक <i>tēttēk</i> , तेतन्ना <i>tēt'nā</i> , 'so much.'	तखनी <i>takhani</i> , तहिँचा <i>tahiā</i> , 'then.'	तेठमाँ <i>tēthamā</i> or तेठवाँ <i>tēṭhawā</i> , 'there.'	तेन्ने <i>tēnnē</i> , तेहर <i>tēhar</i> , 'thither.'
Interrogative	...	...	...	के <i>ke</i> , 'who?' ...	कइसन <i>kaيسان</i> , 'of what kind?'	केतेक <i>kēttēk</i> , केतन्ना <i>kēt'nā</i> , 'how much?'	कखनी <i>kakhani</i> , कहिँचा <i>kahiā</i> , 'when?'	केठमाँ <i>kēthamā</i> , केठवाँ <i>kēṭhawā</i> , or कइवाँ <i>kah'wā</i> , 'where?'	केन्ने <i>kēnnē</i> , केहर <i>kēhar</i> , 'whither?'



§ 33. Adjectival Pronouns.

The following sentences are designed to show the use of the various pronouns, both adjectivally and substantivally. Before doing so it is best to note here that colloquially the oblique forms *ग्रह* *ēh*, *ओह* *ōh*, *जेह* *jēh*, *तेह* *tēh*, and *केह* *kēh*, are frequently written and pronounced ए *e*, ओ *o*, जे *je*, ते *te*, and के *ke* respectively :—

- (1) जे आएल हल, से गेल, *je aēl hal, se gel* : 'he who had come, went.'
- (2) जे जन आएल हल, से गेल, *je jan aēl hal, se gel* : 'the man who had come, went.'
- (3) जेकर खेत, तेकर धान, *jekar khet, tekar dhān* : 'he who owns the field, owns the paddy.'
- (4) जेह (or जे) जन के खेत, तेह जन के धान, *jēh (or je) jan kē khet, tēh jan kē dhān* : 'the man who owns the field, owns the paddy.'
- (5) के हल *ke hal* ? 'who was it ?'
- (6) ऊ कउन लोक हइ *ū kaūn lok hai* ? 'what caste is he ?'
- (7) केकर घोड़ा हइ *kekar ghōṛā hai* ? 'whose is the horse ?'
- (8) कौ हइ *kī hai*, or कौ हकइ *kī hakaī*, or का हइ, *kā hai* ? 'what is it ?'
- (9) कउन पेड़ हइ *kaūn peṛ hai* ? 'what tree is it ?'
- (10) काहे स पानी लइलन्हू है *kāhē mē pānī laiṛ'hū hai* ? 'in what have you brought the water ?'
- (11) कउन लोटा में पानी लइलन्हू है *kaūn loṭā mē pānī laiṛ'hū hai* ? 'in what *loṭā* have you brought the water ?'
- (12) केज नउ अइलइ *kēū na aīlāi*, 'no one came.'
- (13) केज (or कौनों) लड़िका नउ अइलइ *kēū (or kaunō) larikā na aīlāi*, 'no boy came.'
- (14) ऊ गाँव में केकरो कुछ नउ हइ *ū gāw mē kēkarō kuchhu na hai*, 'in that village no one has anything.'
- (15) ऊ गाँव के कउनो बनिया से कुछ नउ मिली *ū gāw kē kaunō baniyā sē kuchhu na milī*, 'in that village nothing will be got from any shopkeeper.'

- (16) ज दवाई के कुछो में धरे कै* होई *ú dawái ke kuchchhō mē dhare ke* hoi*, 'it will be (necessary) to put that medicine into something.'
- (17) कईक मरदना अइलखिन *kaik mar'daná aīl'thin*, 'several men came.'

§ 34. On the Pronominal Oblique Genitive.

The following are examples of pronominal genitives which end in *र r* or *न n*, and which have an oblique form ending in *रा rá* or *ना ná*. These oblique forms occur for all pronominal genitives ending in *र r*, and are used with nouns in any form except that of the nominative singular or plural :—

Direct Genitive.	Meaning.	Oblique form.
मोर <i>mor</i> .	'My.'	मोरा <i>morá</i> .
हमर <i>hammar</i> .	'My.'	हमरा <i>ham'rá</i> .
तोर <i>tor</i> .	'Thy.'	तोरा <i>torá</i> .
तोहर <i>tohar</i> .	'Thy.'	तोहरा <i>tōh'rá</i> .
अपन <i>appan</i> .	'Own.'	अपना <i>ap'ná</i> .
एकर <i>ekar</i> .	'Of this.'	एकरा <i>ek'rá</i> .
ओकर <i>okar</i> .	'Of that,' 'his.'	ओकरा <i>ōk'rá</i> .
जेकर <i>jekar</i> .	'Whose.'	जेकरा <i>jēk'rá</i> .
तेकर <i>tekar</i> .	'His.'	तेकरा <i>tēk'rá</i> .
केकर <i>kekar</i> .	'Whose?'	केकरा <i>kēk'rá</i> .

The following examples will show the use of the genitive in—(a) its direct form, (b) its oblique form.



a.—GENITIVES AGREEING WITH NOUNS IN THE NOMINATIVE FORM,
i.e. DIRECT GENITIVES.

ओकर मौगी कइसन बेस हइ *okar maugī kaīsan bes ! haī* 'how beautiful his wife is !'

केकर बेटा हइ *kekar betā haī ?* 'whose son is he ?'

हम्मर धंधा बिगड़त *hammar dhandhā big'rat*, 'my profession will be ruined.'

ओकर रोइव सुन के *okar roib sun kē*, 'on hearing her lamentations.'

ओकर इकरार लिख *okar ik'rār likha*, 'write a bond to that effect' (lit. of that).

अपन सब धनगवाँ लुटा कर गरीब हो गेलइ *appan sab dhan'wāṁ luṭā kar garib ho gēlai*, 'having wasted all his substance he became poor.'

b.—GENITIVES AGREEING WITH NOUNS NOT IN THE NOMINATIVE FORM,
i.e. OBLIQUE GENITIVES.

ओकरा चढ़े के घोड़ा *ok'rá charhē kē ghōṛā*, 'his riding-horse' (lit. the horse of his riding).

ज ओकरा फुलवारी में आएल *ú ok'rá phul'wāri mē aēl*, 'he came into his (some one else's) garden.'

हमरा सरकी में *ham'rá sar'kē mē*, 'in my hovel.'

तोहरा घर में *tōh'rá gharē mē*, 'in your house.' तोरा हथवा से *torā hath'wā se*, 'from thy hand.'

हमरा दरवाजा से ओकर दरवाजा बाँस भर अलग हइ *ham'rá dar'wājā sē okar dar'wājā bās bhar alag haī*, 'his doorway is a rod distance from mine.'

किसनवा अपना जिया से कहलकइ *kisan'wā ap'nā jiyā se kahal'kaī*, 'the husbandman said in his heart.'

These oblique genitives must not be confounded with the Patna genitives in रा *rā* and री *rī*, mentioned in § 22. Sometimes, by the vulgar, the direct form is used instead of the oblique, but the oblique form is never used instead of the direct.



DIVISION II.

CONJUGATION.

CHAPTER IV.

INTRODUCTORY.

§ 35. It must be noted with respect to the following paradigms that colloquially the plural is commonly used in the place of the singular : thus तौ *tō ha*, 'thou art,' is commonly used instead of तौ *हरी tō hahī*, which is the more correct form.

NOTE also that there is great laxity colloquially in regard to gender. The forms given for the feminine are only those which are specially confined to that gender ; but instead of these, the masculine forms are often used colloquially. In the following paradigms when the masculine and feminine forms coincide, the latter are not given.

§ 36. With regard to the spelling of the various tense forms, it must be noted that *अइ ai* and *आउ au* are frequently written *ऐ ai* and *औ au* respectively : thus such forms as देखनर *dekh'tai* and देखनउ *dekh'tau* are often written देखनै *dekh'tai* and देखनौ *dekh'tau*. It has not been thought necessary to put both these varieties of spelling into the paradigms : hence only देखनर *dekh'tai*, देखनउ *dekh'tau*, &c., will be found therein. With regard to this and to the shortening of antepenultimate vowels, see General Introduction, §§ 34 - 37.



§ 37. Conjugational System.

The conjugation of the verb √ देख *dekh*, 'see,' being given in full, it is not necessary to give here the details of conjugation at length.

§ 38. There are three moods—the Indicative, Conjunctive, and Imperative. These may again be divided into *simple tenses*—formed from the root direct, and *periphrastic tenses*—formed with the aid of auxiliary verbs added to the verbal noun (in its oblique form), or the present or past participle, or to the conjugated preterite indicative.

§ 39. The *simple tenses* are as follows:—

INDICATIVE.	CONJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Preterite.	Present.	Present.
Future.	Preterite.	

Of these, the present imperative is always the same as the present conjunctive.

§ 40. The *periphrastic tenses* are as follows:—

a) From the oblique form of the verbal noun—

Indicative—

Indefinite present.

Indefinite preterite.

In these tenses the verbal noun is really in the locative case: thus हम देखे ही *ham dekhē hī*, 'I see,' means 'I am on seeing,' i.e. the vulgar English 'I am a-seeing.' These tenses are formed with the present and imperfect tenses of the defective auxiliary verb.

b) From the present participle, direct form—

Indicative—

Definite present with auxiliary present.

Imperfect " preterite.

Durative future	12	future.
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Conjunctive—

Future with auxiliary present conjunctive.
Durative present „ preterite „

- c) From the past participle: direct form in the neuter verb,
oblique form in the active verb—

Indicative—

Future exact with auxiliary future.

Conjunctive—

Future exact with auxiliary present conjunctive.
Preterite „ preterite.

- d) From the preterite indicative—

Indicative—

Perfect with auxiliary present.
Pluperfect „ preterite.

Concerning the use of the auxiliary in tenses formed from the past participle, see General Introduction, p. 13, cl. (4).

§ 41. The Simple Tenses.

The personal terminations of all these tenses are as follows. They are (with a few exceptions, which will be found in the paradigms) nearly the same for all tenses. They are added to a tense-stem, the formation of which will be described afterwards.

It will be observed that there are many optional forms of terminations for each person. They are all used with nearly equal frequency. They should be carefully committed to memory.

Table showing the Personal Terminations.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	ऊँ ū.	इयों iyō.	ई ई, ई ई. इयद् iā, इयत् iā.	इयों iyō.
2nd	अँ ā, ऐ ē. आ á, ए e, अद् aṛ. ई ई. ही hī.		अ a, हु hū. हू hū, ऊन hun, हो ho. हों hī, हिन hin.	ई ई, ऊ ū.
3rd	ए e. अद् aṛ, अत् aṛ. कद् kā, कत् kaṛ. अस as.		ई ई, इन in. अथ, यी, थिन, ath, thī, thin. थू thū, थुन thun. ही hī, हिन hin. थिन khin *.	थीन thīn, थिनी thīnī. कीन, किनी. khīn, * khīnī.*

§ 42. These terminations are added to various tense-stems, and it is by these tense-stems that the tenses are distinguished. The tense-stems are formed as follows:—

§ 43. The Preterite Indicative.

The stem of this tense is formed by adding अल al to the root. Thus ✓ देख dekh, 'see,' preterite stem देखल dekhāl, to which the terminations are added: thus देखन्तु dekh'ntu, 'I saw.' This tense has this peculiarity in the

* These terminations are much used by Kayasth women.

second and third persons, that it adopts special terminations for active and others for neuter verbs: thus active देखिस *dekhis* or देखलकर *dēkhal'kaṛ*, 'he saw,' but neuter गिरल *giral* or गिरलकर *gir'laṛ*, 'he fell.'

§ 44. The Future Indicative.

The stem of this tense is formed by adding अब *ab* to the root. Thus देखब *dēkh'bē*, 'thou wilt see.' The personal terminations in the first person are slightly altered in this tense, and the third person is not formed from the stem in अब *ab* at all, but is formed by adding the following terminations to the root direct:—

Future.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
3rd	दे इ. अत <i>at</i> . तइ <i>taṛ</i> , तउ <i>tau</i> .	ती <i>tī</i> .	इहै <i>ihā</i> . तन <i>tan</i> . अथ, थी, थिनी, <i>ath, thī, thini</i> . थुन <i>thun</i> . खिन <i>khin</i> . अतथी <i>at'thī</i> , &c.	तिन <i>tin</i> . थीन <i>thīn</i> , थिनी <i>thini</i> . खीन <i>khīn</i> , खिनी <i>khini</i> . अतथीन <i>at'thīn</i> , &c.

§ 45. The Present Conjunctive and Imperative.

In this tense the terminations are added to the root itself: thus, देखू *dekḥū*, 'let me see.'

§ 46. The Preterite Conjunctive.

In this tense अत *at* or इत *it* is added to the root. The personal terminations are then added: thus देखतू *dekḥ'tū*, '(if) I had seen.'



CHAPTER V.
AUXILIARY VERBS.

§ 47. There are two classes of auxiliaries, the defective and the complete.

§ 48. There is one defective auxiliary verb formed from the ✓ अह *ah*, 'be.' It has a few optional forms, derived from a strengthened form of the above, viz. ✓ हक *hak*. The defective auxiliary verb is only used in the present and preterite tenses. In conjugation this root loses its initial अ *a*.

§ 49. The complete auxiliary verb is formed from the ✓ हो *ho*, 'become,' and is conjugated regularly throughout. Its preterite, however, is never used as an auxiliary, but only as a verb substantive. In the west of Gayá forms occur derived from the ✓ होह *hokh*. These, however, are properly Bhojpuri forms, and being found in the Sháhábád Grammar are not given here.

§ 50. Defective Auxiliary Verbs.

✓ अह *ah*, 'be.'

There are only two tenses—the present and the preterite; the rest are borrowed from the complete verb ✓ हो *ho*, 'become.' Some forms of the present tense are formed from a strengthened form of the root, viz. ✓ हक *hak*.

NOTE that throughout the initial vowel अ *a* of the root has disappeared.



§ 51. Present: 'I am,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	ही <i>hī</i> . हकी <i>haki</i> , हिक्कु <i>hikū</i> .	हियौ <i>hiyō</i> .	ही, हौ, <i>hī, hī</i> . हिचर, हिचउ, <i>hičā, hičū</i> .	हियौ <i>hiyō</i> .
2nd	हँ, हँ, <i>hā, hē</i> . हे, है, रची, <i>he, hai, hahī</i> .	हौ <i>hī</i> .	हो <i>ha</i> . हहु, हहुँ, रहन, रहो, <i>hahū, hahū, hahun, haho</i> . रहौ, रहिन, <i>hahē, hahin</i> . रहौ, रहिन, <i>hahē, hahin</i> .	ही <i>hī</i> .
3rd	हर, उउ, हे, हो, उउ, हँ, <i>hā, hā, he, ho, ha, hā</i> . हस <i>has</i> . हकर, हकउ, <i>hakar, hakaū</i> .		हरे, रहन, <i>hā, hān</i> . हय, हयो, रहिन, <i>hath, hathī, hahin</i> . हयू, रहन, <i>hathū, hahun</i> . रहौ, रहिन, रहिन, <i>hahē, hahin, hahin.*</i>	रहीन, रहिनो, <i>hathin, hathini</i> . रहीन, रहिनो, <i>hahin, hahini</i> .

* Forms such as this, containing *kh*, are much used by Kayasth women.

§ 52. Preterite: 'I was,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	हलूँ <i>halū.</i>		हली, हलीँ, <i>halī, halī.</i> हलिअइ, हलिअउ, <i>haliaū, haliaū.</i>	
2nd	हल, हल, <i>halā, halā.</i>	हलीँ <i>halī.</i>	हलत <i>hala.</i>	हली, हलू, <i>halī, halū.</i>
	हला, हले, <i>halā, hale.</i>	हली <i>halī.</i>	हलःहू, हलःहूँ, हलःहुन. <i>hal'hū, hal'hū, hal'hun.</i>	
	हलःही <i>hal'hi.</i>		हलःहो, <i>hal'ho.</i> हलःहीँ, हलःहिन, <i>hal'hi, hal'hin.</i>	
3rd	हल, हलइ, हलउ, <i>hal, hali, hali.</i>	हली <i>halī.</i>	हलन <i>halan.</i>	हलिन <i>halin.</i>
			हलथी, हलथिन, हलथुन, <i>hal'thi, hal'thin, hal'thun.</i>	हलथीन, हलथिनी, <i>hal'thin, hal'thin.</i>
			हलःहीँ, हलःहिन, <i>hal'hi, hal'hin.</i>	
			हलःखिन, <i>hal'khin.</i>	हलःखीन, हलःखिनी, <i>hal'khin, hal'khin.</i>

§ 53. The Complete Auxiliary Verb.

✓ हो *ho*, 'be,' 'become.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

(a)—Preterite : 'I became,' &c.

Form I.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	हो ^१ * <i>hoḥ</i> .		होली, होलीं, <i>hoḥi, hoḥi</i> . होलिअइ, होलिअउ, <i>hōliāi, hōliāu</i> .	
2nd	हो ^२ , हो ^३ , <i>hoḥa, hoḥe</i> .	होलीं <i>hoḥi</i> .	होला <i>hola</i> .	होली, हो ^३ , <i>hoḥi, hoḥu</i> .
	होला <i>hoḥa</i> .	होली <i>hoḥi</i> .	होल-अ, होल-इ, होल-उन, <i>hōḥa, hōḥi, hōḥun</i> .	
	होल-ही <i>hōḥhi</i> .		होल-हो, <i>hōḥho</i> . होल-ही, होल-हिन, <i>hōḥhi, hōḥhin</i> .	
3rd	हो ^४ , होल ^५ , होल ^६ , <i>hoḥ, hōḥa, hōḥu</i> .	होली <i>hoḥi</i> .	होलन <i>holan</i> . होल-ही, होल-हिन, <i>hōḥhi, hōḥhin</i> .	होलिन <i>holin</i> .
			होल-थी, होल-थिन, होल-थुन, <i>hōḥthi, hōḥthin, hōḥthun</i> .	होल-थीन, -थिनी, <i>hōḥthin, -thinī</i> .
			होल-खिन <i>hōḥkhin</i> .	होल-खीन, -खिनी, <i>hōḥkhin, -khinī</i> .

* Or हो^१ *hōḥi*, and so throughout.

NOTE.—This tense is never used as an auxiliary, but only as a verb substantive.

There is also an irregular form of this tense, which is as follows:—

Form II.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	भेजू <i>bhelū</i> .		भेली, भेली, <i>bhelī, bhelī</i> . भेलिचर, भेलिचर, <i>bheliā, bheliā</i> .	
2nd	भेल, भेल, <i>bhelā, bhelā</i> भेला <i>bhelā</i> . भेलचरी <i>bhel'hi</i> .	भेली <i>bhelī</i> . भेली <i>bhelī</i> .	भेलत <i>bhela</i> . भेलचू, भेलचू, भेलचन, <i>bhel'hā, bhel'hā, bhel'hun</i> . भेलचो, <i>bhel'ho</i> . भेलचरी, भेलचिन, <i>bhel'hī, bhel'hin</i> .	भेली, भेलू, <i>bhelā, bhelā</i> .
3rd	भेल, भेलर, भेलर, <i>bhel, bhela, bhela</i> .	भेली <i>bhelī</i>	भेलन <i>bhelan</i> . भेलचरी, भेलचिन, <i>bhel'hā, bhel'hin</i> . भेलचरी, भेलचिन, भेलचन, <i>bhel'hi, bhel'hin, bhel'-</i> [<i>thun</i> . भेलचिन <i>bhel'hin</i> .	भेलिन <i>bhelin</i> . भेलचनी, भेलचनी, <i>bhel'hin, bhel'hin</i> . भेलचनी, भेलचनी, <i>bhel'hin, bhel'hin</i> .

§ 54. (b)—Future: 'I shall be,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	होव, * होवइ, होवउ, <i>hob, hōbaī, hōbaū.</i>		होव, होवइ, होवउ, <i>hob, hōbaī, hōbaū.</i>	होवी <i>hobī.</i>
2nd	होवँ, होवँ, <i>hobā, hobē.</i>	होवीं <i>hobī.</i>	होवठ <i>hoba.</i>	होवी, होवू, <i>hobī, hobū.</i>
	होवा, होवे, <i>hobā, hobe.</i>	होवी <i>hobī.</i>	होवन्हू, होवन्हूँ, होवन्हुन, <i>hōb'hū, hōb'hū́, hōb'hun.</i>	
	होवन्ही <i>hōb'hī.</i>		होवन्हो, होवन्होँ, होवन्हिन, <i>hōb'ho, hōb'hī́, hōb'hin.</i>	
3rd	होइ <i>hoi.</i>		होइहो <i>hoiha.</i>	
			होइहँ <i>hoihē.</i>	
			होय, होयी, होयिन, होयुन, <i>hoth, hothī, hothin, hothun.</i>	होयीन, होयिनी, <i>hothín, hōthini.</i>
3rd			होखिन <i>hokhin.</i>	होखीन, होखिनी, <i>hokhín, hōkhini.</i>
	होत, होतइ, होतउ, <i>hot, hōtai, hōtaū.</i>	होती <i>hotī.</i>	होतन <i>hotan.</i>	होतिन <i>hotin.</i>
			होतन्थी, होतन्थिन, होतन्थुन, <i>hoṭ'thī, hōṭ'thin, hōṭ'thun.</i>	होतन्थीन, होतन्थिनी, <i>hōṭ'thin, hōi'thini.</i>

* होवन् *hob*, होवन् *hoib*, or होवन् *hoib*, may be written throughout for होव *hob*, and होय *hoth* for होय *hoth*, and होयन् *hoat* or होइत *hoit* for होव *hot*.



COMPLETE AUXILIARY VERB.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

§ 55. (c)—Present : '(If) I be,' &c.

CSL

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	होऊँ <i>hoū.</i>	होइयाँ <i>hoiyō.</i>	होई, होई, <i>hoī, hoī.</i> होइबइ, होइबउ, <i>hōiāi, hōiāū.</i>	होइयाँ <i>hoiyō.</i>
2nd	हो, होए, <i>ho, hoe.</i> होअँ, होएँ, <i>hoā, hoē.</i>	होई <i>hoī.</i>	होअ <i>hoa.</i> होहू, होहूँ, होइन, होरी, <i>hohū, hohū, hohun, hoho.</i> होहीँ, होहिन, <i>hohī, hohin.</i>	होई, होअ, <i>hoī, hoī.</i>
3rd	होए <i>hoe.</i> होअइ, होअउ, <i>hoāi, hoāū.</i>		होई, होइन, <i>hoī, hoin.</i> होअ, होयी, होयिन, होइन, <i>hoth, hothi, hothin, hothun.</i> होहीँ, होहिन, <i>hohī, hohin.</i> होअइन <i>hokhin.</i>	होयीन, होयिनी, <i>hothīn, hōthini.</i> होयीन, होयिनी <i>hokhīn, hōkhini.</i>



§ 56. (d)—Preterite : ‘(If) I had been,’ &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	होतू * <i>hotū</i> .	होतियाँ <i>hōtiyāṁ</i> .	होती, होतीँ, <i>hotī, hotīṁ</i> . होतिअइ, होतिअउ, <i>hōtiāi, hōtiāu.</i>	होतियाँ <i>hōtiyāṁ</i> .
2nd	होतँ, होतँ, <i>hotā, hotā.</i> होता, होते, <i>hotā, hote.</i>	होतीँ <i>hotī.</i> होती <i>hotī.</i>	होतः, <i>hota.</i> होतःहू, होतःहूँ, होतःहुन, <i>hōṭ'hū, hōṭ'hūṁ, hōṭ'hun.</i> होतःहो, <i>hōṭ'ho.</i>	होती, होतू, <i>hotī, hotū.</i>
3rd	होतःही <i>hōṭ'hi.</i>		होतःहीँ, होतःहिन, <i>hōṭ'hī, hōṭ'hin.</i>	
	होत, होता, <i>hot, hotā.</i> होतइ, होतउ, <i>hōtāi, hōtāu.</i>	होती <i>hotī.</i>	होतन <i>hotan.</i> होतःथी, होतःथिन, होतःथुन, <i>hōṭ'thī, hōṭ'thin, hōṭ'thun.</i> होतःथीँ, होतःहिन, <i>hōṭ'hī, hōṭ'hin.</i> होतःथिन <i>hōṭ'khin.</i>	होतिन <i>hotin.</i> होतःथीन, होतःथिनी, <i>hōṭ'thīn, hōṭ'thīnī.</i> होतःथीन, होतःथिनी, <i>hōṭ'khīn, hōṭ'khīnī.</i>

* होतू *hoit* or होत *hoat* may be written for होत *hot* throughout.



§ 57. Present Participle, 'being.'

Singular and Plural.

Masc.

Fem.

होत* *hot*.होती *hoti*.

Past Participle, 'been.'

Form 1. होल† *hol*.होली *holi*.Form 2. भेल *bhel*.भेली *bheli*.

§ 58. Infinitive, 'to be.'

होएव *hoëb*, होखव *hoab*, or होइव *hoib*.

* होइत *hoit* or होखत *hoat* may be written for होत *hot* throughout.† होइल *hoil* may be written for होल *hol* throughout.



CHAPTER VI.

THE REGULAR ACTIVE VERB.

§ 59. There is only one conjugation of active verbs, if we except a few irregular verbs to be noted further on. The conjugation of neuter verbs differs from that of active verbs only in certain of the past tenses, and these will be treated of in a future page. Verbs whose roots end in vowels also exhibit slight variations, which will be explained at the proper place. For the sake of uniformity the tenses are given in the same order and under the same names as those in Dr. Hærnle's Grammar.

Reference is again made to General Introduction, §§ 34 to 36, with regard to the changes of the root vowel.

§ 60. $\sqrt{\text{देख}} \text{ dekh}$, 'see.'

INFINITIVE: देख *dekhā*.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE: *Masc.* देखित *dekhīt*, देखत *dekhāt*, or देखरत *dēkhāit*.
Fem. देखनी *dēkh'tī* or देखिनी *dēkhītī*.

PAST PARTICIPLE: *Masc.* देखल *dekhāl*. *Fem.* देखली *dēkh'li*.

COMPLETE PAST PARTICIPLE: *Masc.* देखल भेल *dekhāl bhel*. *Fem.* देखल भेली *dekhāl bheli*.



(A)—Simple Tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

§ 61. (a)—Preterite: 'I saw,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देख-लूँ <i>dēkh'lū̃.</i>		देख-ली, देख-लीँ, <i>dēkh'li, dēkh'lĩ.</i>	
			देख-लिखइ, देख-लिखउ, <i>dēkh'liā, dēkh'liāu.</i>	
2nd	देख-ले <i>dēkh'le.</i>	देख-ली <i>dēkh'li.</i>	देख-लठ <i>dēkh'la.</i>	देख-ली, देख-लू, <i>dēkh'li, dēkh'lū.</i>
	देख-लूँ, देख-लूँ, <i>dēkh'lū̃, dēkh'lū̃.</i>	देख-लीँ <i>dēkh'lĩ.</i>	देख-लहूँ, देख-लहूँ-ऊन, हो, <i>dēkha'lhū̃, dēkha'lhū̃-hun,</i> [<i>-ho.</i>	
3rd	देख-ल-ही <i>dēkha'l'hī.</i>		देख-ल-हीँ, देख-ल-हिन, <i>dēkha'l'hī̃, dēkha'l'hin.</i>	
	देखि-स <i>dekhis.</i>		देख-लन, देख-ल-कन, <i>dēkh'lan, dēkha'l'kan.</i>	देख-लिन, देख-ल-किन, <i>dēkh'lin, dēkha'l'kin.</i>
3rd	देख-कइ, देख-कउ, <i>dēkh'kaṛ, dēkh'kaṛ.</i>		देख-ल-थी, देख-ल-थिन, <i>dēkha'l'thī, dēkha'l'thin.</i>	देख-ल-थीन, देख-ल-थिनी, <i>dēkha'l'thīn, dēkha'l'thīnī.</i>
	देख-लक <i>dēkh'lak.</i>		देख-ल-थूँ, देख-ल-थुन, <i>dēkha'l'thū̃, dēkha'l'thun.</i>	
3rd	देख-ल-कइ, देख-ल-कउ, <i>dēkha'l'kaṛ, dēkha'l'-</i> [<i>kaṛ.</i>	देख-ली <i>dēkh'li.</i>	देख-ल-हीँ, देख-ल-हिन, <i>dēkha'l'hī̃, dēkha'l'hin.</i>	
			देख-ल-खिन, देख-ल-कथिन, <i>dēkha'l'khin, dēkha'l'kathin.</i>	देख-ल-खीन, देख-ल-खिनी, <i>dēkha'l'khīn, dēkha'l'-</i> [<i>khīn.</i>

§ 62. (b)—Future: 'I shall see,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखब, देखवइ, देखवउ, dekhāb, dēkh'baī, dēkh'baū. देखबी, देखबीँ, dēkh'bo, dēkh'bāū.		देखब, देखवइ, देखवउ, देखबी dēkh'bi. dekhāb, dēkh'baī, dēkh'baū.	
2nd	देखवँ, देखवँँ, dēkh'bā, dēkh'bē. देखवा, देखवे, dēkh'bā, dēkh'be. देखवही dēkhāb'hī.	देखबीँ dēkh'bi. देखबी dēkh'bi.	देखवत dēkh'ba. देखवतू, -हूँ, -ऊन, -हो, dēkhāb'hū, -hū, -hun, -ho. देखवहीँ, -हिन, dēkhāb'hī, -hin. देखिह dēkhiha.	देखबी, देखवू, dēkh'bi, dēkh'bū.
3rd	देखी dēkhi. देखत dēkhat. देखतइ, देखतउ, dēkh'tai, dēkh'taū.	देखती dēkh'ti.	देखिहँ dēkhihē. देखखिन dēkh'khin. देखतन dēkh'tan. देखतयी, -थिन, -थुन, dēkhat'thi, -thin, -thun. देखथ, देखयी, -थिन, -थुन, dēkhat'h, dēkh'thi, -thin, [-thun.	देखखीन, देखखिनी, dēkh'khin, dēkh'khini. देखतिन dēkh'tin. देखतधीन, देखतथिनी, dēkhat'thin, dēkhat'thini. देखधीन, देखथिनी, dēkh'thin, dēkh'thini.



CONJUNCTIVE (CONDITIONAL) MOOD.

§ 63. (c) - Present : ' (If) I see ;' rarely 'I see,' or 'I shall see,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखूँ <i>dekhū.</i>	देखियों <i>dēkhiyō.</i>	देखी, देखीं, <i>dekhī, dekhī.</i>	देखियों <i>dēkhiyō.</i>
			देखिचर, देखिचउ, <i>dēkhiā, dekhiaū.</i>	
2nd	देख, देखे, <i>dekh, dekhe.</i>		देखउ, देखह, <i>dekha, dekhah.</i>	देखी, देखु, <i>dekhī, dekhū.</i>
	देखँ, देखँ, <i>dekhā, dekhē.</i>	देखीं <i>dekhī.</i>	देखण्डू, देखण्डूँ, देखण्डून, <i>dēkh'hū, dekh'hū, dēkh'hun,</i> देखण्डो <i>dēkh'ho.</i>	
	देखर, देखरी, <i>dēkhar, dēkh'hī.</i>		देखण्डो, देखण्डिन, <i>dēkh'hī, dēkh'hin.</i>	
	देखे <i>dekhe.</i>		देखीं, देखिन, <i>dekhī, dekhin.</i>	
3rd	देखद, देखउ, <i>dēkhaī, dēkhaū.</i>		देखय, देखयी, देखयिन, <i>dekhath, dēkh'thī, dēkh'-</i> [<i>thin.</i>	देखयिन, देखयिनी, <i>dēkh'thin, dēkh'thinī.</i>
			देखण्डू, देखण्डून, <i>dēkh'thū, dēkh'thun.</i>	
	देखस <i>dekhas.</i>		देखण्डो, देखण्डिन, <i>dēkh'hī, dēkh'hin.</i>	देखण्डो, देखण्डिन, <i>dēkh'khū, dēkh'khin.</i>
			देखण्डिन <i>dēkh'khin.</i>	

§ 64. (d)—Preterite : ‘(If) I had seen,’ &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखइतूँ,* <i>dēkhaītū.</i>	देखइतिघौँ <i>dēkhaītiyō.</i>	देखइती, देखइतीँ, <i>dēkhaītī, dēkhaītī.</i> देखइतिचइ, देखइतिचउ, <i>dēkhaītiā, dēkhaītiā.</i>	देखइतिघौँ <i>dēkhaītiyō.</i>
2nd	देखइता, देखइते, <i>dēkhaītā, dēkhaīte.</i> देखइतँ, देखइतँ, <i>dēkhaītā, dēkhaīte.</i> देखइतःही <i>dēkhaīl' hī.</i>	देखइती <i>dēkhaīti.</i> देखइतीँ <i>dēkhaītī.</i>	देखइतः <i>dēkhaīta.</i> देखइतःहु, देखइतःहूँ, <i>dēkhaīl' hū, dēkhaīl' hū,</i> -हुन, -हो, -hun, -ho. देखइतःहीँ, देखइतःहिन, <i>dēkhaīl' hī, dēkhaīl' hin.</i>	देखइती, देखइतूँ, <i>dēkhaīti, dēkhaītū.</i>
3rd	देखइत, देखइता, <i>dēkhaīt, dēkhaītā.</i> देखइतइ, देखइतउ, <i>dēkhaītai, dēkhaītaū.</i> देखइतइ हल <i>dēkhaītai hal.</i> देखइतउ हल <i>dēkhaītaū hal.</i>	देखइती <i>dēkhaīti.</i>	देखइतःही, देखइतःगिन, <i>dēkhaīl' thī, dēkhaīl' thin.</i> देखइतःही, देखइतःहिन, <i>dēkhaīl' hī, dēkhaīl' hin.</i> देखइतःखिन <i>dēkhaīl' khin.</i> देखःगी, देखःगिन, <i>dēkh' thī, dēkh' thin.</i>	देखइतिन <i>dēkhaītin.</i> देखइतःगीन,-यिनी, <i>dēkhaīl' thīn, -thīn.</i> देखइतःखीन,-खिनी, <i>dēkhaīl' khīn, -khīn.</i> देखःगीन,-यिनी, <i>dēkh' thīn, -thīn.</i>

* Or देखइतूँ *dēkh'tū* or देखइतूँ *dēkhitū*, and so throughout. As in the third person, so हल *hal* may be added throughout to emphasise the preterite character of the tense.



REGULAR ACTIVE VERB.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

CSL

§ 65. (e).—Present.—Same as Present Conjunctive.

Precative Forms.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	Wanting.	Wanting.	Wanting.	Wanting.
2nd	Wanting.	Wanting.	<div> देखबन्हू <i>dēkhab' hū.</i> देखिहो <i>dēkhiha.</i> or देखी <i>dekhī.</i> </div>	Wanting.
3rd	Wanting.	Wanting.	Wanting.	Wanting.

(B)—Periphrastic Tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

§ 66. (f).—Present : 'I see.'

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देख* ही† <i>dekha hī, &c.</i>	देख हिथी <i>dekha hiyō.</i>	देख ही <i>dekha hī, &c.</i>	देख हिथी <i>dekha hiyō.</i>
2nd	देख ह <i>dekha hā, &c.</i>	देख ही <i>dekha hī.</i>	देख हो <i>dekha ha, &c.</i>	देख ही <i>dekha hī.</i>
3rd	देख हह, <i>dekha hāi, &c.</i>		देख हई <i>dekha hai, &c.</i>	देख हथीन, <i>&c.</i> <i>dekha hathin, &c.</i>

* For देख *dekha*, देखे *dekhe* may be written throughout.

† Any other form of the present of the defective auxiliary verb may be used throughout.



§ 67. (g)—Indefinite Preterite : 'I saw,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	देख०* हलूँ † <i>dekha halū.</i>		देख० हलौं <i>dekha halī.</i>	
2nd {	देख० हलै <i>dekha halā.</i>	देख० हलौं <i>dekha halī.</i>	देख० हल० <i>dekha hala.</i>	देख० हली <i>dekha halī.</i>
3rd {	देख० हल <i>dekha hal.</i>	देख० हली <i>dekha halī.</i>	देख० हल० <i>dekha halan.</i>	देख० हलिन <i>dekha halin.</i>

* For देख० *dekha*, देखे *dekhē* may be written throughout.

† Any other form of the preterite of the defective auxiliary verb may be used instead.

§ 68. (h)—Definite Present : 'I am seeing,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	देखदत* ही † <i>dēkhaīt hī.</i>	देखदत हिथौं <i>dēkhaīt hiyō.</i>	देखदत हीं <i>dēkhaīt hī.</i>	देखदत हिथौं <i>dēkhaīt hiyō.</i>
2nd {	देखदत हँ <i>dēkhaīt hā.</i>	देखदत हीं <i>dēkhaīt hī.</i>	देखदत ह० <i>dēkhaīt ha.</i>	देखदत ही <i>dēkhaīt hī.</i>
3rd {	देखदत ह० <i>dēkhaīt ha.</i>		देखदत हँ <i>dēkhaīt haī.</i>	देखदत हथीन, <i>dēkhaīt hathin.</i>

* देखैत *dēkhaīt* or देखत *dēkhat* may be used for देखदत *dēkhaīt* throughout.

† Any other form of the present of the defective auxiliary verb may be used throughout.



§ 69. (i)—Imperfect: 'I was seeing,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखइत * देखूँ † <i>dēkhaît habū.</i>		देखइत देखीँ, <i>dēkhaît halī.</i>	
2nd	देखइत देखूँ <i>dēkhaît habū.</i>	देखइत देखीँ <i>dēkhaît halī.</i>	देखइत देखो <i>dēkhaît hala.</i>	देखइत देखी <i>dēkhaît halī.</i>
3rd	देखइत देख, <i>dēkhaît hal.</i>	देखइत देखी <i>dēkhaît halī.</i>	देखइत देखन <i>dēkhaît halan.</i>	देखइत देखिन <i>dēkhaît halin.</i>

* देखैत *dēkhaît* or देखन *dēkhat* may be used for देखइत *dēkhaît* throughout.

† Any other form of the preterite of the defective auxiliary verb may be used throughout.

§ 70. (j)—Durative Future: 'I shall be seeing,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखइत * होव † <i>dēkhaît hob.</i>		देखइत होव <i>dēkhaît hob.</i>	देखइत होवी <i>dēkhaît hobi.</i>
2nd	देखइत होवूँ <i>dēkhaît hobū.</i>	देखइत होवीँ <i>dēkhaît hobi.</i>	देखइत होवो <i>dēkhaît hoba.</i>	देखइत होवी <i>dēkhaît hobi.</i>
3rd	देखइत होई <i>dēkhaît hoi.</i>	देखइत होनी <i>dēkhaît hotī.</i>	देखइत होइँ <i>dēkhaît hoihē.</i>	देखइत होयीन <i>dēkhaît hotin.</i>

* देखैत *dēkhaît* or देखन *dēkhat* may be used for देखइत *dēkhaît* throughout.

† Any other form of the future of the complete auxiliary verb may be used throughout.

§ 71. (k)—Perfect : 'I have seen,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	देखन्तुं * है † dekh'ntū hai.		देखन्ती है dekh'ntī hai.	
2nd {	देखन्ते है dekh'nte hai.	देखन्ती है dekh'ntī hai.	देखन्तु है dekh'ntu hai.	देखन्ती है dekh'ntī hai.
3rd {	देखिस है dekhis hai.	देखन्ती है dekh'ntī hai.	देखन्तुन है dekh'ntun hai.	देखन्तिन है dekh'ntin hai.

* Any of the other forms of the preterite may be used throughout.

† Or रह है, रह हा, रह हा, or रह ह, and so throughout.

§ 72. (l)—Pluperfect : 'I had seen,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	देखन्तुं * हल † dekh'ntū hal.		देखन्ती हल dekh'ntī hal.	
2nd {	देखन्ते हल dekh'nte hal.	देखन्ती हल dekh'ntī hal.	देखन्तु हल dekh'ntu hal.	देखन्ती हल dekh'ntī hal.
3rd {	देखिस हल dekhis hal.	देखन्ती हल dekh'ntī hal.	देखन्तुन हल dekh'ntun hal.	देखन्तिन हल dekh'ntin hal.

* Any of the other forms of the preterite may be used throughout.

† Or हल रह, हल रह, and so throughout.

REGULAR ACTIVE VERB.

75. (o) —Durative Present Conditional: '(If) I were seeing,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखइत * होतू † <i>dēkhait hotū.</i>	देखइत होतियो <i>dēkhait hōtiyō.</i>	देखइत होतौ <i>dēkhait hotī.</i>	देखइत होतियो <i>dēkhait hōtiyō.</i>
2nd	देखइत होत <i>dēkhait hotā.</i>	देखइत होती <i>dēkhait hotī.</i>	देखइत होत <i>dēkhait hota.</i>	देखइत होती <i>dēkhait hotī.</i>
3rd	देखइत होत <i>dēkhait hot.</i>	देखइत होती <i>dēkhait hotī.</i>	देखइत होत <i>dēkhait hotan.</i>	देखइत होतिन <i>dēkhait hotin.</i>

* देखैत *dēkhait* or देखत *dēkhat* may be used for देखइत *dēkhait* throughout.

† Any other form of the preterite conditional of the complete auxiliary verb may be used instead throughout.

§ 76. (p) —Future Exact Conditional: '(If) I have seen,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	देखःले होऊँ * <i>dēkh'lē hoū.</i>	देखःले होइयो <i>dēkh'lē hoīyō.</i>	देखःले होई <i>dēkh'lē hoī.</i>	देखःले होइयो <i>dēkh'lē hoīyō.</i>
2nd	देखःले होऊ <i>dēkh'lē hoā.</i>	देखःले होई <i>dēkh'lē hoī.</i>	देखःले होय <i>dēkh'lē hoā.</i>	देखःले होई <i>dēkh'lē hoī.</i>
3rd	देखःले होय <i>dēkh'lē hoā.</i>		देखःले होई <i>dēkh'lē hoī.</i>	देखःले होयीन <i>dēkh'lē hōhīn.</i>

* Any other form of the present of the complete auxiliary verb may be used instead throughout.



§ 77. (q.)—Preterite Conditional: '(If) I had seen,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	देखःले होतूँ * dekh'lē hotū.	देखःले होतियाँ dekh'lē hōtiyā.	देखःले होनीं dekh'lē hotī.	देखःले होतियाँ dekh'lē hōtiyā.
2nd {	देखःले होत dekh'lē hotā.	देखःले होनीं dekh'lē hotī.	देखःले होतः dekh'lē hota.	देखःले होती dekh'lē hotī.
3rd {	देखःले होत dekh'lē hot.	देखःले होती dekh'lē hotī.	देखःले होतन dekh'lē hotan.	देखःले होतिन dekh'lē hotin.

* Any other form of the preterite conditional of the complete auxiliary verb may be used instead throughout.

§ 78. Participles.

ADJECTIVAL.

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Oblique.
Present, 'seeing'	देखित dekhīt.	देखित्नी dekhītī.	देखिते dekhītē.
	देखत dekhāt.	देखन्ती dekh'tī.	देखन्ते dekh'tē.
	देखइत dekhāit.	देखइती dekhāitī.	देखइते dekhāitē.
Past, 'seen'	a) देखल dekhāl.	देखःली dekh'lē.	देखःले dekh'lē.
	b) देखल भेल dekhāt bhel.	देखल भेली dekhāl bhehī.	

CONJUNCTIVE.

'Having seen' देख के dekh kē or देख कर dokh kar.



§ 79 Infinitives or Verbal Nouns, 'to see,' 'the act of seeing.'

Nominative.

देख * *dekh.*देखल *dekhāl.*देखब *dekhāb.*

Oblique.

देखे *dekhē.*देखला *dēkh'lā.*

Not used.†

* This form of the verbal noun is always the same as the root.

† The oblique form of this verbal noun is not used. Judging from analogy of other dialects, we should expect देखना *dēkh'nā.*

§ 80. Noun of Agency, 'one who sees.'

Masculine.

देखिनःचार or देखिनीचार
dēkhin'hār or dēkhinīhār.

Feminine.

देखिनःहारी or देखिनीहारी
dēkhin'hārī or dēkhinīhārī.



CHAPTER VII.

THE REGULAR NEUTER VERB.

§ 81. This verb differs from the active verb only in the formation of certain of its past tenses. The three more usual past tenses are here given; the conjugation of the rest of the verb can be learnt from the conjugation of the ✓ देख *dekh*.

NOTE that throughout the periphrastic tenses of the neuter verb, in which the past participle occurs, the past participle takes the direct form गिरल *giral*, not the oblique form गिरल्ले *gir'le*, which might be expected: thus हम गिरल होब *ham giral hob*, 'I shall have fallen,' and not हम गिरल्ले होब *ham gir'le hob*, 'I shall have fallen.'

§ 82. ✓ गिर *gir*, 'fall.'

PAST PARTICIPLE: Masc. गिरल *giral*. Fem. गिरल्लो *gir'li*, 'fallen.' Obl. गिरल्ले *gir'le*.



§ 83. (a)—Preterite 'I fell,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st	गिरल्लं <i>gir' lū.</i>		गिरल्लौ, गिरल्लौ, <i>gir' lū, gir' lū.</i> गिरल्लिच्चद, गिरल्लिच्चद, <i>gir' liaū, gir' liaū.</i>	
2nd	गिरल्लं, गिरल्लं, <i>gir' lū, gir' lē.</i>	गिरल्लौ <i>gir' lē.</i>	गिरल्लं <i>gir' la.</i>	गिरल्लौ, गिरल्लु, <i>gir' lē, gir' lū.</i>
	गिरल्ला, गिरल्लं, <i>gir' lū, gir' lē.</i>	गिरल्लौ <i>gir' lē.</i>	गिरल्लं, -हू, -हून, -हो, <i>giral' hū, -hū, -hun, -ho.</i>	
	गिरल्लंही <i>giral' hī.</i>		गिरल्लंही, -हिन <i>giral' hī, -hin.</i>	
3rd	गिरल <i>giral.</i>	गिरल्लौ <i>gir' lē.</i>	गिरल्लं <i>gir' lan.</i>	गिरल्लिन <i>gir' lin.</i>
	गिरल्लद, गिरल्लउ, <i>gir' laī, gir' laū.</i>		गिरल्लंथी, -थिन, -थुन, <i>giral' thī, -thin, -thun.</i>	गिरल्लंथीन, -थिनी <i>giral' thin, -thinī.</i>
	गिरल्लक <i>gir' lak.</i>		गिरल्लंही, -हिन, <i>giral' hī, -hin.</i> गिरल्लंथिन <i>giral' khin.</i>	गिरल्लंथीन, -थिनी, <i>ral' khin, -khinī.</i>

§ 84. (k)—Perfect: 'I have fallen,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	गिरन्तु* है <i>gir'ntu hai.</i>		गिरन्तो है <i>gir'nto hai.</i>	
2nd {	गिरन्ता है <i>gir'nta hai.</i>	गिरन्ती है <i>gir'nti hai.</i>	गिरन्त है <i>gir'nta hai.</i>	गिरन्ती है <i>gir'nti hai.</i>
3rd {	गिरत है <i>giral hai.</i>	गिरन्ती है <i>gir'nti hai.</i>	गिरन्त है <i>gir'lan hai.</i>	गिरन्ति है <i>gir'lin hai.</i>

* Any of the other forms of the preterite may be used throughout.

† Or *हर hai*, &c., throughout, as in the conjugation of ✓ देख *dekh*.

§ 85. (l)—Pluperfect: 'I had fallen,' &c.

Person.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1st {	गिरन्तु* हल <i>gir'ntu hal.</i>	गिरन्ती हली <i>gir'nti hali.</i>	गिरन्तो हल <i>gir'nto hal.</i>	गिरन्ती हली <i>gir'nti hali.</i>
2nd {	गिरन्ता हल <i>gir'nta hal.</i>	गिरन्ती हली <i>gir'nti hali.</i>	गिरन्त हल <i>gir'nta hal.</i>	गिरन्ती हली <i>gir'nti hali.</i>
3rd {	गिरत हल <i>giral hal.</i>	गिरन्ती हली <i>gir'nti hali.</i>	गिरन्त हल <i>gir'lan hal.</i>	गिरन्ति हली <i>gir'lin hali.</i>

* Any of the other forms of the preterite may be used throughout.

CHAPTER VIII.

VOCALIC ROOTS.

§ 86. Many verbs have roots ending in vowels, and the junction of the root with the termination frequently causes some slight apparent irregularity.

For this reason the following examples are given of the conjugation of verbs having roots ending in vowels. They are here conjugated in the masculine gender, and through the four radical and participial tenses. From these the periphrastic tenses can easily be formed. It has not been thought necessary to give the conjugation in full for each person.

With regard to the shortening of the root vowel, see General Introduction, § 36.

§ 87. Example of a verb whose root ends in $\text{आ} \dot{a}$:—

The conjugation of these verbs should be carefully studied, as a large class of active and causal verbs follows it.

In the preterite indicative these verbs insert a junction vowel between the root and the $\text{ल} l$ of the termination: thus $\text{अ}^* + \text{इ} + \text{अ} \dot{a} kha + i + \text{ल} \dot{a}$, 'I ate,' where $\text{इ} i$ is the junction vowel; and $\text{प}^* + \text{उ} + \text{अ} \dot{a} pa + u + \text{ल} \dot{a}$, 'I got,' where $\text{उ} u$ is the junction vowel.

The following rules show when $\text{इ} i$ and when $\text{उ} u$ is the junction vowel :—

- 1) All active (including causal) verbs take $\text{उ} u$: thus $\text{पठ}^* \text{अ} \dot{a} paṭh + u + \text{ल} \dot{a}$, 'I got; ' $\text{चढ}^* \text{अ} \dot{a} chaṛha + u + \text{ल} \dot{a}$, 'I caused to ascend.'

Exception.—The root $\text{ख} khā$,* 'eat,' always takes $\text{इ} i$: thus $\text{खर}^* \text{अ} \dot{a} kha + i + \text{ल} \dot{a}$, 'I ate.'

* With regard to the shortening of the root vowel, see General Introduction, § 36.



2) ALL neuter verbs take इ i: thus अघइल्लु *aghailú*, 'I was satiated';
अइल्लु *ailú*, 'I came.'

Exception.—The √ गा *gá*, 'sing,' always takes उ u: thus गउल्लु,
'I sang.'

It is usual to add the letter व *w* to the end of all roots which take उ *u*, in order to distinguish them from those which take the letter इ *i*: thus √ पाव *paw*, √ गाव *gaw*, &c., which take उ *u*; but √ अघा *aghá*, √ चा *á*, &c. which take इ *i*.

All verbs which take a उ *u* in the preterite indicative insert a व *w* in the past participle; and similarly all verbs which take इ *i*, insert a य *y* in the past participle and in that form of the 3rd singular preterite which is the same as the past participle.

The following examples will make the above remarks clear.

Root.	Past Participle.	1st Singular Pret. Ind.	2ND PRET. IND.		3RD PRET. IND.	
			Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
प्राप् <i>pāw</i> , 'obtain' (active).	प्राप्त <i>pāwal</i> .	प्राप्तुं <i>pāūtū</i> .	प्राप्ते <i>pāūle</i> .	प्राप्तुन <i>pāūla</i> .	प्राप्तुनकर <i>pāūl'kaī</i> .	प्राप्तुनकथी <i>pāūl'kathī</i> .
वजाव <i>bajāw</i> , 'cause to speak' (active).	वजावल <i>bajāwal</i> .	वजावतुं <i>bajāūtū</i> .	वजावते <i>bajāūle</i> .	वजावतुन <i>bajāūla</i> .	वजावतुनकर <i>bajāūl'kaī</i> .	वजावतुनकथी <i>bajāūl'kathī</i> .
चढ़ाव <i>charhāw</i> , 'cause to ascend' (active).	चढ़ावल <i>charhāwal</i> .	चढ़ावतुं <i>charhāūtū</i> .	चढ़ावते <i>charhāūle</i> .	चढ़ावतुन <i>charhāūla</i> .	चढ़ावतुनकर <i>charhāūl'kaī</i> .	चढ़ावतुनकथी <i>charhāūl'kathī</i> .
गाव <i>gāw</i> , 'sing' (neuter).	गावल <i>gāwal</i> .	गावतुं <i>gāūtū</i> .	गावला <i>gāūlā</i> .	गावतुन <i>gāūla</i> .	गावल <i>gāwal</i> .	गावतुनथी <i>gāūl'thī</i> .
खा <i>khā</i> , 'eat' (active).	खावल <i>khāwal</i> .	खारतुं <i>khaūtū</i> .	खारते <i>khaūle</i> .	खारतुन <i>khaūla</i> .	खारतुनकर <i>khaūl'kaī</i> .	खारतुनकथी <i>khaūl'kathī</i> .
अघा <i>aghā</i> , 'be satiated' (neuter).	अघावल <i>aghāwal</i> .	अघारतुं <i>aghāūtū</i> .	अघारला <i>aghāūlā</i> .	अघारतुन <i>aghāūla</i> .	अघावल <i>aghāwal</i> .	अघारतुनथी <i>aghāūl'thī</i> .
वहव <i>ghab'ra</i> , 'be confused' (neuter).	वहवयल <i>ghab'ráwal</i> .	वहवदरतुं <i>ghab'rāūtū</i> .	वहवदरला <i>ghab'rāūlā</i> .	वहवदरतुन <i>ghab'rāūla</i> .	वहवयल <i>ghab'ráwal</i> .	वहवदरतुनथी <i>ghab'rāūl'thī</i> .
हड़वह <i>har'barā</i> , 'be flurried' (neuter).	हड़वहयल <i>har'barāwal</i> .	हड़वहदरतुं <i>har'barāūtū</i> .	हड़वहदरला <i>har'barāūlā</i> .	हड़वहदरतुन <i>har'barāūla</i> .	हड़वहयल <i>har'barāwal</i> .	हड़वहदरतुनथी <i>har'barāūl'thī</i> .
आ <i>ā</i> , 'come' (neuter).	आवल <i>āwal</i> .	आरतुं <i>āūtū</i> .	आरला <i>āūlā</i> .	आरतुन <i>āūla</i> .	आवल <i>āwal</i> .	आरतुनथी <i>āūl'thī</i> .

NOTE.—In all the above the vowels चढ़ *āū* may be contracted into औ *au* and खर *āi* into ऐ *ai*: thus प्राप्तुं *pāūtū*, वजावतुं *bajāūtū*, खारतुं *khaūtū*, अघारतुं *aghāūtū*.



The easiest way of remembering these changes is to note the form of the past participle of each verb ; and then, as explained in General Introduction, § 37, the च *wa* or च *ya* is weakened in certain cases to उ *u* and इ *i* respectively.

It must, however, be noted that even in active verbs there is a tendency to substitute च *ya* for च *wa*, so that we sometimes find forms like पढ़लूँ *pañlū* instead of पचलूँ *pañlū*. This tendency is most marked in the east of the district ; and in the adjoining Maithil-Māgadhī of South Munger (Monghyr) we find that it has become the rule and not the exception, and that the junction vowel उ *u* never occurs, but only forms like पढ़लूँ *pañlū*, बजढ़लूँ *bajāñlū*, चढ़ढ़लूँ *chāññlū*, &c.

88. Many people write ण्ठ instead of इः thus आण्ठूँ *aēñ* instead of अड़लूँ *añlū*. The word for 'he came' is always आणल *āñ*, and never आइल *āñl*. See § 96.

Many people also write ण्ठ instead of च *ya*, and ओ *ō* instead of च *wa*, in the past participle. Thus, it is quite common to find the words in the second column of the opposite table spelt पाओल *pāōl*, बजाओल *bajāōl*, चढ़ाओल *chāñhāōl*, गाओल *gāōl*, खाणल *khāñl*, अघाणल *aghāñl*, घबन्हाणल *ghab'ñāñl*, हड़बढ़ाणल *har'baññāñl*, and आणल *āñl*.

§ 89. ✓ पा *pá*, 'get.'

- INFINITIVE (1ST FORM): पा *pá*; obl पाग्र *páē*, पावे *páwē*, पाव *páwa*, or पा *pá*.
 ,, (2ND FORM): पावल् *páwal*; obl. पउल् *paülá*. (See General Introduction, § 37.)
 ,, (3RD FORM): पायव *páab*, पायव *páēb*, or पायव *páyab*, 'to get.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Person.	PRETERITE. (See remarks above.)		FUTURE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st {	पउल् (or पइल्) <i>paülá (páilá)</i>	पउल् or पौल् <i>poülá, paülá</i>	पाग्र or पायव <i>páēb, páyab</i>	
2nd {	पउले or पौले, <i>paüle, paule</i>	पउल or पौल <i>paüla, paula</i>	पइव <i>paibe</i> , पावे <i>pábe</i> .	पइव or पाव <i>paiba, pába</i> .
3rd {	पाइस or <i>páis.</i>	पउलक or पौलक <i>paülan, paulan.</i>	पाई <i>pát.</i>	पइई <i>paihē</i> .

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Person.	PRESENT.		PRETERITE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st {	पाज <i>páj.</i>	पाई or पावौ <i>pát, páv.</i>	पइन्* or पउन् <i>paítá, paütá</i>	पइतौ <i>paítē</i> .
2nd	पाव <i>pávā</i> .	पाव <i>páva</i> .	पइता <i>paítá</i> .	पइत <i>paíta</i> .
3rd {	पावे <i>pávai</i> .	पावौ <i>páv.</i> , पावथ or पाथ <i>pávath, páth.</i>	पाइत <i>paít</i> .	पाइत <i>paítan</i> .

* पउत *paüt* or पौत *paut* may be substituted for पइत *paít* throughout.

90. Example of a verb whose root ends in ई:—

✓ पी पी, 'drink.'

Infinitive: पीबन पीab, 'to drink.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Person.	PRETERITE.		FUTURE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	पीऊँ * पीū.	पीलीं पीlī.	पीबन पीab.	
2nd	पीते पीte.	पीलत पीla.	पीबे पीbe.	पीबत पीba.
3rd	पीहि स or पीलन पीhis, पीlak.	पीलन पीlan.	पीही पीhi or पी pi.	पिहिहें or पीहें पिhihē or पीhē.

* Or पिहूँ पीh'ū, and so throughout.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Person.	PRESENT.		PRETERITE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	पीऊ पीū.	पीही पीhi.	पिहूँ * पीh'ū.	पिहूँ पीh'ū.
2nd	पीई पीī.	पीब पीa.	पिहना पीh'ā.	पिहना पीh'ā.
3rd	पीए पीai.	पीही पीhi.	पीहित पीhit.	पिहना पीh'an.

* Or पिहित पीhih'ā or पीह पीh, and so on throughout.

§ 91. Example of a verb whose root ends in ज ळ:—

✓ चू *chú*, 'drip.'

Infinitive: चूय चूá, 'to drip.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Person.	PRETERITE.		FUTURE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	चूँ <i>chúñ</i> .	चूँ <i>chúñ</i> .	चूय <i>chúab</i> .	
2nd	चू <i>chúá</i> .	चूत <i>chúta</i> .	चू <i>chúbe</i> .	चूत <i>chúba</i> .
3rd	चूय <i>chúai</i> .	चूत <i>chútan</i> .	चू <i>chút</i> .	चूत <i>chúñhe</i> .

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Person.	PRESENT.		PRETERITE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	चू <i>chú</i> .	चू <i>chú</i> .	चू <i>chút</i> .	चूत <i>chút</i> .
2nd	चू <i>chú</i> .	चू <i>chú</i> .	चू <i>chút</i> .	चूत <i>chúta</i> .
3rd	चू <i>chúai</i> .	चू <i>chút</i> .	चूत <i>chút</i> .	चूत <i>chútan</i> .

* Or चू *chút*, and so on throughout.

§ § 92. Example of a verb whose root ends in जो o:—

✓ रो ro, 'weep.'

Infinitive: रोषव roab, 'to weep.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Person.	PRETERITE.		FUTURE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	रोलू * rolū.	रोलीं roli.	रोषव† roab.	
2nd	रोला rolā.	रोलल rola.	रोबे robe.	रोबल roba.
3rd	रोषल roal.	रोलन rolan.	रोर रो. ro.	रोरहँ roihē.

* Or रोषलू roalū or रोरलू roilū, and so throughout.

† Or रोषव roib, रोषव roēb, or रोब ro, and so throughout the first and second persons.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Person.	PRESENT.		PRETERITE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	रोऊं roū.	रोर रो. ro.	रोलू* rolū.	रोलीं rott.
2nd	रोब रो. ro.	रोष roa.	रोला rolā.	रोलल rota.
3rd	रोषे roai.	रोर रो. ro.	रोषल roal.	रोलन rolan.

* Or रोरलू roitū or रोषलू roatū, and so on throughout.

For further examples of verbs of this class, see conjugation of ✓ हो ho, § 53 & ff.

CHAPTER IX.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

§ 93. The following verbs are irregular only in their preterite tense indicative :—
✓ कर *kar*, 'do;' ✓ धर *dhar*, 'seize' or 'place;' ✓ मर *mar*, 'die;' ✓ हो *ho*, 'become;' and ✓ जा *jā*, 'go.' Their conjugation is therefore given in that tense only.

The conjugation of ✓ हो *ho* has been already given in § 53 and ff., and is not given here.

Besides, the irregular forms ✓ कर *kar*, ✓ धर *dhar*, and ✓ मर *mar*, have each a regular form of the preterite indicative, which is also given.

The verbs ✓ दे *de*, 'give,' and ✓ ले *le*, 'take,' are also somewhat irregular in all the tenses, especially the preterite indicative and present conditional. The verb ✓ दे *de* is therefore given conjugated throughout the four radical and participial tenses. The verb ✓ ले *le* is conjugated precisely like the verb ✓ दे *de*.

§ 94. ✓ कर *kar*, 'do.'

Infinitive : करब *karab*, 'to do.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Person.	PRETERITE, Form I.		PRETERITE, Form II.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	करन्तु <i>kar'ntū</i> .	करन्तुः <i>kar'ntūḥ</i> .	करन्तु * <i>kairntū</i> .	करन्तुः <i>kairntūḥ</i> .
2nd	करसे <i>kar'se</i> .	करन्तु <i>kar'nta</i> .	करसे <i>kairse</i> .	करन्तु <i>kairnta</i> .
3rd	करन्तु <i>kar'tak</i> .	करन्तु <i>kar'tan</i> .	करन्तु <i>kairtak</i> .	करन्तु <i>kairtan</i> .

* Or कैन्तु *kairntū*, and so on throughout all forms. Similarly is conjugated the root ✓ धर *dhar*, 'place,' 'seize,' the letter ध *dha* being substituted for the letter क *ka*.

§ 95. ✓ मर *mar*, 'die.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Person.	PRETERITE, Form I.		PRETERITE, Form II.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	मरन्तू <i>mar'ntū</i> .	मरन्ती <i>mar'ntī</i> .	मरन्तू <i>mar'ntū</i> .*	मरन्ती <i>mar'ntī</i> .
2nd	मरन्ता <i>mar'ntā</i> .	मरन्त <i>mar'nta</i> .	मरन्ता <i>mar'ntā</i> .	मरन्त <i>mar'nta</i> .
3rd	मरल <i>maral</i> .	मरलन <i>mar'-[lan]</i> .	मरल <i>maral</i> .	मरलन <i>marlan</i> .

* Or मरन्तू *mar'ntū*, and so throughout.

§ 96. ✓ जा *jā*, 'go.'

This root is conjugated like ✓ पा *pā* in all tenses but the preterite indicative, which is therefore here given. With it is given the same tense of ✓ आ *ā*, 'come,' for the sake of comparison.

Person.	✓ आ <i>ā</i> , PRETERITE INDICATIVE.		✓ जा <i>jā</i> , PRETERITE INDICATIVE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	आरन्तू * <i>ārntū</i> .	आरन्ती <i>ārntī</i> .	गेरन्तू <i>gerntū</i> .	गेरन्ती <i>gerntī</i> .
2nd	आरन्ता <i>ārntā</i> .	आरन्त <i>ārnta</i> .	गेरन्ता <i>gerntā</i> .	गेरन्त <i>gernta</i> .
3rd	आरल or आरलर <i>ārl or ārlar</i> .	आरलन <i>ārlan</i> .	गेरल <i>gerl</i> .	गेरलन <i>gerlan</i> .

* Or गेरन्तू *gerntū* or आरन्तू *ārntū*, and so on throughout, except in third singular, which makes only आरल *ārl*; but other forms are आरलर *ārlar*, आरलर *ārlar*, or गेरल *gerl*.
 (See § 88.)

§ 97. ✓ दे *de*, 'give.

Infinitive : देब *deb*, 'to give.'

Obl. form of 1st variety of verbal noun : दे *de*, देवे *dewē*, or देय *dea*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present : हम दे ही *ham de hī*, &c.

Person.	PRETERITE.		FUTURE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	देऊँ * <i>dehī</i> .	देणों <i>dehī</i> .	देब <i>deb</i> .	
2nd	देवे <i>dele</i> .	देणउ <i>dela</i> .	देवे <i>debe</i> .	देबउ <i>deba</i> .
3rd	देलक or दीहिउ <i>delak, dīhī</i> .	देलन <i>delan</i> .	दीही <i>dīhī</i> .	दिहिहँ or दीहँ <i>dīhīhē or dīhē</i> .

* Or दिह-ऊँ *dih'ū*, and so on throughout.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Person.	PRESENT.		PRETERITE.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1st	दीऊँ <i>dīhī</i> .	दीँ, दिहों <i>dī, dīhī</i> .	देतूँ * <i>detū</i> .	देतो <i>detī</i> .
2nd	दँ <i>dā</i> or दे <i>de</i> .	दउ or देऊ <i>da, dehū</i> .	देना <i>detā</i> .	देतउ <i>deta</i> .
3rd	देर <i>dei</i> or दे <i>de</i> .	देहँ or देय <i>deh, deth</i> .	देत <i>det</i> .	देसन <i>detan</i> .

* Or दिह-तूँ *dih'tū* or दिहितूँ *dihitū*, and so on throughout.

PRECATIVE, दीह *dīha*, दीहो *dīhī*.

Similarly is conjugated the ✓ ले *le*, 'take', the letter क *ka* being substituted for the letter द *da* throughout.

CHAPTER X.

THE PASSIVE VERB.

§ 98. The passive verb is formed by conjugating the verbal noun ending in *अल al* with the verb *जाण्ण jāṇṇ*, 'to go:' thus देखल जाण्ण *dekhal jāṇṇ*, 'to be seen.' This verbal noun is not altered for gender, number, person, or tense, only the verb *जाण्ण jāṇṇ* being conjugated. Thus—

हम देखल जा रही *ham dekhal jā hi*, 'I am seen.' (*Masc.*)

हम देखल जा रियों *ham dekhal jā hiyō*, 'I am seen.' (*Fem.*)

हम सब देखल गेलौ *ham sab dekhal gelī*, 'we were seen.'

उ सब देखल गेलन *ū sab dekhal gelan*, 'they were seen.'

§ 99. This verbal noun in *अल al* must be carefully distinguished from the past participle having the same termination. The former even in irregular verbs is sometimes quite regular, while the latter is in them almost always irregular.

Thus the verbal noun of *जाण्ण jāṇṇ* is जायल *jāyal* or जावल *jāval*, but the past participle is गेल *gel*. In other irregular verbs, however, such as करब *karab*, 'to do,' the verbal noun, like the past participle, may be either regular or irregular: thus कइल *kail* or करल *karal*, like the past participle. Hence the passive voice of *जाण्ण jāṇṇ*, 'to go,' used impersonally, is जायल जाण्ण *jāyal jāṇṇ* or जावल जाण्ण *jāval jāṇṇ*: e.g. जायल जा है *jāyal jā hai*, 'it is gone,' *itum est*; similarly उ कइल गेलर *ū kail gēlai* or करल गेलर *karal gēlai*, 'that was done.'

§ 100. Another common form of the passive is made by adding to the direct form of the first variety of the verbal noun (which is the same in form as the root) the verb पड़ *parab*, 'to fall;' the whole then forms an intensive compound. (See § 114.)

Examples of this form are—

कुहु कुहु जान पड़र हर *kuchhu kuchhu jān para hai*, 'a little is evident,' i.e. 'it is slightly apparent.'



प्रकङ्गा से देखूँ पड़त रहइ *ek'rá se í bújh para hai*, 'from this, this is understood.

कुछु उमङ्गल नउ देख पड़त रहइ *kuchhu um'ral na dekh para hai*, 'it is not seen to be at all increased in size.'

The Potential Passive Voice.

§ 101. This voice, mentioned by Hoernle in his Gaudian Grammar, does not exist, so far as I am aware, in Mágadhi.

The Periphrastic Passive Voice.

§ 102. A very common kind of passive voice is formed by placing the verb ✓ *á* after the shortest form of a verbal noun in the locative case: thus देखे में आप *dekhē mē āb*, 'the coming into seeing,' i.e. 'to be seen.' The person by whom the action is done is put in the oblique genitive form of the noun or pronoun when there is one: thus तौ हमरा देखे में ऐला *tō ham'rā dekhē mē ailā*, 'you came into my seeing,' 'you were seen by me.' The following example shows a verb in this voice conjugated in the preterite indicative masculine:—

Singular.

1. देखे में ऐलूँ *dekhē mē ailū.*
2. देखे में ऐला *dekhē mē ailā.*
3. देखे में आपल *dekhē mē āel.*

Plural.

- देखे में ऐलौँ *dekhē mē ail.*
- देखे में ऐलठ *dekhē mē aila.*
- देखे में ऐलन *dekhē mē ailan.*

EXAMPLE.—हमनी तोहन्ना देखे में ऐलौँ *hamanī tōh'rā dekhē mē ail.*, 'we were seen by you.'



CHAPTER XI. CAUSAL VERBS.

§ 103. A causal verb is formed by adding **आव** *āw* or **आय** *āy* to the root of the simple verb, and a double causal by adding **वाव** *wāw* or **वाय** *wāy*. The stems thus formed are conjugated exactly like verbs whose roots end in **आ** *ā*. (See § 87). The long vowel of **आव** *āw* or **आय** *āy* and **वाव** *wāw* or **वाय** *wāy* is, as usual, liable to be shortened in the antepenultimate (see General Introduction, § 36); and if the **व** *wa* or **य** *ya* is followed by the neutral vowel, it becomes **उ** *u* or **इ** *i* respectively (see General Introduction, § 37), which, with a preceding **अ** *a* (see General Introduction, § 35), may be written **औ** *au* or **ऐ** *ai* respectively.

Thus, taking the simple verb ✓ **उठ** *uth*, 'rise,' and using the affixes **आव** *āw* and **वाव** *wāw*, the first plural definite present indicative of its causal would be regularly **उठावैत** *uthāwait hē*. But the first plural preterite would be **उठवन्ली** *uthaw'ñī*, which (as **व** *wa* is followed by the neutral vowel) becomes (General Introduction, § 37) **उठउली** *uthaūlī* or **उठौली** *uthau'lī*. Again for the double causal the forms would be **उठवावैत** *uth'wāwait hē* and **उठवउली** *uth'wau'lī*, or **उठवौली** *uth'wau'lī*.

Similarly, if we use the affixes **आय** *āy* and **वाय** *wāy*, we get in the present definite **उठायेत** *uthāyait hē* and **उठवायेत** *uth'wāyait hē*, and in the preterite **उठइली** *uthaīlī* or **उठौली** *uthau'lī* and **उठवइली** *uth'wau'lī* or **उठवौली** *uth'wau'lī*.

The following are examples of the regular formation of causals and double causals. It may be remarked that the forms containing **व** *wa* are the usual ones. (See § 87). Only the forms in **व** *wa* are given below; the forms in **य** *ya* can be formed by substituting a final **य** *y* for a final **व** *w* :—

Simple Verb.	Causal.	Double Causal.
✓ उठ <i>uth</i> , 'rise.'	उठाव <i>uthāw</i> , 'raise.'	उठवाव <i>uth'wāw</i> , 'cause [to raise.]'
✓ छिप <i>chhip</i> , 'be hidden.'	छिपाव <i>chhipāw</i> , 'hide.'	छिपवाव <i>chhip'wāw</i> , 'cause [to hide.]'
✓ लुक <i>luk</i> , 'be hidden.'	लुकाव <i>lukāw</i> , 'hide.'	लुकवाव <i>luk'wāw</i> , 'cause [to hide.]'

Simple Verb.

Causal.

Double Causal.

✓ पक <i>pak</i> , 'be cooked.'	पकाव <i>pakāw</i> , 'cook.'	पकवाव <i>pak'wāw</i> , 'cause [to cook.]
✓ मिल <i>mil</i> , 'meet.'	मिलाव <i>milāw</i> , 'mix.'	मिलवाव <i>mil'wāw</i> , 'cause [to cause to mix.]
✓ सुन <i>sun</i> , 'hear.'	सुनाव <i>sunāw</i> , 'tell.'	सुनवाव <i>sun'wāw</i> , 'cause [to tell.]
✓ कह <i>kah</i> , 'say.'	कहाव <i>kahāw</i> , 'cause [to speak.]	कहवाव <i>kah'wāw</i> , 'cause [to cause to speak.]
✓ घुर <i>ghur</i> , 'be turned.'	घुराव <i>ghurāw</i> , 'turn.'	घुरवाव <i>ghur'wāw</i> , 'cause [to turn.]

§ 104. If the simple root contains a long vowel it is shortened, viz. आ *ā* to अ *a*, ऐ *ī* to इ *i*, ऊ *ū* to उ *u*, ए *e* to ए *ē*, ओ *o* to ओ *ō*, ऐ *ai* to ऐ *āi*, and औ *au* to औ *āu*.

Similarly, if a root ends in a double consonant, it is made single : thus—

✓ जाग <i>jāg</i> , 'be awake.'	जगाव <i>jagāw</i> , 'awaken.'	जगवाव <i>jag'wāw</i> , 'cause [to awake.]
✓ जीत <i>jīt</i> , 'conquer.'	जिताव <i>jitāw</i> , 'cause to. [conquer.]	जितवाव <i>jit'wāw</i> , 'cause [to cause to conquer.]
✓ सीख <i>sikh</i> , 'learn.'	सिखाव <i>sikhāw</i> , 'teach.'	सिखवाव <i>sikh'wāw</i> , 'cause [to teach.]
✓ पी <i>pi</i> , 'drink.'	पिआव <i>piāw</i> , 'cause to [drink.]	पिखवाव <i>piawāw</i> , 'cause [to cause to drink.]
✓ भीज* <i>bhīj</i> , 'be wet.'	भिंजाव <i>bhījāw</i> , 'moisten.'	भिंजवाव <i>bhij'wāw</i> , [to cause to moisten.]
✓ घुम <i>ghum</i> , 'be turned.'	घुसाव <i>ghumāw</i> , 'turn.'	घुमवाव <i>ghum'wāw</i> , 'cause [to turn.]
✓ सुत <i>sūt</i> , 'sleep.'	सुताव <i>sutāw</i> , 'put to [sleep.]	सुतवाव <i>sut'wāw</i> , 'cause [to put to sleep.]
✓ बुझ <i>būr</i> , 'sink.'	बुझाव <i>burāw</i> , 'immerse.'	बुझवाव <i>bur'wāw</i> , 'cause [to immerse.]



Simple Verb.

Causal.

Double Causal.

✓ देख <i>dekh</i> , 'see.'	देखाव <i>dēkhāw</i> , 'show.'	देखवाव <i>dēkh'wāw</i> , 'cause [to show.]'
✓ पैर <i>pair</i> , 'swim.'	पैराव <i>pairāw</i> , 'cause to [swim.]'	पैरवाव <i>pair'wāw</i> , 'cause [to cause to swim.]'
✓ बैठ <i>baith</i> , 'sit.'	बैठाव <i>baithāw</i> , 'seat.'	बैठवाव <i>baith'wāw</i> , 'cause [to sit.]'
✓ दौड़ <i>daur</i> , 'run.'	दौड़ाव <i>dāurāw</i> , 'cause [to run.]'	दौड़वाव <i>dāur'wāw</i> , ['cause to cause to run.]'
✓ लुक् <i>lukk</i> , 'be hidden.'	लुकाव <i>lukāw</i> , 'hide.'	लुक्वाव <i>luk'wāw</i> , 'cause [to hide.]'

Note in connection with the above:—

Simple Verb.

Causal.

✓ कह <i>kah</i> , 'speak.'	कहलाव <i>kah'lāw</i> , also regular.
✓ खा <i>khā</i> , 'eat.'	खिचाव <i>khidāw</i> or खिलाव <i>khilāw</i> , also regular.
✓ पी <i>pī</i> , 'drink.'	पिलाव <i>pilāw</i> , also regular.
✓ देख <i>dekh</i> , 'see.'	देखलाव <i>dēkh'lāw</i> , also regular.
✓ सीख <i>sikh</i> , 'teach.'	सिखलाव <i>sikh'lāw</i> , also regular.

§ 105. Some primitive neuter verbs, having a monosyllabic root enclosing a short vowel, form the first causal by simply lengthening that vowel. The double causal is formed in the usual way, e.g.—

Simple Verb.

Causal.

✓ कट <i>kaṭ</i> , 'be cut.'	काट <i>kāṭ</i> , 'cut.'
✓ बंध <i>bandh</i> , 'be tied.'	बाँध * <i>bādh</i> , 'tie.'
✓ लाद <i>lād</i> , 'be loaded.'	लाद <i>lād</i> , 'load.'
✓ खिंच <i>khinch</i> , 'be dragged.'	खींच * <i>khīch</i> , 'drag.'

§ 106. Sometimes a cognate diphthong is substituted for the long vowel, e.g.—

खुल <i>khul</i> , 'be open.'	खोल <i>khol</i> , 'open.'
घुल <i>ghut</i> , 'melt' (neut.)	घोल <i>ghol</i> , 'melt' (act.)

* When the vowel is lengthened *anuwār* becomes *anunāsik*. (Compare General Introduction, § 28.)



§ 107. The verb ✓ निकस *nikas* or निकल *nikal*, 'come out,' makes its causal निकास *nikās* or निकाल *nikāl*, 'take out,' on the analogy of the above. So also ✓ पसर *pasar*, 'be scattered,' makes पसार *pasār*, 'scatter,' 'extend,' ✓ ससर *sasar*, 'slip,' ससार *sasār*, 'cause to slip,' ✓ उपर *upar*, 'be rooted up,' उपार *upār* 'root up,' and ✓ उखर *ukhar*, 'be rooted up,' उखार *ukhār*.

§ 108. The following are irregular :—

Simple Verb.	Causal.	Double Causal.
✓ अट <i>aṭ</i> , 'be stopped.'	आड़ <i>ār</i> , 'stop.'	आड़ाव <i>aṛāw</i> .
✓ फट <i>phaṭ</i> , 'be torn.'	फाड़ <i>phār</i> , 'tear.'	फड़ाव <i>pharāw</i> .
✓ छुट <i>chhut</i> , 'be separated.' [rated.]	छोड़ <i>chhor</i> or छाड़ <i>chhār</i> , ['separate.'	छोड़ाव <i>chhōṛāw</i> .
✓ जुट <i>jut</i> , 'be joined.'	जोड़ <i>jor</i> , 'join'	जोड़ाव <i>jōṛāw</i> .
✓ टूट <i>tūt</i> , 'be broken.'	तोड़ <i>tor</i> , or तोर <i>tor</i> , ['break.'	तोड़ाव <i>tōṛāw</i> or तोराव [<i>tōrāw</i> .
✓ फूट <i>phuṭ</i> , 'be burst.'	फोड़ <i>phor</i> , 'burst.'	फोड़ाव <i>phōṛāw</i> .
✓ बिक <i>bik</i> , 'be sold.'	बैच <i>bēch</i> , 'sell.'	बैचाव <i>bēchāw</i> .
✓ रह <i>rah</i> , 'remain.'	राख <i>rākh</i> , 'place.'	रखाव <i>rakhāw</i> .
✓ भीग <i>bhīg</i> , 'be wet.'	भिगो <i>bhīgo</i> , 'wet.'	भिगान्वाव <i>bhīg'wāw</i> .
✓ डूब <i>ḍāb</i> , 'sink.'	डुबो <i>ḍubo</i> , 'immerse.'	डुबान्वाव <i>ḍub'wāw</i> .



CHAPTER XII.
COMPOUND VERBS.

§ 109. Compound verbs are either intensives, potentials, completives, frequentatives, desideratives, continuatives, staticals, inceptives, permissives, or acquisitives.

§ 110. Compound verbs may be classed as—(1) those formed with the verbal noun, and (2) those formed with the participles.

(1) Those formed with the verbal noun are—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Intensives. | e) Desideratives. |
| b) Potentials. | f) Inceptives. |
| c) Completives. | g) Permissives. |
| d) Frequentatives. | h) Acquisitives. |

(2) Those formed with the participles—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Continuatives. | b) Staticals. |
|-------------------|---------------|

Class I.—Compounds formed with the Verbal Noun.*

§ 111. There are three varieties of the verbal noun—

- In अ *a* (silent), oblique form, अ *ē*; as देख *dekh*, obl. देखे *dekhe*.
- In अल *al*, oblique form, अला *'lá*; as देखल *dekhal*, obl. देखला *dēkh'lá*.
- In अब *ab*, oblique form *wanting*; as देखब *dekhāb*, obl. *wanting*.

The direct first form is always the same as the root.

Compound verbs are either formed with the direct form of the first or second variety of the verbal noun, or with the oblique form of the first variety.

* Much of the succeeding matter is based on Kellogg's Hindi Grammar.

§ 112. *Intensives, Potentials, and Completives*, are always formed with the direct form of the first variety; *Frequentatives* are always formed with the direct form of the second variety; and *Desideratives* are generally so. *Inceptives, Permissives, and Acquisitives*, are always formed with the oblique form of the first variety.

113. *Intensive* compounds intensify or otherwise modify the meaning of the verb whose root stands first in the compound. They are formed by adding to a verbal noun of the first variety in the direct form one of certain other verbs, which latter verb in conjunction with the verbal noun is then conjugated as usual. This second conjugated member does not, however, retain its separate character and significance, but only modifies, in accordance with the general idea which it embodies, the meaning of the unconjugated verbal noun to which it is annexed. Examples are—

फेंकब *phēkab*, 'to throw.'

तोड़ब *torab*, 'to break.'

बनब *banab*, 'to be made.'

खायब *khāēb*, 'to eat.'

बोलब *bolab*, 'to speak.'

काटब *kātab*, 'to cut.'

राखब *rākhb*, 'to place.'

फेंक देब *phēk deh*, 'to throw away.'

तोड़ डालब *tor dālab*, 'to break in pieces.'

बन जायब *ban āēb* or बन जायब *ban jāēb*,
['to be completed.'

खा जायब *khā jāēb*, 'to eat up.'

बोल उठब *bol ūhab*, 'to speak suddenly.'

काट लेब *kāt leb*, 'to cut for oneself.'

राख लेब *rākh leb*, 'to lay by.'

§ 114. The auxiliary verbs usually employed to form intensives are—

देब *deb*, 'to give,'

डालब *dālab*, 'to throw,'

जायब *āēb*, 'to come,'

जायब *jāēb*, 'to go,'

पड़ब *parab* or परब *parab*, 'to fall,'

उठब *ūhab*, 'to rise,'

लेब *leb*, 'to take,'

implying *intensity*.

„ *violence*.

„ *completion*.

„ *chance*.

„ *suddenness*.

„ *reflexiveness*.

पड़ब *parab* is also used in intensive compounds to form passives of transitive verbs. (See § 100.)



§ 115. *Potentials* are formed by adding to the same form of the verbal noun of any verb the verb सकब *sakab*, 'to be able,' which may then be conjugated throughout. Examples are—

बोल सकब *bol sakab*, 'to be able to speak.'

ज दौड़ सकत हइ *ú daur saka hai*, 'he can run.'

हम जा सकब *ham já sakab*, 'I shall be able to go.'

ज सब जा सकत हलन्गिन *ú sab á saka hal'thin*, 'they were able to come.'

हम नठ जा सकत ही *ham na já saka hí*, 'I cannot go.'

§ 116. *Completives* are formed by adding to the same form of the verbal noun of a verb the verb चुकब *chukab*, which may then be conjugated throughout. This compound denotes the *completion* of the act denoted by the primary member of the compound. Examples are—

ज खा चुकल *ú khá chukal*, 'he has done eating.'

जब ज खा चुकी *jab ú kha chukí*, 'when he shall have eaten.'

ज तो जा चुकल है *ú to já chukal hai*, 'he is indeed already gone.'

§ 117. *Frequentatives* are formed by affixing to the direct form of the second variety of the verbal noun of any verb the verb करब *karab*, which may then be used in any tense. Examples are—

आवल करत *aval kara*, 'come often.'

ज कहल करे है *ú kahai karē hai*, 'he is in the habit of saying.'

हम साध के पहल करत ही *ham sástr ke parhal kara hí*, 'I am in the habit of reading the *śástras*.'

तौ हमर बात मानल करत *tō hammar bát mānal kara*, 'always obey my words.'

तौ काहें अइसन कहल करत हइ *tō káhē aisan kail kara ha*, 'why do you always do so?'

ज जायल करे है *ú jáyal karē hai*, 'he often goes.'

§ 118. *Desideratives* are formed, like frequentatives, with the direct form of the verbal noun in अल *al*, substituting the verb चाहब *cháhab* for

करब *karab* as the second or conjugated member. These denote primarily *desire* to do the action expressed of the principal member ; secondarily, the *immediate futurity* of that action. Examples are—

उ बोलल चाहै है *ú bolal cháhë hai*, 'he wishes to speak.'

उ मुबल चाहै है *ú mual cháhë hai* or मरल चाहत हइ *maral cháha hai*,
'he is about to die.'

Sometimes the principal verb is put in the oblique form of the first variety of the verbal noun with or without the dative postposition के *ke* or ला *lá*. Examples are—

घड़ी बाजे चाहत है *gharë bájë cháha hai*, 'the clock is about to strike.'

उ बोले के चाहै है *ú bolë ke cháhë hai*, 'he wishes to speak.'

उ जाय चाहै है *ú jáë cháhë hai*, 'he wishes to go.'

भेजे ला चाहत ही *bhejë lá cháha hí*, 'I wish to send.'

The desiderative compound in the precative form with चाही *cháhi* is idiomatically used to express obligation or duty. Examples are—

दे पोथी के पढ़ल चाही *i pothë ke parhal cháhi*, '(one) ought to read this book.' (*Lit.* 'be good enough to wish to read.')

तोहमरा जदसँ जायल चाही *tôk'rá úthamã jáyal cháhi*, 'it is right for you (*i.e.* you ought) to go there.'

§ 119. *Inceptives* are formed by using the inflected form of the first variety of the verbal noun in construction with the verb लागब *lagab*, 'to be joined,' 'to begin,' and denote the action of the verbal noun as *beginning*. Examples are—

कहे लागल *kahë lagal*, 'he began to say.'

मारै लगल्लइ *mārë lag'lai*, 'he began to beat.'

बाघ खाए लगल्लइ *bāgh khāë lag'lai*, 'the tiger began to eat.'

§ 120. *Permissives* are formed by combining the same form of the verbal noun with the verb देब *deb*, 'to give,' and express *permission* to do the act denoted by the verbal noun. Examples are—

हमरा जाय दइ *ham'rá jāë da*, 'let me go.'



हमरा बोलें दीही *ham'rá bolē dīhī*, 'be good enough to let me speak.'
 ज ओकरा खाए देल-कइ *ú ôk'rá khāē dēl'kai*, 'he allowed him to eat.'

§ 121. *Acquisitives* are the exact converse of the preceding, and are formed in the same way, substituting पाव *pāēb*, 'to get,' for देब *deb*. Examples are—

तौं जतनाँ जाए न पइवत *tō ūthamā jāē na paiba*, 'you will not obtain permission to go there.'

हम बैठे न पौली *ham baiṭhē na pauli*, 'I was not allowed to sit.'

Class II.—Compounds formed with the Participles.

§ 122. *Continuatives* are formed by combining the present participle of any verb with the verbs जाव *jāēb*, 'to go', or रहब *rahab*, 'to remain.' The present participle is sometimes in the direct and sometimes in the oblique form. The compound with जाव *jāēb* expresses *steady progression*, and with रहब *rahab* the *continuance* of a complete action. Examples—

ज लिखत जा रह *ú likhāt jā hai*, }
 ज लिखत जा रह *ú likh'tē jā hai*, } 'he is going on writing.'

ज सब ओक-डियन पढ़त (or पढ़तें) }
 ज सब ओक-डियन *ú sab chhōk'riyan* } 'those girls were going on reading.'
 पढ़त (par'h'tē) *jā ha'thīn*,

पानी बहत जा रह *pānī bah'tē jā hai*, 'the water keeps flowing away.'

ज गाते रह *ú gātē raha hai*, 'she continues singing.'

तौं सब काहे हँसते रह *tō sab kāhē hās'tē raha ha*, 'why do you keep laughing?'

नदी के धार बहते रह *nadī kē dhār bah'tē raha hai*, 'the stream of the river keeps flowing on.'

Closely connected with the above is a common combination in which the past instead of the present participle takes the first place and a verb of motion the second place. An example is—

एक बाघ पड़ल फिर हलइ *ek bāgh paral phira hatai*, 'a tiger was prowling about.'



NOTE.—In Hindí the form चला जाना *chalá jáná*, 'to go away,' occurs under this rule; but in Mágadhí this form does not occur, the compound taking an intensive form. Example—

नींदी चल जावत हली *nāĩrī chal jáwa halī*, 'the girl was going along.'

§ 123. *Statics* denote motion in a state of doing anything. They are formed by combining a verb of motion with a present participle in the oblique form. Examples are—

उ रुन्दते आवे है *ú kand'tē áwē hai*, 'he comes weeping.'

एक जड़ी गाने आवत हलई *ēk jāññī gātē áwa halāĩ*, 'a woman came singing.'

DIVISION III.

INDECLINABLES.

§ 124. See General Introduction.

APPENDIX I.

THE following selections are in the Māgadhī dialect. The conversation between two villagers is written by a guru of the Bihār subdivision of the Patna district; the fables have been provided by Paṇḍit Śiv Nārāyaṇ Trivedī, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gayā. A translation of the selections will be found in the General Introduction :—

SELECTIONS FROM THE MĀGADHĪ DIALECT.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO VILLAGERS.

(In the dialect of South Patna.)

- (१) प्र । कहत भारि कहन्वाँ सँ आवत रह ।
उतर । परसिखा गाँव सँ आवत हो ॥
- (२) प्र । ऊँचाँ सँ कहन्वाँ चलल रहल ।
उ । बिहने के चलल हो ॥
- (३) प्र । काँच लेल ऊँचाँ गेलन्ह रहल ।
उ । ऊँचाँ हमार खेत रहत, ओकरा देखे गेलीं रहल ॥
- (४) प्र । ओह सँ की* बुनल रहल है ।
उ । खाली राहर बुनल गेल रहल है ॥
- (५) प्र । कहत भारि अब के फसिल के की रंग रहल ।
उ । ई फसिल के हाल की पुच्छ रहल । पानी बरसे बिहूँ बड़ परगन रहल ॥
- (६) प्र । आज कहल अपन के भारि ना देख पड़त रहल ।
उ । हमार भारि आज कहल किला मे नोकर रहल । एहे बड़त काम आवत रहल ॥
- (७) प्र । आप केरी बड़न्की गाय के हाल की रहल ।
उ । अ आज कहल गामिन रहल ; बाकी चारा न मिले सँ दुट गेल रहल ॥
- (८) प्र । कह मदिना सत्तौं गामिन हो ।
उ । मेल रह तो आव मदिना, बाकी पेट ओकर कुहु उमड़ल न देख पड़त रहल ॥

* Note the use of को *kī* instead of का *kā*, which is peculiar to South-Eastern Patna.

- (९) प्र । पावुर करु हद की अभी ना ।
उ । हाँ, कुकु कुकु जान पड़ु हद ॥
- (१०) प्र । री कौथा बीचान हद, अउर केत्तक दूध दे हो ।
उ । री अठगवाँ बीचान हद । दू अड़ाइ मेर दूध एक बाजी दे हद ॥
- (११) प्र । हमग्रा एगो बकरी लेवे के हद । तोहग्रा गाँव में मिली ।
उ । हमग्रा गाँव में बकरिअन तो हद, बाकी दाम कड़ा हद ॥
- (१२) प्र । तोहर बकरी की भेलउ ।
उ । हम चरे लेल ओकग्रा गाँवे पर बाड़ल रहत ही ॥
- (१३) प्र । कुच्छो दूध दे हे ।
उ । लड़िकन के खाए भर हो जा हउ ॥
- (१४) प्र । अब के केतारी बोलगू हद, की नः ।
उ । केतारी तो बोलिअद हद, बाकी ओह में कुच्छो फाएदा नः हद ॥
- (१५) प्र । तोहग्रा कने सँ नार मोट मंगनी मिल सकत हद ।
उ । काहे नः । पटावन हो जाए पर ले लत ॥
- (१६) प्र । तोहग्रा हिँचाँ केठो मोट चलत हउ ।
उ । तीन मोट नाधगलीं है ॥
- (१७) प्र । तोहर आम बगीचा कुकु फल हो की नई ।
उ । अबकी तो बदली सँ लाही लग गेलइ नः तो वऊत होत हलइ ।
- (१८) प्र । थोड़ा आम हमगरो* अचार लेल दीहः ।
उ । जखनी तोहर जी चाहे. आ के तोड़ुवा लेहू ॥
- (१९) प्र । तोहर लड़िका कुच्छो पढ़त हो, की नई ।
उ । हाँ, गुरु कने जा हद । अचर तो चीन्त गेल हद, आज कलह पहाड़ा पढ़े हद ॥
- (२०) प्र । फूल काहे नः भेजः ।
उ । कुच्छो सीख ले, तब भेज दीँ ॥
- (२१) प्र । हमगूँ अपग्रा लड़िका के फूल से भेजे ला चारत ही ।
उ । अच्छा हमग्रा लड़िका के साथे ओकगरो* भेज देहू ॥

* Emphatic for हमग्रा ham'rd, ओकग्रा ôk'rd—'me also,' 'him also.'

FABLES.

(In the dialect of Gayā.)

१

एक गो सुर्मा गोबरगवा के ढेर के चँशुरगवा से कोड़व करत रहलइ, पर अनचिन्ते ओकरा मे से एगो बड़गो मोती निकल अइलइ। तब सुरगवा कहलकइ कि, आच्छा कइसन अच्छा हइ। एकरा जोहरिया पइतर रहल तो बड़ा नितनैतइ। पर हमर भूख एकरा से नइ जइतइ। एगो हमरा चाउर मिलइत तो सौ सोती से बेस रहल। सच्चे है जे अपन काम नइ आवे, ऊ चूल्हा भाँड़ मे जाए।

२

एगो दल्लिहर छव पका फकीर से पुकलक कि, हम भूखे मरत हो, और हमर परोसिया तका तोसक लगा के पड़ल रहे हे; रात दिन चैन करे हे। ओकरा मे कौन अइसन सुन हइ, जे भगवान ओकरा अइसन बनउलकन, और हमरा दल्लिहर कइलकन। ई सुन के, बाबाजी कहलकन कि, बाबा, तू नइ सुनलत ह। राम जी भारोखा पर बैस कर सब के हिसाब करत रहिन, और ओकरा अइसन कमाइ तेकरा तइसन दे रहिन।

३

कौनों अच्छा अदमी एगो गोसाँई से कहलक कि, महाराज जी, मुलुक मुलुक, और गाँवे गाँव फिरंगला से का मिले हो, एक ठाँव रह के, भगवान मे काहे न मन लगावत, और कौनों मठ मे बैस के भगवान के पुन गावत। तब जोगी जी कहलकन कि, बाबा, सब सच हो, पर तू ई कहतूत नइ सुनलै हैं कि, जे पानी बहै हे, से कज्जल रहै हे, और जे बाँधल रहै हे, से कदोर रहै हे। ऐसने साधु फिरंगला, से अच्छा, और कौनों दाग नउ लगे हे।

४

एक दिन जाड़ा मे एक तसेवर के घर मे आग लागल, और सब साल जाल जर के बार हो गेल, और ऊ बाहर मे खाड़ा हो के पकन्ता रहल, कि प्रतन्ना मे एक गरीब परोसिया जाड़ से कपन्ते २ ओजई आएल और तापे लागल। तब ऊ तसेवरगवा बोखल कि, हाँ १ केकरो घर जर केज तापे।

५

एगो किसान के लड़कन अपनन मे बड़ लड़क हलन्धिन । बात से किंसे समझलः कइ पर कौनों नइ मनलन्धिन । तब किसनन्वा अपनना जिया मे कहलःकइ कि, एखन्धिन के कुछ कर के देखइअइ, तो चाहे कुछ समझ जाय । एक दिन ज अपनना बैठवन के बोलौलक; और कहलक कि, थोड़े से लकड़ी हमरा चागूँ से ले आवत, तब ज किसनन्वा ज लकड़ियन के कस के बाँधलक, और एक एक से कहलक कि रसिया मत खोल और लकड़ियन के तोड़ डालत । एका एकी बल उसन्धिन पर केकरो से कुछ नइ भेलइ । तब किसनन्वा खोल के, एक २ लकड़िया खोलनन के देखःकइ, तो तुरन्ते तोड़ देखन्धिन । तब ओकर बप्पा कहलःकइ कि बेटा तोहन्धियो* बाँधल लकड़ी निचर मिलल रहवत तो सब दुसम्न के हरइवत, और जो फुटवत, तो जानल कि बिगड़ गेलत ।

६

एक बेरी अँड़रा भेड़ियन से कहला पेटौलःकइ कि, आवत हमनी दोनो भेल करीं काहे अपनन मे लड़ल करीं, और एक दोसरा के लेहू के पासल रह्यीं । ई सबड़ कुतन्वन सब लड़ाई के घर हथुन, ऐसगइ रोज रोज भुक कर हमरा भगावत रह्यिन, और हमरा तोरा लड़ावत रह्य । इखन्धिन के हमरा चिंथां भेज दत तो फेर काहे ला लड़ाई रहत, हमरा तोहन्ना मे सब दिन भेल रहत, तो तोहर बारो डेड़ नइ होतौ । गँवार भेड़ियन खराब अँड़रन के बतियन मान के, कुतन्वन के भेज देखन्कन । परन्वे अँड़रा तो कुतन्वन के खा गेलइ, तब पौछ भेड़ियन पर जरगजिद लगा के पड़लइ, और थोड़ि के दिन मे सब भेड़ियन के भी खा गेलइ ।

दुसम्न सदे दवा दे है । ज बड़ गँवार छे, जे दुसम्न के आपन समझे ।

७

बाब अँड़ार और कँडुआ, एक बेरी ई तीनों मिल के अपनन मे मत सँरोलःकल, कि सब मिल के सिकार मारीं और फेर अपनन मे बाँट लिह्यीं । ई कह जँगलन्वा मे उलःसे कुदे लगलन्धिन, और जब एगो बड़गो करिया हरिन मार लेलःकयिन, तब बघन्वा बोल उठलइ कि लावत एकन्ना बाँटिख, और तुरन्ते ओकर तीन कुहौ कर के हंसर कर बोललइ कि, पछिल कुहिया तो हम लेवत, काहे कि हम वन के राजा छिखत; दोसरो भी हमसँ लेवत

* Emphatic for तोहनी tōhānī, 'you also.'

काहे कि एकग्रा मारे मे बड़ भेचनत करग्लौं हठ, और तेसर कुद्दी धरल हठ, देखिअउ केकर दस चलत हठ, कि हमग्रा आगू से ले जा हठ। ई सुन के कौंदुआ और ऊँडग्रा डेरा के भाग गेलन, और बघग्रा अकेले हरिनिया के खइलंकइ। ई कहतूत सभे हे, कि जेकर लागी ओकरै* भइस।

८

एक बेरी नही मे बाढ़ खइलइ। तो एगो पीतर और एक गो माटी के घैला दह चललन। पितरग्रा के घैलंग्वा मटियक घैलंग्वा से कहलंकइ कि हमग्रा भीरी भीरी चल, तब तोरा हम बचा लेवउ। मटियक घड़ंग्वा कहलंकइ कि, तौ अच्छा कहत हठ, हम तोहर बड़ भल मानग्यो, और सदे गुन गइयो, पर सभे पुहठ, तो हमग्रा प्रही डर हे, कि कहीं पानी के डेहू के धका से तोहग्रा पास चल गेलूँ, तो हम फूड जाव, ओ अलग रहव, तो ऐसग्हौं डोलगते डालगते कहीं किनारा मे लग जाव। सभे है, बड़ के आस राखी पर भीरी नउ जाई।

९

एगो मुत्ती बजार मे बैठल, चिट्ठी लिख करत चलन। ऊँचाँ एगो परन्देसी आ गेल। कहलंक कि, मुत्ती जी का लिखत हठ। तब मुत्ती कहलंगिन कि, भाई चिट्ठी लिखत ही। तब ज कहलंकइ कि, हमगरो सलाम लिख दीहठ। फेर मुत्ती जी कहलंगिन कि, अर्जी लिखत ही। तब ज कहलंकइ कि, हमगरो नाँव लिख दीहठ। मुत्तिया चिड़चिड़ा के बोललइ कि, तमसुक लिखत ही। तब ज कहलंकइ कि, हमगरो गोआही लिख दीहठ। मुत्तिया बुझलंकइ कि ई तो कौनों अजब तरह के अदमी बुझा हे, और पुहलंकइ कि तोर नाम का हठ। तब ज हँस के कहलंकइ कि हमर नाम हे, मानत चाहे नउ मानत, हम तोहर पड़ना चिथी।

१०

एक तलेबर अदमी के घर रात खनी आगि लगलइ। आपन लड़का बाजा ले के बाहर निकालल ओ चकरगवन से कहलंक कि, चौज बख निकालत। प्रतना मे अगिया बडत लचक गेलइ, सब घरग्या घूँरे २ हो गेलइ। तब चकरगवन बोले लगलंगिन कि, हम कौंची २ निकालियो। तब ज तलेबर अदमी अंकर कर बोललइ। आगी लगला मे जे १ निकालवठ सेई रह्यो।

* Emphatic for ओकर okar.

† Emphatic for हमर hamar, 'my also.'

११

एगो बेकूफ गोआरिन माथा पर दही के बासन रखले चल जा रहल। औ चलते २ ओकरा मन मे ई बचलइ कि, दहिया के बँचव, औ जे पैसा होत तेकर आम मोल लेव। कुकु आम हमरो है। सब मिला के २०० सौ से बढ़ जात। एह से से कुकु सड़ जात, पर हाँ २५० तो बचत, औ जे बचत तेकर बहुत दाम मिलत। तब सोहराई मे एगो हरिचर साड़ी लेव। हाँ, हरिचर साड़ी हमरा बेस सोहत। हम हरिचर साड़ी लेव। ओकरा पहन कर मेला पर जाएव, और छुव एँट जॉट के अपन गहना और लूगन के सोभा और मुँह के झलकी देखाएव, औ चलते २ सौ १ दफे झुकव। अइसन सोचइते बेकूफ गोआरिन जे एँट के चले लगलइ, तो दही के बासन गिर के टुकरी २ हो गेलइ, औ सब बनल बनावल घर बिगड़ गेलइ।

१२

एगो चील्ह अपना ठोर से एक घोंघा छेले रहलइ, ओकरा तोड़े लगी शूचाँ मे कईक दफे पटकलइ पर घोंघवा नइ टुटलइ। तब एगो कौआ ई कहलइ कि, एकरा ठोरवा मे ले के, बहुत उप्पर उड़ के गिरा देहौं, तो घोंघवा टूट जइतौ। चिल्लिया कहलइ कि, अच्छा कहलँ औ ज घोंघवा के ले के उड़लइ, औ बहुत दूर उप्पर जा के छोड़ देलइ। जैसही शूचाँ मे घोंघवा गिरलइ, तुर २ हो गेलइ, औ कौआ तुरन्ते ओकर गुदवा खा गेलइ। जरीसन के बाद चिल्लिया नीचँ उतरलइ, तो बिलकोइया छोड़, औ कुकु न पउलइ।

१३

एगो लोमड़ी कौनों बगीचा मे गेलइ, और देखलइ कि खंगूर घीरे २ पकल ठट्ठी मे लटकल रह, और ओकरा मे से रस चूसव करत रह। ई देख के ओकर मन चपचपा गेलइ। बहुत उकलल कुदल, पर खंगुरवा के ठटरिया तक नठ पऊलइ। जब केज रंग से दाखो नठ लगलइ, तब ऐसही बरबराते ऊँचाँ से चल गेलइ कि, अह, खाइ खंगुर के छाप।

१४

एगो रसायनी केज अइसी से कहलइ कि, तौं कुकु चाँदी ला देत, तो हम एक अइसन जड़ी गार के दिखल कि तुरन्ते ज चाँदी से सोना हो जाई। तब ज अइसी रसायनी मे खा गेलइ, औ बड़ लुगन से २०० टुसौ भर चाँदी ला देलइ। रसैनियाँ

भीरी बतिया के अपन डेरा अँधी से उठा के चल गेलर। तब ज बेचारा दुख बल ज बेदमान रसायनी के खोज के धुन मे जंगल मे हरान होखर पर, ओकर कहौं सुग नठ लगलर। ओकरा घबराएल देख के, एगो बदमी अइसन कहलरकइ कि, तोरा से ई बूक भेलउ कि ज बेदमान फकीर के फंदा मे पड़ गेलैं, अब पकन्तौला से का होतइ। ई बात पर एगो खिसा तोरा सुनाव दिथौ, जेकरा सदे याद राखे के चाही।

१५

एगो चिरइ कौनों किसान के बागेंचा मे जा के काँच कोचिल फल जा के काट दे रहलर। किसान-वा रोज ओकरा सूग मे लागल रहलर। एक दिन अँसुर-वा के ठरिया पर जाल लगा के ओकरा पकड़लक औ भारे लेल करलरकइ। तब चिरैया किसान-वाँ से कहलरकइ कि, तौ हमरा छोड़ दे, तो हम तोरा एकरा बदला कते बात बता दिथौ कि ओकरा से तोरा बड़ लाभ होतइ। तब किसान-वाँ कहलरकइ कि हमरा पछले बता देले, तब हम तोरा छोड़ दिथौ। चिरैया ओकरा तीन बात कहलरकइ। एक तो दुससन अपना बस मे आ जाय, तो ओकरा नइ छोड़ के चाही, दोसर जौन बात अकिल मे नँद अटे, ओकरा मान के नइ चाही, तेसर गेल चीज के लेल खीजे के नइ चाही, चौठ औ एगो हइ, जब तौ हमरा छोड़ दे, तब कहवौं। किसान-वा ई बतिया के सुन के, अइसन कहलरकइ ओइसन कइलरकइ, और चिरैया के छोड़ देलरकइ। तब ज भीत पर बैठ के कहे लगलर कि, हमरा पेट मे सुर्गी के खंडा से एगो बड़गो मोती रहलर। जो हमरा नइ छोड़तँ और मारतँ रहल, तो ज मोतिया तोरा हात लगतइ रहल। किसान-वाँ पकन्तावे लगलर। तब ज कहलरकइ कि, हे बेकुफ तुरन्ते हमर तीनों बतिया भूल गेलैं। हम तोर दुससन रहलियउ, जब हमरा पकड़लँ रहल, तो काहे छोड़लँ, और सुर्गी के खंडा बराबर तो हमन्हूँ* नही; फेर सुर्गी के खंडा से बड़गो मोती हमरा पेट-वा मे कने से परन्तौत भेलउ। पर तौ ई बतिया पर आसरा कैलैं। औ जब हम तोरा हथ-वा से निकल गेलियउ, तब पकन्तौला से का होतौ। एकरा से एही वृक्ष पड़ हइ, कि कौनों काम करे, तो पछले एव वृक्ष ले, तब करे। और पीछे काम बिगड़ जाए, तो पकन्तावे के नइ चाही।

१६

कौनों तलेबर के दूगो बेटा रहलर। जब ओकर बप्पा मर गेलर, तब दोनो भइसन ओकर धन-वाँ अपनन मे बाँट लेलकन। बड़का भइवा अपन रुपैया भुल चरन मे उड़ाने पड़ावे लगलर, औ छोटका बड़ जुगत से लगावन बभावन करे लगलर। एक दिन बड़का भइवा छोटका भइवा से परन्तर दे के कहे लगलर कि, भाई काहें दिन मर आनाज तैलउ

है। हमारा साथ रह, खा, पी चढ़न कर। बहुत दिन बितगला पर झोटका भइवा लगावन बभावन कर के देर रुपया जमा कइलंकइ। तब ओकर बड़का भइवा, जे गाएब बज एब खेल तमासा मे अप्पन सब घनगाँ लुटा कर गरीब हो गेलइ हल, ओकर दुखरिया पर था के कहे लगलइ कि, भाई हम तोरा पहिन्हे हँसी मे उड़ौलियो हल, पर हमन्हू तोरा अइसन लगावन बभावन करतूँ, औ अनाज तौलतूँ, तो आज ई गत हमार नइ होइत। सबे है, असंगत अइसन बिदित है, जो घन के धूर कर दे हइ।

१७

एगो कुत्ता नदी किनारे चलल जा हल। जाइत र ओकरा एक हाड़ मिल गेलइ। ओकरा सुँह मे लेले। जब पनियाँ मे हेलल, तब हड़गा के परबहियाँ पनियाँ मे जनलइ। कुतगा बुझलंकइ कि एगो और पनियाँ मे दोसर हाड़ हइ, तब ज हड़गा निकाले ला सुँह खोललक, कि सुँहगाँ वाला हड़गा ओ पनिया मे बह गेलइ। कुतगा बोले लगलइ कि, बाय, लोभी के ऐसन गत हो हइ। जइसन मक्खी के भेल हल। मक्खी दूध पर बैठल और ओकर पँखवा लवटा गेल। तब माथा पटके लागल, और कहे लागल कि लोभ मैस नइ होए।

APPENDIX II.

List of Māgadhi Words.

THE following list has been compiled principally with the help of Pandit Siv Nārāyaṇ Trivedī, of Gayā. It contains a large number of words peculiar to Māgadhi, few of which will be found in any extant Hindī Dictionary.

MĀGADHĪ VOCABULARY.

अखैना <i>akhainā</i> .	असन्ठी <i>as'thi</i> .
अखैना <i>akhainā</i> (H. पाँचा), a rake for stirring chaff on the threshing floor.	अड़ौत <i>araut</i> (H. छोट), a screen.
अखौत <i>akhaut</i> (H. खंभा को लाटे के बीच की जेख), the fulcrum of a well-lever (लाटा).	अधररी <i>ath'ri</i> , 'an earthen basin for holding water or washing clothes; 'a vessel for roasting poppy-flowers in cakes.
अगुरा <i>ag'rā</i> (H. अगौरा), sugar-cane tips, which are useless for making sugar, as they possess no juice.	अमारी <i>amārī</i> (H. गोबर की करसी), dried cowdung.
अंगारी <i>angārī</i> (H. चिनगारी), a spark, scintillation = तिनकी.	अरन्पा <i>ar'pā</i> , the space between the thumb and forefinger. Cf. केड़ी, गिजी.
अण्ठी <i>angethi</i> ' (H. आग रखने का लोहे का बरतन), a vessel for holding fire; ' (H. अंग का ऐटना), the action of stretching the arms, as in yawning.	अरमेना <i>ar'menā</i> (H. मन बहलाव), amusement, pleasure.
अचंगा <i>achangā</i> (H. टाँड़), a stage, shelf.	अलान <i>alān</i> , a trellis for supporting a creeping plant.
अजगुत <i>aj'gut</i> , adj. (H. अचरज), wonderful.	असगनी <i>as'ganī</i> (H. अरगनी), a clothes-horse made of rope or bamboo = ढंगनी, q.v.
आँदास <i>āras</i> (H. छप्पे के ऊपर का पटवट), the wooden frame over a well.	असन्ठी <i>as'thi</i> (H. जहा), the raised piece of ground below the eaves (ओझरौ) in a courtyard (आँगन).

आरल *ārl*.

आरल *ārl*, a field boundary.

आगन्दारन *ag'dāin*, the fore ox among the oxen engaged in treading corn. Cf. मेरुन्टा कुङ्दरिना.

आंतर *ātar* ¹ (H. हरारि फाँदना), the portion of land contained within a plough-circuit; ²the intermission of fever; ³*adv. & prep.* (H. अंतर), within.

आपा *āpā*, a pit for keeping fish in when caught in a चिलौद, *q.v.*

आभी *ābhī* (H. काठ की खंती), a heavy kind of wooden spade tipped with iron, used for digging up soils.

आरखी *ār'xī* (H. मछली मारने का चिक), a kind of horn-shaped net made of bamboos for catching fish.

आलो *ālo* ¹ (H. खोधी), a part of a crop which is reaped by a cultivator for present eating, before the whole is ripe; ²(H. अगारावन), the first fruits of a field offered to the family priest.

अकिल बिकिल *ukil bikil*, *adj.* (H. व्याकुल), perplexed; distraught.

अङ्कन *uṭ'kan*, a poker, an instrument for stirring a fire.

✓ अवाच *urāh* (H. अनवाचना), to dedicate to family use an earthen vessel, —that is to say, for one of the family to use it

कचन्कच *kach'kach*.

first before making it over to servants, otherwise if it is first used by servants it is impure.

उमन्ताहा *um'tāhā*, *adj.* (H. बोझाहा), mad.

उसन्की *us'kī* (H. नाचक बेड़ना), teasing.

उसन्डाह *us'thāh*, *adj.* (H. रखा), rough.

उसन्रा *us'rā* (H. खोसारा), a portico, verandah.

उसुक पुसुक *usuk pusuk*, *adj.* (H. चंचल), fickle.

ओका *okā*, a bag for catching fish, dragged along through the water by two or more men.

ओङ्कराग्रल *ōjkr'ārl*, *adj.* (H. अरकुरायल), tangled, tossed.

✓ ओत *ot*, to put new straw on a roof; to rethatch a roof.

ओतइ *ōtai*, *adv.* (H. वहाँ), in that place; there.

ओहारी *ōhāri* (H. ओरी), the eaves of a house. Cf. असन्दी.

ओढारी *āuthāi* (H. बंगटरी), naughtiness, wickedness.

ओढाह *āuthāh*, *adj.* (H. बंगट), naughty, wicked.

ओराना *aurānā* (H. सड़ा माँस), rotten flesh.

कचन्कच *kach'kach*, *adj.* ¹ (H. कच्चा) unripe; ²*subst.* (H. कलह), altercation, debate.

कचण्डंबर *kach'ḍambar.*

कचण्डंबर *kach'ḍambar*, *adj.* (*H.* डेकसल),
half-ripe.

कचण्वनिचाँ *kach'waniyā* (*H.* कसर, पिन्नी),
a kind of sweetmeat.

कजरी *kaj'ri*, a worm which infests buds
and plant-shoots.

कटुषा *kaṭuā* (*H.* भुसा), chaff, husk.

कठन्ही *kaṭh'nahi* (*H.* काठ का डोल), a
wooden bucket for drawing water from
a well.

कड़रू *kaṛarū* (*H.* पड़वा), a male buffalo
calf = काड़ा.

कतरौ *kaṭ'ri* ' (*H.* हाथ का गहना), an orna-
ment worn on the fore-arm by low-caste
women ; * (*H.* कोलू का पट्टा) a wooden
plate attached to an oil-mill on which
the oilman sits.

कत्ता *kattā*, an instrument for cutting
bamboos, used only by Doms.

कत्ती *katti*, a round potsherd used to play
with.

कन'कन *kan'kan*, *adj.* (*H.* ठंडा), cold.

कनन्तोड़ *kan'tor*, a small box.

कनवह *kan'wah*, a drain, a safety pipe for
running off excess water.

कनवाँ *kan'wā* (*H.* छटाँक), the sixteenth
part of a *ser*.

काड़ा *kārā.*

कनेटा *kanetā* (*H.* पाखा), the gable-end of
a house.

कनौसी *kanausi* (*H.* बारी), a kind of ear-
ornament.

कंदरी *kand'ri*, a well dug on the bank of
a river for filtering the river-water.

कंदा *kandā* (*H.* बंडा), a kind of esculent
root.

कंधैली *kandhaili*, a bullock saddle.

कन्नी *kanni*, a twig ; a small branch of a tree.

कन्हौषा *kanhauā* (*H.* कान का खूँट), ear-wax.

कपट्टी *kap'ti* (*H.* पाला, डकनी), an earthen
cup.

कबरिया *kabariyā*, one who roots up paddy
seedlings for transplantation. (The
✓ कबार means 'to root up.')

कमियाँ *kamiyā* (*H.* कमेरा), a labourer ; a
ploughman. *Fem.* कमिचरनी *kamiaini*,
a ploughman's wife.

करन्ही *kar'chhi* (*H.* किनारा), edge, border.

करौन *karin*, a canoe-shaped lever for rais-
ing water for irrigation.

कलौषा *kalauā* (*H.* कलेवा), breakfast.

काकुट *kakut* (*H.* गडौरी), a kind of chop-
per for cutting straw.

काड़ा *kārā* (*fem.* काड़ी), (*H.* पड़वा), a
buffalo calf = कड़रू.

काँड़ा *kāṛā*.

काँड़ा *kāṛā*, a long leather rope to which the bullocks are tied when treading out corn.

काँड़ी *kāṛī* (H. ढरका), a bamboo tube for forcing liquids down an animal's throat.

काँड़ू *kāḍū* (H. भुजवा), a grain-parcher.

कादो *kādo* (H. कौचड़), clay, mud.

किच्ची *kichchī* (H. कीचर), the mucus of the eye.

कीया *kiyā* (H. सिंधौरा), a small box for keeping *sindur* (red lead).

कुगढ़ *kugarh*, adj. (H. बे डौल), ugly.

कुड़न्दहिना *kuṛ'dahinā*, the left hand ox of a ahrow. Cf. आगन्दाइन, पंचौट, फेरा, द्यौया : also the ox nearest the post of a threshing floor. They all go round from right to left, and hence the left hand ox is nearest to the centre, i.e. is near (कुड़) the centre, on the right (दहिना) of the centre. Cf. सेहटा.

कुंदा *kundā* (H. कदा), rice-dust.

कुद्दी *kuddī* (H. भाग), a portion, share.

कुरुर *kurūr*, an instrument for turning sand.

कुलिया *kulhiyā* ¹ (H. लडकों की छोटी टोली), a small boy's cap; ² (H. चुका) a small earthen pot for holding water.

खपखप *khap'khap*.

केका *kekā* (H. बिलखना), to lament.

केड़ी *keṛī*, the space between the fore-finger and thumb. Cf. चरन्पा, गिच्ची.

कैचिया *kāchhiyā*, a kind of toothed sickle.

कोचानी *kōchānī*, the top of a roof.

कोनी *konī* (H. कोना), a corner, angle.

कोर *kor* ¹ (H. किनारा), margin, edge; ² adj. (H. नया), new.

कोहा *kohā* (H. पतिला), an earthen pot.

कोशल *kaual* (H. कैची), two long bamboos crossing each other like a pair of scissors for supporting the ridge-pole of a house.

कौरी *kaurī* (H. पगुरी), the act of chewing cud (of a ruminating animal).

क्यौचा *kyōchā*, an instrument for barking wood.

खखनल *khakh'nal*, adj. (H. खातुर), distressed; restless.

खटखट *khaf'khaf* (H. खावाज), a rapping sound.

खंडू *khāṛ'hū* (H. खाहर खडवा खारी का खंड), a section of an *āhar* (embankment) or of a field.

खपखप *khap'khap*, adj. (H. बडत कीड़ा पड़ा डचा), full of worms.

खपरौड़ी *khap'raurī*.

खपरौड़ी *khap'raurī*, an earthen pot for removing the after-birth, &c., when a child is born.

✓ खभाव *khabhāw* ¹ (*H.* जानवरों का उठाना), to make an animal get up to drive;
² (*H.* पानी देने पर कोड़ना) to get a wet field dug (*causal*).

खरन्वे *khar'we* (*H.* सूखे में बोना), sowing in a dry field.

खिच्चा *khichehá*, *adj.* (*H.* कच्चा), unripe.

खिनौरी *khinauri* (*H.* पुराना वा छोटा चर), an old or small plough.

✓ खिल *khil* (*H.* उद्दिष्टाना), *v. a.* to sew in a particular way, to run, tack.

खुकुछे *khukkhe*, *adj.* (*H.* खाली), empty.

खुटिला *khutīlā* (*H.* काँप), a kind of ear-ring.

खुदनी *khud'ni* (*H.* खोदनी), a spade.
Cf. खुरनी.

खुरनी *khur'ni* (*H.* खोदनी), a spade used for stirring the embers of a fire. Cf. खुदनी.

खुरन्हा *khur'hā* (*H.* रोग), a cattle disease attacking the hoof; foot-and-mouth disease.

खुस-खुसाचा *khus'khusāhā*, *adj.* (*H.* तुच्छ), brittle = टस.

गमन्लक *gam'lak*.

खेड़ी *kherhī* (*H.* खुड़ी), a staircase.

खेवा *khewā* (*H.* मरतिव), a time; a turn; an occasion.

खेनी *khainī* (*H.* खाने की तमाकु), chewing-tobacco. Cf. पीनी.

खैरन *khairan* (*H.* खाने का खन्न), corn given as food to raiyats.

खौंघा *khōdhā* (*H.* खोता), a nest.

खोना *khonā* (*H.* दोना), leaves folded in the shape of a cup.

खोरा *khorā* (*H.* सटका, कुँड़ा), a large earthen jar.

खोरी *khori* (*H.* छोटी चारी), a kind of small dish.

खौराहा *khāurāhā*, *adj.* (*H.* चमारा), unfortunate.

गउत *gauṭ* (*H.* चारा), forage, fodder.

गँउठ *gāūṭh*, *adj.* (*H.* पौना), less by a quarter; a quarter less than.

गजन्वज *gaj'vaj*, *adj.* (*H.* मिलाजुला), mixed.

गडगपट *gaṭ'paṭ* (*H.* मेल मिलाप), association.

गपरगपर *gapar'gapar* (*H.* जलही खाना), gobbling, devouring.

गमन्हा *gam'chhā* (*H.* चमोहा), a towel; a body-cloth.

गमन्लक *gam'lak*, *adj.* (*H.* जान गया), known, understood.

गरन्दवानी *gar'dawāni*.

गरन्दवानी *gar'dawāni* (*H.* कनाई), a necklet.

गराँगठ *garāṅaṭ* (*H.* कंकर), limestone; gravel.

गरार *garār* ' (*H.* गरियार), an alligator : hence **adj.* (*H.* दौढ) obstinate, perverse, firm.

गलसटका *gaḷ'saṭ'ka* (*H.* टीक), a neck-ornament.

गारन *gāran* (*H.* जोषा) treacle, molasses.

गालू *gālū* (*H.* झूठा बिदू), a liar : *adj.* false.

गियारी *giyāri* (*H.* गरदन), the neck.

गिरगिरा *gir'girā* (*H.* छोटा जाल), a small net.

गिल्ली *gilli*, the space between the thumb and forefinger. Cf. केली, चरण्य.

गुदनी *gud'ni* (*H.* तनिकासा), a little.

गुदारा *gudārā*, wages for reaping.

गैरारी *gērāri* (*H.* क्यारी), a bed in a garden or field.

गैदरा *gāu'rā* (*H.* कयरी), a garment of rags worn by mendicants.

गेदागेदी *gedāgedi*, *adj.* (*H.* छोटेछोटे), little ; an infant.

गैता *gāitā* (*H.* लैचै), a kind of spade used by *beldārs*.

गोबाम *gōām* (*H.* पानी बाँधने के लिये गोहार), a gang of men employed in embanking

घुकरी *ghuk'ri*.

a water-course in order to divert the water in any given direction.

गोटा *goṭā* (*H.* बीजा), seed.

गोठौर *gōṭhaur* (*H.* गोइटे का घर), a house for keeping dried cowdung.

गोड़पौरी *gōṛ'pauri* (*H.* डेकी हवाने का गड़हा), the pit into which the rear of the lever of a pounding-machine (*dhekī*) is depressed.

गोरखिया *gōr'khiyā* (*H.* चरवाहा), a herd-boy.

गोरा *gorā* (*H.* खरी का घोड़ा दुधा), white ink made of chalk and water.

गोलन्वा *gōḷ'wā* (*H.* छोटी तरकी), a small ear-ornament.

गोलन्ध *gōḷ'hath* (*H.* गीला सात), over-boiled rice.

घटन्ना *ghaṭ'nā* (*H.* भात का चलौना), a stirrer ; a spoon for stirring.

घटरा *ghaṭ'rā* (*H.* साल पूचा), a kind of cake.

घडा *ghaṭṭhā* (*H.* सकई का दरा), coarse meal made from maize.

घसर घसर *ghasar ghasar*, *adv.* at once.

घिरचिंडी *ghir'sinḍi* (*H.* घनौची), a platform for keeping water jars on.

घुकरी *ghuk'ri*, *adj.* (*H.* रुकरी, थिऊ रुक), frozen ; congealed.

घुग्घा *ghugghā*.

घुग्घा *ghugghā* (*H.* घूँघट) a veil ; the action of veiling the face.

घुरके *ghur'ke*, *adv.* again.

घुरन्चीला *ghur'chilā* (*H.* घुरन्चीला), a coil of rope.

घोघा *ghogha*, an umbrella made of *tār* leaves.

घोघी *ghoghi* (*H.* घेली), a pocket ; a bag.

घोड़मूँचा *ghōr'mūhā* (*H.* टोड़ा), a piece of wood shaped like a horse's mouth, used for sustaining a roof.

घोर *ghor* (*H.* सड़ा), buttermilk.

घौद *ghaud* (*H.* गौद), a bunch ; a clump of fruit.

चक्रा *chakkā* (*H.* चक्र), a wheel.

चटंगर *chaṭ'gar* (*H.* छुसाद), relish, flavouring.

चड़ियार *chaṭiyār*, a pit in which a *chār* is worked (*see* चाँड़).

चतरा *chaṭ'rā* (*H.* छेत का रोग), a disease which attacks crops.

चरक *charak* (*H.* चकला), white.

चराँठ *charaṭ* (*H.* चरागाड़), pasture.

चलौना *chalaunā* (*H.* भौँती), the treadle of a spinning wheel.

चाँड़ *chāṭ* (*H.* इमली का बीजाँ), tamarind seed.

चुक्चुह *chuk'chuh*.

चाँड़ *chār* (*H.* दोगला, बेड़ी), a kind of basket used for tossing up water (used in irrigation).

चाँपी *chāpi* (*H.* डुदचूँ), a milk-pot.

चाली *chālī*, a coarse kind of mat made of bamboo slips tied together.

चास *chās* (*H.* जोत), ploughing.

चिकन्ना *chik'nā* (*H.* नैह, मक्खन), butter.

चिकन्सा *chik'sā* (*H.* जौंठा), flour ; meal.

चिहुरा *chiturā* (बिदानी की डेँडी), poppy capsules which have not borne seeds.

चिहोरी *chiloṛī* (*H.* पहरुल), a sickle.

चिलौद *chilāud* (*H.* मरली मारने का जिक), a kind of trap for catching fish. Cf. चापा.

चीची *chichi* (*H.* बनिया), young fruit.

चुरवाई *chuiyā* (*H.* चुआँ), a pit (especially in the dry bed of rivers) from which water springs.

चुकनी *chuk'ni* (*H.* पुरना), a small earthen jar.

चुकेसुके *chukkemukke* (*H.* उठकुनिया बैठना), the position of sitting with both hands on the knees.

चुनेटल *chunetal* (*H.* चुना से पोता जवा), white-washed.

चुल्हानी *chulhānī*, a cookhouse.

चुहचुह *chuk'chuh*, *adj.* (*H.* चटकीला) splendid, glittering.

चँगा *chēgā*.

चँगा *chēgā* (*H.* लड़का), a child.

चँहन्वा *chēh'wā* (*H.* ग्वाल की छुरी), a knife used by milkmen.

✓ चयुन *chhagun* (*H.* कुछ विचारना), to meditate.

चहन्ल *chhachh'nal*, *adj.* (*H.* लिलकल), longing, eagerly desirous.

चाडर *chhāhur* (*H.* छाया), a shade, shadow.

चिचोररा *chhichhōh'rá* (*H.* चटोरा, चटुआ), a glutton.

चोपा *chhipā* (*H.* घाँची), a dish.

चोहर *chhāhar*, *adj.* (*H.* पतरा), thin.

चुचो *chhuchchhi*, a kind of nose-stud; an ornament for the nose.

चुहा *chhuhā*, *adj.* (*H.* सरियावा ड्या), arranged; classified.

✓ चेव *chhew* (*H.* काटना), to cut.

कोनी *chhoni*, the hole in a sugar-press through which the juice oozes out.

कोपी *chhopi*, an umbrella made of leaves.

जनिचौरौ *janiauri* (*H.* जौरत), a woman.

जबरा *jab'rá* (*H.* कोटी कोटी), a small granary.

जाबी *jābī* (*H.* जौली), a net of string for muzzling the mouth of an ox or calf.

जारन *jāran* (*H.* रंधन), fuel.

जुहुक जुहुक *jhukur jhukur*.

✓ जिचाव *jičav* (*H.* मारना), to kill.

जुहुक *jhukur* (*H.* योग्य), able, fit.

जोर *zor* (*H.* रस्सी), a string.

✓ जोर *zor* (*H.* सुलगाना), to kindle.

जोरन *joran* (*H.* जौवन), a kind of rennet, used for curdling milk.

जगगर *jhaggār*, kind of hook for pulling out any water-pot or *loṭa* which may have fallen into a well.

जटैनी *jhaṭaini*, the leafed branch of a date-tree; the branch with its leaves.

जन्कौट *ghan'kaṭ* (*H.* चुरगचना), a kind of native hinge for securing a door. (भन 'saving'; कवाट, 'a door.')

जपन्कप *jhap'jhap*, *adv.* (*H.* जलदौ जलदौ), quickly.

जँसगर *jhās'gar*, *adj.* (*H.* मारदार), pungent (like mustard). जँस means 'pungency,' as distinct from माल, 'the heat of pepper.'

जाखुर *jhākhur*, *adj.* hairy.

जिकन्टी *jhik'ti* (*H.* ठिकरी), a pebble.

जुक जुक *jhuk jhuk*, *adj.* (*H.* निझरा ड्या), bent downwards.

जुहुक जुहुक *jhukur jhukur*, when a man with long hair dives or sinks in water, and a portion of his hair is seen floating on the surface, that portion is named as above.

भोर jhor.

✓ भोर jhor (H. पोतना, झारना), to brush or wash.

भोल jhol (H. कराइन, जाला), a cobweb.

भोलौड़ jhōlār (H. निजुंज), an arbour, a bower.

भौराहा jhaurāhā, adj. (H. मचला, रोनेवाला), perverse; cross; restive.

ढंगनी tang'ni (H. चरगनी), a clothes-horse made of rope or bamboo: = चसगनी, q. v.

ढंट ढंट tant'ghant' (H. सामान), preparation.

ढँडुवा tārūā (H. बोटी पदन), a small canal.

ठिकरी tik'ri (H. बोटी रोटी), a small loaf, a roll.

टीक tik (H. चुरकी), a lock of hair on the crown of the head.

ढकढक tuk'tuk (H. एकटक), a fixed gaze, a stare.

ढपढप tup'tup, adj. (H. भरा डबा), full.

ढुषर टापर thār tāpar (H. अनाथ), an orphan; helpless.

ढूरँ tūt (H. तुतरी), a kind of vessel with a spout.

ढेकनस tek'nas (H. गोबर बत्ता, कुकुर सुता), a mushroom, a toad-stool.

ढबढबाइल dāb'dābāel.

ढँभी tēbhi¹ (H. चंकुरा), a sprout, shoot;
² (H. दीया की ढँभ), the flame of a candle.

ढेहरा tēh'rá (H. चुका, मँडिया), an earthen pot.

ढोकनी tōk'ni, a kind of wicker-work basket used for covering the eyes of an oilman's ox.

ढोना tōnā, a piece of wood.

✓ ढोप top (H. सीना), to sew.

ढकमकाना thak'makānā, adj. (H. डगसुरी), perplexed.

ढकसुरकी thak'mur'ki, adj. (H. रक्ता बक्ता), perplexed.

ढस thas, adj. (H. दुडक), brittle=खुस-खुसचा.

ढिसुआल thisuāel, adj. (H. लजावल), ashamed.

ढेकरा tēk'rá, a stick for stirring grain while it is being pounded.

ढेकुचा tēkūā (पूचा), a kind of cake.

ढेघा tēghā, a kind of mud flight of steps.

ढगरा dag'rá, a large flat dish made of wood.

✓ ढड़ dāṛh (H. जलना), to burn.

ढुंढा dūndā, adj. (H. अकेला), alone, single.

ढडुवाना daphuānā, a sign of anger.

ढबढबाइल dāb'dābāel, adj. (H. सोरसोर), tearful.

डुभा *ḍubbhā*.

डुभा *ḍubbhā* (H. बड़ा कटोरा), a large cup.

डभकल *ḍabh'kal*, *adj.* (H. डभका डबा), grain when nearly completely boiled (*lit.* that which says “*ḍabh ḍabh ḍabh*”).

डमका *ḍam'kā* (H. ऊँची जमीन), high land.

डमरू *ḍam'rū* (H. शेर का बच्चा), a tiger whelp.

डमारा *ḍamārā* (H. बिडुआ कंठा), dried cowdung; specially, cowdung picked up dry in the jangal and not made into cakes (गोइटा).

डहजर *ḍah'jar*, *adj.* (H. डाँची), envious.

डौंड़ी *ḍōṛī*, a kind of fishing net.

डोभरा *ḍōbh'rā* (H. डबरा), a small ditch.

डम्वनाना *ḍhan'dhanānā*, *adj.* (H. सटकना), astray.

डसराणल *ḍhas'rāl*, *adj.* (H. गदराना), half-ripe, unripe (of fruit, or corn).

डाडस *ḍhāus* (H. बड़ा भेवा) a toad, a large frog.

डिलुआ *ḍhiluā* (H. चिड़ोला), a cradle.

डुरदुर *ḍhur'dhur*, *adj.* (H. कोसल) soft, tender.

✓ डूस *ḍhūs*, to attack with the horns (of a horned animal).

दह *dah*.

देकवाँस *ḍhek'wās* (H. डेलवाँस), a sling.

डोनी *ḍhoni* (H. डाली), a present of fruit, &c.

तगची *tag'hī* (H. पगचा), a tether; a hobble.

तँगिअर *tāgiā* (H. चट), obstinacy.

तनीगो *tanigo* (H. थोडासा), a little.

तपावन *tapāwan* (H. शराब), wine.

तरहती *tar'hatthī* (H. हथेली), the palm of the hand.

तरंगन *tarēgan* (H. तारागण), stars.

तले *tale*, *adv.* (H. नीचे), below, down.

तितकी *ti'tki* (H. चिनगारी), a spark, scintillation = चंगारी.

तीखन *tian* (H. तरकारी), vegetables.

✓ तीर *tīr* (H. खींचना), to draw, drag.

तीलेतीले *ti'le'le*, *adv.* (H. बारबार), often, frequently.

तुवहूँ *tulu'hū* (H. सहनाई), a musical instrument; a kind of large hautboy.

तेखार *tekhār*, the third ploughing of a field. Cf. दोखार, पुरवे, फारन.

थेथर *thethar*, *adj.* (H. कुचुआ), shameless.

दंद *dand* (H. फिकिर), anxiety.

दरेची *darechī* (H. छोटी खिरकी), a small window.

दह *dah*, a ditch.

दादर *dādar*.

दादर *dādar* (*H.* दरका), a crack, a fissure.

दिनगरे *din'gare* (*H.* दिन रहते), before sunset.

दिनौरा *dinaurā*, wages for reaping.

दिदिचाल *dindīāl* (*H.* वैग से), violently.

दौनी *dīnī* (*H.* कटनी), wages for reaping, the act of reaping a crop.

दुमुहियाँ *dumuhiyā*, *adj.* (*H.* बड़ा चतुर), cunning, artful.

✓ दूस *dūs* (*H.* दोष लगाना), to blame.

देखनगर *dekhan'gar* (*H.* देखनौक), beautiful.

दोखार *dokhār*, the second ploughing of a field. Cf. तेखार, पुरवे, फारन.

दोगा *dogā*, the thatching along the ridge of a roof.

दोंगा *dōgā* (*H.* गौने के बाद की यात्रा), the second journey of a bride to her husband's house.

दोगाह *dōgāh* (*H.* बहर घरा), a cattle-shed.

धंधौरा *dhandhaurā* (*H.* बड़ी ज्वाला), a violent flame, a blaze.

धरखा *dhar'khā* (*H.* ताखा), a small shelf or recess in a wall.

धुइयाँ *dhuīyā* (*H.* धूँयाँ), smoke.

धुंधुर *dhundhur* (*H.* धुसैल), twilight.

पनौरा *pataurā*.

धूर *dhūr* (*H.* बैल), an ox, a bullock.

धोकड़ी *dhōk'ṛī* (*H.* थैली), a bag.

धौंछा *dhōchhā*, *adj.* (*H.* खाराब), wicked.

नारा *nārā* (*H.* मड़ुआ का सँढा), *maruā*-straw.

नितगराल *niṭ'rāl*, *adj.* (*H.* इतराना), wanton.

नीपे *nīpe* (*H.* लौपना), plaster.

नूनू *nūnū* (*H.* लड़का), a child, an infant.

नेठो *neṭho* (*H.* गँठुरी), a platter made of straw or rags to support a water-jar on a woman's head.

नौंचा *nōchā* (गोड़इतौ का नेग), the perquisite of grain taken by the village *gorait* out of each crop.

नोख *nokh*, *adj.* (*H.* अनोखा), uncommon, wonderful.

नोनगर *nōn'gar*, *adj.* (*H.* नोनखर), salt, saline.

पचाठी *pachāṭhī*, a religious ceremony before transplanting seedlings.

पँचौट *pāchaut*, the left ox of a harrow.

Cf. बागन्दाइन, कुड़न्दिना, फेरा, रथौआ.

पटसे *paṭ'se*, *adv.* (*H.* तुरते), quickly.

पठन *paṭh'ṛū*, a kid.

पतिला *patilā* (*H.* कोड़ा), an earthen jar.

पतौरा *pataurā* (*H.* तरकारी), vegetables :
= तौचन.

पथिआ *pathiā*.

पथिआ *pathiā* (*H.* दौरी), a basket.

पन *pan*, an aggregate numeral = 20
gandās. One *gandā* = 4. One *pan* there-
fore = 80.

पनचंदा *pan'chhandā*, a man whose duty
it is to guard water.

पनसोखा *pan'sokhā* (*H.* इंद्रधनुष), a
rainbow.

पनिहता *panihata*, boiled rice mixed with
water.

परंगा *pār'gā* (*H.* चारी, माँगी), the bound-
ary of a field.

परम्भो *par'jho* (*H.* दृष्टान्त), an example.

परम *param*, the sprout of a palm-tree.

परन्वेती *par'waiti* or परन्वेतिन *par'waitin*,
a woman when engaged in a religious
ceremony.

परिघाठा *pariyāthā*, the wooden frame-
work over a well on which the person
who draws water stands.

पसनी *pas'ni* (*H.* खुरपी), a scraper, a
kind of hoe.

पाचर *pāchar*, straw, &c., mixed with
earth for building.

पाँजा *pājā*, a bundle of grain.

पातन *pātan*, the act of laying freshly cut
rice out in the field, either to dry or to
be softened by the dew.

फरका *phar'kā*.

पालट *pālat* (*H.* जेंगाना), the act of
harrowing.

पिच्छल *pichchhul*, *adj.* (*H.* बिस्लहर),
slippery.

पिठ्ठा *pitthā* (*H.* फरा), a kind of boiled
pudding made of *sattū*.

पिल-पिलाहा *pil'pilāhā* (*H.* डरपोक), a
coward.

पौंड *pīr* (*H.* बाहर का घेरा), a high bank
round a pond or tank.

पोनी *pini* ¹ (*H.* पिडनी), cleaned cotton
fit for spinning ; ² (*H.* पोने की तमाकू),
smoking tobacco. Cf. चैनी.

पुकठाल *pukthāl*, *adj.* (*H.* गदराना),
half-ripe.

पुत्ती *putti* (*H.* पखनी), the spokes of a
spinning wheel.

पुरवे *purave*, the second ploughing of a
field. See दोबार, तेबार, फारन.

पेटकुनियाँ *peṭ'kuniyā* (*H.* पेटकुँरवाँ),
sleeping on the face, with the belly
underneath.

पैरा *pairā* (*H.* बधिया बैल), a castrated ox ;
a bullock.

पोथानी *pōthāni* (*H.* पैताना), the foot of
a bed.

पौती *pauti* (*H.* पेठारी), a kind of covered
basket.

फरका *phar'kā*, ¹ a pit for catching fish ;
² (*H.* मिरगी), epilepsy.

फारन *phāran*.

फारन *phāran* (*H.* पहिलवाह), the first ploughing of a field. Cf. दोखार, पुरवे, तेखार.

फुच्ची *phuchchi*, short hair, down.

फेंटी *phēti*, pieces of dried cowdung.

फेन *phen*, adv. (*H.* फिर), again.

✓ फेन *phen* (*H.* फेंटना), to mix.

फेरा *pherá*, the right hand ox of a harrow.

Cf. भागन्दारन, कुड़न्दहिना, पँचौट, दधौचा.

फोकचा *phōk'chá* (*H.* फफोला), a blister.

फोरन *phoran*, spices for seasoning food.

बटुरी *baṭuri*, a kind of leg-ornament.

बदन्हा *bad'há* (*H.* पौला), a wooden shoe.

बधग्वारा *badh'wárá*, one who guards a field (बाध); a *garde champêtre*.

बनियात्ती *baniyáti*, one who works in the forest (बन).

बनुसार *banusár*, the completion of the transplanting of rice seedlings from the nurseries to the fields; दखर बनुसार भेल 'I have finished transplanting my rice-seedlings.' Cf. कबरिचा.

बरन्हा *bar'há* (*H.* बरिषत), the rope for drawing up the leather bucket of a well.

बरिषार *bariár*, adj. (*H.* जबरदस्त), high-handed, powerful.

बरीकी *baráiki* (*H.* सोठनी), a brush made of pig's bristles (used by goldsmiths).

बुतन्हा *but'rá*.

बलन्ही *bal'hí* (*H.* लकड़ी का बोक), a bundle of fuel.

बलुई *balui*, an insect which infests grain when first in the ear.

बसन्नी *bas'ni* (*H.* कलन्गी), a water-pot.

बसन्फेंटा *bās'phēṭá* (*H.* सोंटा), a stick, a cudgel.

बाँकी *bāki*, a disease which attacks the leaves of trees (especially the pepper-tree) and causes them to curl up and wither.

बाध *bādḥ* (*H.* हार), the cultivated fields immediately round a village.

बिच्चा *bichchá* (*H.* बीचा), seed.

बिहरन्नी *bichhar'ni*, the washing of a cloth after it has had patterns printed on it.

बिन्डा *bindá*, a bundle of straw on the edge of the well on which the bucket rests when it is being emptied of water.

बिरन्वाई *bir'wái*, vegetable seedlings.

बीचर *bīar* (*H.* बिल), a hole.

बीकल *bijhal* (*H.* घुना ऊखा), weevil-eaten.

बीरी *bīri* (*H.* बजका, पतौरा), a kind of food made of leaves and flour fried in *ghí*.

बीरो *bīro* (*H.* दवा), medicine.

बीरन *bīhan*, seed-grain.

बुतन्हा *but'rá* (*H.* लड़का), an infant.

बॅग *bēg*.

बॅग *bēg* (H. बैँक), a frog.

बेस *bes*, *interj.* (H. अच्छा), all right !

बैना पॅचानी *bainā pēhānī*, a sweetmeat or cake distributed at a marriage or other ceremony.

बौधा *baudhā*, *adj.* (H. बेसमक), senseless ; an idiot.

बगजोगन्नी *bhag'jög'ni* (H. बघोत), a firefly.

बगवा *bhag'wā* (H. लंगोटी), a small cloth worn between the legs.

बदन्नाचा *bhad'rāhā*, *adj.* (H. अभाग), unfortunate.

भनर भनर *bhanar bhanar*, an obscure sound, a hum.

भनवा *bhan'sā*, a kitchen, a cook-room.

भरभर *bhar'bhar*, *adj.* (H. बैलस), wanting in viscosity, not tenacious.

भाँगल *bhāgal*, *adj.* (H. टुटा हुआ), broken.

भाँड़ा *bhāṛā* (H. चट्टी), a jar.

भास *bhās* (H. ज्ञान), sense, knowledge.

भितारा *bhithārā* (H. चौसाच), a field reserved for *rahi* crops.

भीरे *bhire* or भीरू *bhīrū*, *adj.* (H. नजदीक), near.

भुकर भुकर *bhukur bhukur* (H. झगझगाना), a twinkling.

मरुआल *maruāḷ*.

भूँआ *bhūā* (H. धरती), the earth, the ground.

भूँजा *bhūjā* (H. चबेना), parched grain.

भूँसर *bhūsbhur* (H. भौक), hot ashes, embers.

खर *bhūr* (H. बेट), a hole.

भोकिला *bhōkilā* (H. छोटी पड़न), a small water-channel.

भोथर *bhothar*, *adj.* (H. गोंठिल), blunt.

भोरेँ *bhorē* (H. गलती), an error, a mistake.

मँदियाँ *māyā* (H. लड़क़ी), a girl.

मकरी *mak'ri* (H. लावा के नीचे की लकड़ी), a piece of wood fastened in the post of a well-lever (लाठा) to keep the latter in its place.

मँगनी *māg'ni*, *adv.* (H. बलुआ), gratis ; gratuitously ; for nothing.

मँगरा *māg'rā*, a large kind of tile laid along the ridge pole of a roof.

मठपर *maṭ'par* (H. जोटी बोरसी), an earthen pot for containing fire.

मड़सठका *maṛ'saṭ'kā* (H. मड़गर भात), rice-gruel.

मने मने *mane mane*, *adv.* (H. चुपे चुपे), quietly.

मरुआल *maruāḷ*, *adj.* (H. मुरझाया), withered.

मल्लिया *malhiyā*.

मल्लिया *malhiyā* (H. कसोलिया), a small cup for keeping oil.

माई *māi* (H. लड़की), a girl.

माँजन *mājan* (H. मुखिया), the chairman of a committee.

माँज्हा *mājhā* (H. सिपावा के ऊपर की लकड़ी), the angle in which the front of a cart rests when supported on a *sipāwā* (the two crossed sticks used to support a cart when the bullocks are away): 'ground-bait; food thrown into water to attract fishes before fishing: 'a plaster of powdered glass applied to kite strings to enable them to cut the string of a rival kite.

✓ मिचकार *mich'kār* (H. फीचना, सीसना), to rinse; grind.

मिझाल *mijhāl* (H. बुता डबा), extinguished.

मिरकुटाह *mir'kutāh*, *adj.* (H. दुबला), lean, thin.

मुड़नारी *mup'wāri*, the iron ferule of an oil-press.

मुहंगर *muh'gar*, *adj.* (H. वाचाल), eloquent.

मुहचुर *muh'chur*, paddy when partially husked.

मजन *mijan* (H. मेलन), mixture; mingling.

मेमना (*mēm'nā*), a kid.

लंभ *lambh*.

मेहन्डा *mēh'tā*, the ox which when employed in treading out corn stands nearest the centre post (मेह). Cf. चागन्दाइन.

मेया *mai'yā* (H. मा), a mother.

मोरी *mori* (H. बीजन), rice seedlings for transplantation.

मौगा *maugā* (H. मेहरा), womanhood.

मौनी *maunī* (H. कुबरे), a very small kind of basket.

रावा *rāwā* (H. राव), syrup.

रंगा *rēgā* (H. लड़का), a boy.

रेस *res* (H. डाह), envy; jealousy.

लकपक *lak'pak*, *adj.* (H. लचीला), elastic; viscid; tenacious; = लुरलुर।

लगनी *lag'ni*, a general term for all the apparatus of a wedding.

लंगटफाट *langat'phāt* (H. सिफला), one who has no food in his house and dresses himself extravagantly; an extravagant coxcomb.

लखनगर *lakhnan'gar*, *adj.* (H. सुलखणी), fortunate.

लजकोट *lj'kot* (H. लजाधुर), bashful.

लबलब *lab'lab*, *adj.* (H. जो वे समय बजत बोले), an ignorant prater.

✓ लंभ *lambh*, to drive cattle into another person's field.

लरन्हा *lar'há*.

लरन्हा *lar'há* (H. पतिल लाटा), a thin pole.

लराहा *laráhá*, *adj.* (H. लसदार), tenacious, viscid = लुरलुर

✓ लरन्काव *lah'káw* (H. लेलवाना), to cause to blaze: hence, to incite, excite (as a dog to bite a person).

लग्गा *luggá* (H. कपड़ा), cloth generally; a cloth for wearing.

लुरगर *lur'gar*, *adj.* (H. सजरन्दार), intelligent; witty.

लुरलुर *lur'lur*, *adj.* (H. लचीला), elastic; viscid; tenacious: = लकपक, लराहा.

लुरचुर *lur'chur*, *adj.* (H. चरचर), variegated, bright-coloured.

लुर *lur* (H. सजर), wit; especially cleverness and expertness in some particular trade or art.

लुरलुर *lurákhurá*, the doing a little work; acting lazily or half-heartedly.

लेदगुदाह *léd'gudáh*, a disease in which the belly swells (? dropsy).

लेदा *ledá*, the mud counterpoise of a well-lever.

लेदाल *lédál* (H. लसेटा), plaster.

लेर *lerá* (H. बरवा), a calf.

लेवा *lewá* (H. बोदे में बोना), sowing in a wet field.

सलसल *sal'sal*.

लेहू *lehú* (H. रक्त), blood.

लोड़ा बिच्चा *lorhá bichehhá* (H. गिला), gleaning.

लौंदा *lōdā*, a lump of kneaded clay, a clod.

लोर *lor* ¹(H. आँसू), tears; ²(H. नाल-पूसा का आँटा), a thin paste of flour for preparing the sweetmeat called *málpúá*; ³(H. नार का कर्णभूषण), an ear-ornament worn by men of the *gowálá* caste.

लौंरन्हा *lōh'rá*, the first day of the *chhath* festival.

लोहड़िया *lōhāriyá*, one whose caste prevents his eating with another.

सनेस *sanés* ¹(H. भेंट), recognition; ²(H. उपहार), a complimentary present.

समःवर *sam'dhar*, the wedge which holds the three parts of a plough together.

समौठ *samāth* (H. सूसर), a pestle.

समैला *samailá*, the two pegs of wood or metal at each end of a yoke.

समौथा *samauá* (H. डेकी का सूसर), the wooden pestle of a pounding-machine.

सर *sar* (H. चाँड़), a basket used for raising water for irrigation.

सरसर *sar'sur*, *adj.* (H. बराबर), equal.

सलसल *sal'sal* (H. मोटाई बढ़ना), getting fat.

सँसिहीन *sāsihin*.

सँसिहीन *sāsihin*, *adj.* (*H.* कसपैदगर), without prosperity, unlucky.

सिका *sikkā* (*H.* सिकहर), three or more strings forming a kind of sling for carrying anything, such as are used by *bahngi-bardārs*.

सिराएल *sirāēl*, *adj.* (*H.* ठंडा), cold.

सिरौर *siraur*, a furrow : = सेवान.

सुघर *sughar*, *adj.* (सुघर, सुंदर), beautiful.

सुनगुन *sun'gun* (*H.* पत्ता), a person's address; news about a person.

सुपरी, *sup'ri* (*H.* सेठिया), a small jar.

सुरखुर *sur'khurā*, *adj.* (*H.* तेजी), influential.

सेवान *sēwāt*, a furrow : = सिरौर ।

सोई *soī* (*H.* पसेवा), a spring of water; anything which oozes out naturally

उलचुकी *hu'chullī*.

without artificial pressure ; ° (*H.* पसीना), perspiration.

सोभराएल *sōjh'rāēl*, *adj.* disentangled (of string, &c.)

सोहना *sōh'nā* (*H.* सोनार की चिमटी), a goldsmith's tongs.

हकबक *hak'bak*, *adj.* (*H.* ठकसुरकी), motionless.

हथैला *hathailā*, an earthen vessel for lading the juice out of a sugar-press.

हथौचा *hathauā*, one of the oxen of a harrow; the one next the कुइन्दरिना, *q. v.*; also *v.* चागन्दारन, पंचौड, and फेरा.

हबगब *hab'gab* (*H.* बचसोच), a precaution.

हराठा *harāṭhā* *adj.* (*H.* मोटा ताजा), hard-working ; vigorous.

उलचुकी *hu'chullī* ° (*H.* जलदबाज), expeditious ; ° (*H.* चंचल), fickle, restless.