

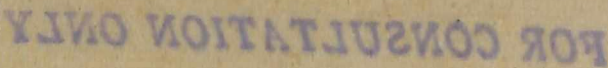


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GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY
OF
WESTERN PANJABI.



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FOR CONSULTATION ONLY

GRAMMAR
AND
DICTIONARY
OF
WESTERN PANJABI,
AS SPOKEN IN THE
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

WITH
PROVERBS, SAYINGS, & VERSES,

COMPILED BY

J. WILSON, I. C. S.;

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

1898.



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Dictionary.



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PREFACE.



THE materials for this Grammar and Dictionary of Western Panjābī were collected by me from time to time during the nine years I spent in the Shahpur District as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer. They were got, not from books or writings, but from the mouths of the people, the speakers being generally illiterate peasants, whose knowledge of their mother-tongue was not corrupted by any acquaintance with grammar. I have confined myself to words and inflections actually used within the boundaries of the Shahpur District, so that this compilation does not pretend to cover the whole field of Western Panjābī.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance given me by my Settlement Clerk, Munshi Mahbūb Alam, whose patient accuracy has been of the greatest use to me. I have also obtained many useful hints from O'Brien's Multānī Glossary, and from Bomford's Notes on the Grammar of Western Panjābī.

September 1898.

J. WILSON.



INTRODUCTION.

IN the vernacular speech of the inhabitants of the Shahpur District there are many variations from place to place, but all the different dialects belong to the Hindí language, and are called Hindí by the people themselves. They form part of the Panjábí division of Hindí, but as they differ considerably from the dialects spoken east of Lahore, in the country of the Sikhs, they may be classed, along with those spoken to the south, towards Multán, as Western Panjábí, the chief differences between this group and the Eastern or Sikh Panjábí being (1) the frequent use of pronominal affixes, (2) the future in *s*, (3) the use of a passive in *i*, (4) a considerable difference in the postpositions and in the vocabulary generally,—Western Panjábí having many common words differing from those used in Eastern Panjábí, and especially making greater use of words of Persian and Arabic derivation, as might be expected of a people who are for the most part Musalmán by religion.

The dialects spoken in the Shahpur District may be further classed into two groups,—(a) the dialects of the Plains and (b) those of the Salt Range. The principal differences between these groups are that in the Salt Range dialects (1) many nouns in the oblique singular add an *e* or *i* to the root, *e. g.*, *ghare* (house), *majjhi* (buffalo-cow); (2) the genitive postposition (of) is *nā* instead of *dā*; (3) several other postpositions are different, *e. g.*, *hā* or *āh* for *nū* (to), *thāō* for *thū* (from); (4) the ending of the present participle is *nā* instead of *dā*; (5) a number of common words are different, *e. g.*, *thi* for *hō* (become), *ghinn* for *lè* (take), *jul* for *chal* (move), *hag* for *sak* (be able); (6) there is a stronger tendency towards nasalization of vowels; (7) and a tendency to substitute *r* for *ṛ*, *e. g.*, *kōr* for *kōṛ* (who), *itrā* for *itrā*. These characteristics are also found in the dialects spoken in the western tahsils of the Ráwalpindi District as far north as Attock, and probably in the intervening tahsils of the Jehlam District. This group of dialects is clearly marked off on the west by the very distinct boundary between the Hindí and Pashto languages, which runs a few miles east of the Indus river, and on the south by the hills known as the Salt Range, and perhaps might be classed as a separate group and called Northern Panjábí or the Panjábí of the Plateau between the Salt Range and the Himálaya. These Northern Panjábí dialects are the first of the Hindí dialects met



with after leaving the country of Pashto, and are in some respects the most primitive of the dialects of Panjābī. As already said, the Pashto and Hindī languages do not merge into each other, a Pashto-speaker being as unintelligible to a Panjābī-speaker belonging to a village a few miles off as a speaker of Gaelic or Welsh is to his English-speaking neighbour. In this compilation I have called the dialect spoken north of the Salt Range simply the dialect of the Salt Range, and distinguished words belonging to that dialect by the letter S.

The dialects spoken in the plain portion of the district may be further sub-divided into those spoken between the rivers Jehlam and Chenāb, in what is called the Dōāb, and those spoken west of the Jehlam in the sandy desert called the Thal. The chief differences are that in the Thal (1) **q̄** is often substituted for **d**, *e. g.*, **q̄adā** for **dādā** (grandfather), **q̄ē** for **dē** (give), **q̄āh** for **dāh** (ten), **iq̄dē** for **idde** (hither); (2) **q̄** is also substituted for other letters, *e. g.*, **mēq̄ā** for **mērā** (my), **q̄ēkh** for **vēkh** (see); (3) the present participle ending in transitive verbs is often **-āndā** or **-indā** instead of **-ēndā**; (4) a number of common words are different, *e. g.*, **bēā** for **hōr** (other), **q̄āhrī** for **mard** (man), **zāl** for **zanānī** (woman), **thōlā** for **thōrā** (little), **naq̄dhā** for **nikra** (small), **assā** for **assī** (we), **q̄ū** for **dōē** (two). I have marked words used in the Thal with a **T**, while words used in the Dōāb are either marked with a **D** or (as well as words used throughout the district) are left unmarked by any capital letter. There are certain differences between the dialects spoken in the Jehlam Valley, the Bār, and the Chenāb Valley, but they are not of sufficient importance to deserve special notice. The Thal dialects are spoken with a softer accent and with fewer nasals than those of the Dōāb, and the Salt Range dialects are the harshest and most nasal of all. A table of dialectical differences will be found at the end of the Grammar, and will show how very varied (within certain limits) some of the inflections are, and especially those of the auxiliary verb.

The peasantry of the district (who are almost without exception Musalmān) when they can write at all employ the Arabic character. As it is quite unsuited for representing the sounds common in Panjābī, and especially the vowel-sounds, I have adopted the Roman character, and spelled the words as they are actually pronounced by the people. There is sometimes a doubt as to whether a vowel is short or long, as to whether



it is nasalized, and as to whether it is aspirated or not, but these doubts are rarely of any practical importance, and I have in all such cases expressed the word as it sounded to my ear corrected by that of natives who could write it down in the Arabic character.

Prose literature is almost unknown, even the proverbs being generally in verse. Practically the only forms of indigenous literature are the verses composed by local bards (Dūm or Mirāsi) and sung or recited by them on festive occasions. These are of various kinds, such as the sarwār or historical poem, the jass or panegyric, the pōhri or epic, the siṭṭh or satire, the marsiā or dirge, the dōhā or dohrā or rhymed couplet, the dhōlā, a poem in blank verse, generally of an erotic nature. Specimens of most of these, together with a collection of proverbs and sayings current in the district, will be found in this volume.

I have given in the Dictionary all the words used in common speech by the peasantry of the district which have come to my notice, including those which are also found in Hindustānī or in other dialects of Panjābī, or are taken from Persian or Arabic. I have also, at the end of the Grammar, arranged lists of words of cognate signification in what appears to be a useful form.

As the dialects spoken in Shahpur do not differ greatly from those spoken in the neighbouring districts, I trust this compilation will be found useful by all officers serving in the country between the Ravi and the Indus.



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Abbreviation.</i>		<i>Meaning.</i>
<i>a.</i>	...	adjective.
<i>abs.</i>	...	absolute.
<i>ag.</i>	...	agent.
<i>adv.</i>	...	adverb.
<i>aff.</i>	...	affix.
<i>Ch.</i>	...	Chenāb Valley dialect.
<i>conj.</i>	...	conjunction.
<i>c. w.</i>	...	construed with.
<i>D.</i>	...	Dōāb dialect.
<i>dat.</i>	...	dative.
<i>f.</i>	...	feminine.
<i>gen.</i>	...	genitive.
<i>interj.</i>	...	interjection.
<i>interr.</i>	...	interrogative.
<i>lit.</i>	...	literally.
<i>m.</i>	...	masculine.
<i>num.</i>	...	numeral.
<i>obl.</i>	...	oblique.
<i>pers.</i>	...	person.
<i>p.p.</i>	...	past participle.
<i>part.</i>	...	participle.
<i>pass.</i>	...	passive.
<i>pl.</i>	...	plural.
<i>poss.</i>	...	possessive.
<i>postp.</i>	...	post-position.
<i>pres.</i>	...	present.
<i>pron.</i>	...	pronoun.
<i>pron. aff.</i>	...	pronominal affix.
<i>S.</i>	...	Salt Range dialect.
<i>s. f.</i>	...	substantive feminine.
<i>s. m.</i>	...	substantive masculine.
<i>sing.</i>	...	singular.
<i>T.</i>	...	Tbal dialect.
<i>v. a.</i>	...	verb active or transitive.
<i>v. n.</i>	...	verb neuter or intransitive.
<i>voc.</i>	...	vocative.



GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

The vowel-sounds are represented as follows :—

Short—a e è i o ò u.

Long—ā ē ê î ô ô ū ei ai au.

Vowel-sound.	Pronounced like the vowel-sound in the English word	Example.	Vowel-sound.	Pronounced like the vowel-sound in the English word	Example.
a	sun, rub	Rabb (God).	o	post	gohîra (a lizard).
ā	far, tar	tār (wire).	ō	toll	sōna (gold).
e	take	mārea (struck).	ò	hot	pòndā (falling).
ē	they, tale	tāl (oil).	ô	tall, awe	vôhur (young bull).
è	tell, men	pèr (foot).	u	fuil	unn (wool).
ê	there	qhê (fall).	ū	fool, moor	kūr (lie).
i	till, sin	piṛ (thresh-ing-floor).	ei	fine, tile	gei-l (gone).
î	steal, mean	plṛ (pain).	ai	my, sigh	balṭh (sixty-two).
			au	now, owl	kau (olive).

All these vowel-sounds are frequently nasalized. This sound is represented by a circumflex accent $\hat{}$ placed over the vowel. Nasalization of the vowels is a common feature of Western Panjābī, but varies somewhat from place to place, being most marked in the Salt Range, where vowels are often nasalized, which are not so pronounced in the Bār.

CONSONANTS.

The Consonants may be classed as follows :—

Gutturals ...	k kh g gh ng	Labials ...	p ph b bh m
Palatals ...	ch chh j jh nj	Semi-vowels	y v w
Linguals ...	ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ ṇ ṛ l	Sibilants ...	s sh z
Dentals ...	t th d dh n r l	Aspirates ...	h kh

The aspirated letters are pronounced with a slight aspiration after the consonantal sound, e. g., kh is pronounced as in *stick-horse*, spoken rapidly so as to run the words together; gh as in *pig-house*; ph as in

uphill with no pause between the words. K is pronounced as in *kick*; g has always the hard sound, as in *gig*; ng is pronounced as in *singing*; ch as in *church*; j as in *judge*; nj is a peculiar sound, being the nasal part of the final sound in *singe* with the j sound not completed, e. g., *vanj* (go) *inje* (thus).

The linguals are pronounced somewhat as in English, but further back on the palate; while the dentals are pronounced further forward in the mouth with the tongue on the teeth as in Italian. The following words may be given as examples:—

Linguals.		Dentals.	
satt	(throw).	satt	(seven).
dōra	(string).	dōhra	(double).
kaṇ	(outturn).	kann	(ear).
mōr	(turn).	mōr	(peacock).
gal	(neck).	gall	(word).

The labials p b m are pronounced as in English, e. g., *pen*, *bend*, *men*.

Y is pronounced as in the English word *yes*. v and w are hardly to be distinguished from each other, the sound they represent being between the English v in *vest* and w in *west*, and really a combination of the two, but sometimes more like a v, and at other times a w. s is pronounced as in the English words *so*, *ass*; sh as in the English words *show*, *ash*; z as in the English words *zest*, *blaze*; h as in the English word *hen*, but when following a vowel it is often so slightly pronounced as to be hardly distinguishable, unless when the word is pronounced with emphasis, e. g., *khuh* (*well*); *kh* as the ch in the Scottish word *loch*.

Almost all the consonants are often pronounced after a short vowel with such emphasis as to amount to a doubling of the letter, as in *satt* (seven), *kann* (ear).

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight parts of speech, *vis.*, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction, postposition and interjection. There is no article. The indefinite article in English, if emphatic, is sometimes expressed by

hikk (a certain) or **kōī** (some); and the definite article, if emphatic, by the demonstrative pronoun **ē** (this) or **ō** (that), but usually the English article is not expressed in Panjābī.

There are two genders, masculine and feminine; and two numbers, singular and plural.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

Gender.—As a general rule, words which signify males are masculine and those which signify females are feminine, *e.g.*, **ghōrā** (horse), is masculine, and **ghōrī** (mare) feminine. The only rules that can be given to determine the gender of nouns which signify inanimate objects are these:—

(1). Words ending in **-ā** or **-ā**, and words of more than one syllable having the letter **u** in the last syllable are usually masculine, *e.g.*, **āṭā** (flour), **neā** (justice), **janggul** (forest), **bālun** (firewood), **chikkur** (mud).

(2). Words ending in **-ī** or **-ī**, and words of more than one syllable having the letter **i** in the last syllable are usually feminine, *e.g.*, **talli** (palm), **kukkir** (hen).

Note.—All through the parts of speech and their inflections the sounds **a, ā, e, ē, u, ō, ò, ô** are associated with the masculine gender, and **i, ī, ē, ē, ū**, with the feminine.

Formation of gender.—1. The very large class of masculine nouns and adjectives ending in **-ā**, and past participles in **-eā**, form the feminine by changing that termination into **-ī**.

Note.—If the thing signified be an inanimate object, the masculine form generally means a large specimen of the class and the feminine a small one.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
janā	man.	janī	woman.
ghōrā	horse.	ghōrī	mare.
lālā	he-lamb.	lālī	she-lamb.
vachchhā	male-calf.	vachchhī	female-calf.
changā	good.	changī	
kālā	black.	kālī	
māreā	struck.	mārī	
bērā	large boat.	bērī	small boat.
būtā	large plant.	būtī	small plant.



Note.—Monosyllables in -ēā change this in the feminine into -eiī e.g.,—

Masculine.			Feminine.
bēā	T	other	beiī
gēā		gone	geiī
pēā		fallen	peiī
q̄hēā		been given	q̄heii

2. Where the masculine ends in a consonant, the feminine is sometimes formed by adding -ī, rī, nī, or if the final consonant be r, by adding nī to the masculine—

Masculine.		Feminine.
lohār	blacksmith.	lohārī female of the lohār class.
jatt	peasant.	jattī female peasant.
kirār	shop-keeper.	kirārī
dhirkhāṇ	carpenter.	dhirkhāṇī
kubhār	potter.	kubhārī
Awāṇ	an Awāṇ.	Awāṇī
harn	ravine-deer.	harnī
tittur	partridge.	titturī
bāl	boy.	bālī girl.
jātuk	boy.	jātakrī girl.
jatt	camel-man.	jattnī
natṭ	acrobat.	natṭnī
qūm	musician.	dūmnī
fakīr	beggar.	fakīrnī
zamīndār	peasant.	zamīndārī

3. In a large class of words where a masculine noun of more than one syllable ends in a consonant preceded by u, the feminine is formed by changing the u into i, and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ô, it is changed into ē—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
kukkur	cock.	kukkīr	hen.
chhōhur	boy.	chhōhīr	girl.
vōhur	young bull.	vōhīr	heifer.
kachohur	male mule.	kachohīr	female mule.
hākul	} boar.	hōkil	} sow.
takhur		takhīr	
randun	widower.	randīn	widow.



4. A noun or adjective ending in -i forms its feminine sometimes by changing the -i into -in, or sometimes by changing the -i into -eāṇī, and shortening the vowel of the preceding syllable. If the masculine ends in -āī or -āī, the feminine generally changes this termination into -eṇ—

Masculine.

Feminine.

mirāsī	bard, musician.	mirāsīṇ	
tōlī	oil presser.	tōlīṇ	
musallī	sweeper.	musallīṇ	
kurēshī	Kureshi.	kurēshīṇ	
mushkī	black.	mushkīṇ	
azārī	ill.	azārīṇ	
pāvī	weaver.	pavleāṇī	
mōchī	cobbler.	muccheāṇī	
māchhī	baker.	machheāṇī	
darzī	tailor.	darzeāṇī	
kāzī	judge.	kazeāṇī	
bhāī	brother.	bhēṇ	sister.
kasāī	butcher.	kasēṇ	
arāī	market gardener.	arēṇ	
pirhāī	drummer.	pirhēṇ	
dhaṇāī	cowherd.	dhaṇēṇ	
sāī	master.	sēṇ	mistress.

Peculiar forms of caste feminines are—

Masculine.

Feminine.

khattrī	shop-keeper.	khatrāṇī
malik	chief.	mallkāṇī
nāī	barber.	neāṇī
ājī	goatherd.	ajrāṇī

5. Many common words have the feminine formed from an entirely different root from the masculine, or in an irregular manner—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
peō	father.	mā	mother.
puttur	son.	dhi	daughter.
bhrā	brother.	bhen	sister.
sōhrā	father-in-law.	sass	mother-in-law.
mīā	holy man.	bīvī	female of the mīā class.
mullā	priest.	bīvī	female of the mullā class.
seiyad	holy caste.	seiyadzādī	female of the Seiyad caste.
jawātra	son-in-law.	nūh	daughter-in-law.
sāhṇ	bull.	gā	cow.
uṭṭh	he-camel.	ḍāchī	she-camel.
saḍḍhā	buffalo-bull.	majjh	buffalo-cow.
chhattrā	ram.	bhēḍ	ewe.
ṭaṭṭū	pony-horse.	ṭēr	pony-mare.
nīlā-kāhlrā	black-buck.	mōn	hind.
kōnk	hill-partridge (chakōr).	kakk	hen-partridge.
gaddō	male donkey.	gaddē	donkey-mare.
chhōlā	he-goat.	bakrī	she-goat.
bakrā	male kid.	paṭṭh	female kid.
ūdhā	} boar.	bhūṇḍ	} sow.
mirhō		bhōṇ	

NUMBER.

1. Masculines ending in a consonant or in any vowel except -ā generally make no change in the absolute plural, *e. g.*, ghar (house), dānd (bullock), kā (crow), nāl (barber), peō (father), ṭaṭṭu (pony), mushki (black).

2. But masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by u change the u into a; and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ō, change it into ā —

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
chhōhur	(boy)	chhōhar.	shōhur	(village)	shāhar.
kukkur	(cock)	kukkar.	vōhur	(young bull)	vāhar.
janggu	(forest)	jangga.	pōhur	(watch)	pāhar.



3. Masculines ending in -ā and participles ending in -eā change it in the absolute plural into -ē :—

Singular.		Plural.
ghōrā	(horse)	ghōrē.
kuttā	(dog)	kuttē.
changā	(good)	changē.
māreā	(struck)	mārē.

Exceptions—

bhrā	(brother)	bhrē.
gēā	(gone)	gēē.
pēā	(fallen)	pēē.
bēā	(other)	bēē.

4. Feminines usually form the absolute plural by adding -ā to the singular ; if the singular ends in -ā, they add -vā :—

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
bhēḍ	(ewe)	bhēḍā.	dhī	(daughter)	dhīā.
bhēṇ	(sister)	bhēṇā.	changī	(good)	changīā.
gall	(word)	gallā.	mā	(mother)	māvā
billi	(she-cat)	billiā.			
kakk	(female hill-partridge)	kakkā.			

5. Many feminine nouns, especially monosyllables, form the absolute plural by adding -ī or -ū to the singular—

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
hill	(kite)	hillī.	hanj	(tear)	hanjū.
akkh	(eye)	akkhī.	khumbh	(mushroom)	khumbhū
gā	(cow)	gāī.	piḥ	(fruit of van tree)	piḥū.
chhōhir	(girl)	chhōhirī.	tand	(yarn)	tandū.
majjh	(buffalo-cow)	majjhī			
ṭēr	(pony-mare)	ṭērī.			
zāl	(woman)	zālī.			

Irregular—gaddē (donkey mare), plural *gaddē*.



CASE.

Absolute Singular.

The absolute form of a noun or adjective is used when the word is in the nominative, and may also be used as an accusative, *e. g.*, **ē mērā ghōrā he** (this is my horse), or **mērā ghōrā ān dē** (bring my horse).

In all other cases (except in the locative case of certain nouns) the absolute form of the noun or adjective is apt to change into what may be called the oblique form, regarding which the following rules may be given.

Oblique Singular.

(1). Feminines, whatever be their termination, and masculines ending in a consonant, or in any vowel except -ā or -ā̃, usually undergo no change in the oblique singular, *e. g.*, **chhōhir f.** (girl), **chūchi f.** (chicken), **dānd m.** (bullock), **nāl m.** (barber), **ṭaṭṭū m.** (pony), **changī f.** (good), **mushki m.** (black).

*Exceptions:—***peō m.** (father) becomes **piū**, **mā f.** (mother) **māū**, **dhi f.** (daughter) **dhiū**, **gā f.** (cow) **gāl**.

(2). But masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by u (including all infinitives in u) change the u into a in the oblique singular; and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ō, change it into ā, thus making the oblique singular the same as the absolute plural—

Absolute Singular.

Oblique Singular.

chhōhur	(boy)	chhōhar.
shōhur	(village)	shāhar.
vōhur	(young bull)	vāhar.

(3). The large class of masculine words ending in *ā* change it into *ē* in the oblique singular, thus making it the same as the absolute plural—

Absolute Singular.		Oblique Singular.
ghōrā (horse)		ghōrē.
kuttā (dog)		kuttē.
changā (good)		changē.

Exception—bhrā (brother) becomes bhrāū.

(4). In the dialect of the Salt Range many nouns, and especially monosyllables ending in a consonant, to form the absolute singular, add to the absolute form an *e* if masculine, and an *i* or *u* if feminine :—

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
Absolute Singular.	Oblique Singular.	Absolute Singular	Oblique Singular.
ghar (house)	gharē.	hill (kite)	hilli.
hal (plough)	halē.	akkh (eye)	akkhi.
pēr (foot)	pērē.	majjh (buffalo-cow)	majjhi.
puttur (son)	puttare.	ṭēr (pony-mare)	ṭēri.
uṭṭh (camel)	uṭṭhe.	chhōhir (girl)	chhōhri.
kirār (shopkeeper)	kirārē.	bhēṇ (sister)	bhēṇu.

Oblique Plural.

Where the absolute plural ends in *ā*, *i* or *ū*, it undergoes no change in the oblique form. In all other cases the oblique plural is formed by adding *ā* to the absolute plural; but in masculine nouns if the absolute plural ends in any vowel, whether nasalized or not, except *e*, a *w* is inserted :—

Absolute Plural.		Oblique Plural.		Absolute Plural.		Oblique Plural.
māwā (mothers)		māwā		ghar (houses)		gharā.
gāi (cows)		gāi		dānd (oxen)		dāndā.
gallā (words)		gallā		kutte (dogs)		kutteā.
change m. (good)		changeā		ghōre (horses)		ghōreā.
changlā f. (good)		changlā		bhrā (brothers)		bhrāwā.
				nā (names)		nāwā.

Exceptions :—peō (fathers) makes pēwā, jō (barley) jāwā, dhēr (many) dhērñā, habba (all) habbnā, hikk (some) hikkñā.



THE AGENT CASE.

The agent case, used of the subject when the verb is a transitive verb in a tense expressed by the past participle and its compounds, is in all cases the oblique form of the noun without any termination.

piū kitā the father did it.
puttar kitā the son did it.

kuttē kitā the dog did it.
kutteā kitā the dogs did it.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

The genitive case is formed by adding to the oblique form the post-position **dā**, which resembles the 's in English, but converts the noun into a sort of adjective declined like an adjective in **ā**, so as to agree with the following or governing noun in gender, number and case :—

Post-position of Genitive.

Number and case of following noun.

Masculine.

Feminine.

dā

dī

Absolute singular.

dē

dī

Oblique singular.

dē

dīā

Absolute plural.

dēā

dīā

Oblique plural.

Examples.

jaṇē dā ghōrā the man's horse.
jaṇē dē ghōrē of the man's horse.
dā.

jaṇē dē ghōrē the man's horses.
jaṇē dēā ghōrēā of the man's horses.
dā

jaṇē dī ghōrī the man's mare.
jaṇē dī ghōrī of the man's mare.
dā.

jaṇē dīā ghōrīā the man's mares.
jaṇē dīā ghōrīā of the man's mares.
dā.

Note.—In the Salt Range dialect, the post-position of the genitive is **nā nē neā nī nīā**.

THE DATIVE CASE.

The dative case, which may also be used as an accusative, is formed by adding the post-position **nũ** to the oblique form.

Examples.

ghõrẽ nũ	to the horse.	ghõrẽã nũ	to the horses.
ghõrĩ nũ	to the mare.	ghõrĩã nũ	to the mares.

Note.—In the Salt Range dialect, the post-position of the dative is **hã** or **ãh**.

THE LOCATIVE CASE.

The locative case means *to*, *at*, or *in*, a place or time. It is formed as follows :—

(1). A masculine in **ã** changes the **ã** into **ẽ**, e.g., **Khõrẽ** at **Khõrã**; **Chõhẽ**, at **Chõhã**; **rõṭi-vẽlẽ**, at breakfast-time.

(2). A masculine noun in the singular ending in a consonant either remains unchanged, or adds **e** or **i** to the root; or if it ends in a syllable containing a short **u** it changes the **u** into **i**, and if the preceding vowel be **õ** changes it into **ẽ**.

Examples.

ghar gẽã	he has gone home.	ãtiṇ beĩṭhi	she sat in the spinning-bee.
Amb pẽã or Ambi pẽã.	he is at Amb.	shẽhir rehã	he stayed in the village.
janglĩ gẽã	he has gone to the jungle.		

(3). A masculine in the plural takes **ẽ** or **ĩ** as the locative termination, e. g., **Rãjarẽ**, at or to **Rãjar**; **gharẽ** or **gharĩ**, in their houses; **hatthẽ**, by his hands; **Uttiravẽ**, at **Uttirã**; **Rãvĩ**, at **Rã**; **Wãĩ**, at **Wã**; **dopãhrĩ**, at noon.

(4). A feminine takes **ĩ** as the locative termination; e. g., **ratĩ**, at night; **tehsilĩ**, at the tehsil; **zabãnĩ**, by word of mouth; **masĩ**, in the mosque; **zorĩ**, by force.

THE VOCATIVE CASE.

(1). A masculine in the singular makes the vocative by adding *ā* to the oblique form, *e. g.*, *ê sachcheā Rabbā*, O true God; *putrā*, O son; *bachrā*, darling; *sūrā*, you pig; *O Jahān Khānā*, O Jahān Khān; *ê mārkeā*, O Assembly. Exceptions are *pūā* and *bābū*, O father.

(2). A feminine in the singular makes the vocative by adding *ē* to the root, *e. g.*, *nī māē*, O mother; *nī mēriē dhie*, O my daughter *nī sāwie*, O grey mare; *nī ranne*, O wife.

(3). The plural, whether masculine or feminine, makes the vocative by adding *ō* or *hō* to the oblique form; *e. g.*, *vē putrāō*, O sons; *nī dhiāhō*, O daughters.

POST-POSITIONS.

All post-positions require the word they govern to be in the oblique form—see under the head Post-positions.

Examples.

Examples may now be given of the declension of nouns of various classes:

(1). Masculine nouns in *ā*

Ghōrā, horse.

Case.		Singular.		Plural.
Absolute	...	<i>ghōrā</i>	a horse.	<i>ghōrē</i> horses.
Agent	...	<i>ghōrē</i>	a horse.	<i>ghōreā</i> horses.
Genitive	...	<i>ghōrē dā</i>	of a horse.	<i>ghōreā dā</i> of horses.
Dative	...	<i>ghōrē nū</i>	to a horse.	<i>ghōreā nū</i> to horses.
Vocative	...	<i>ghōrēā</i>	O horse.	<i>ghōreā hō</i> O horses.

(2). Ordinary masculine nouns ending in a consonant—

Ghar, house.

Absolute	...	<i>ghar</i>	a house.	<i>ghar</i>	houses.
Agent	...	<i>ghar</i>	a house.	<i>gharā</i>	houses.
Genitive	...	<i>ghar dā</i>	of a house.	<i>gharā dā</i>	of houses.
Dative	...	<i>ghar nū</i>	to a house.	<i>gharā nū</i>	to houses.
Locative	...	<i>ghar or ghare</i>	at a house.	<i>gharē</i>	in houses.
Vocative	...	<i>gharā</i>	O house.	<i>gharā hō</i>	O houses.

(3). Masculine nouns ending in a consonant preceded by u—

Shôhur, village.

Case.		Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	...	shôhur	shāhar.
Agent	...	shāhar	shāhrā.
Genitive	...	shāhar dā	shāhrā dā.
Dative	...	shāhar nū	shāhrā nū.
Locative	...	shêhir	shêhrē.
Vocative	...	shāharā	shāhrā hō.

Note.—Nouns similarly declined are **vôhur**, a young bull; **pôhur**, a watch of the day or night; and as regards the last syllable **chhōhur**, a boy; **kukkur**, a cock; **chikkur**, mud; **jangu**, the jungle; **bālun**, firewood; **chānun**, light; **ôruk**, the end, and many others, including all infinitives in **un**.

(4). Feminine nouns—

Ghōrī, mare.

Case.		Singular.		Plural.
Absolute	...	ghōrī	a mare.	ghōrīā mares.
Agent	...	ghōrī	a mare.	ghōrīā mares.
Genitive	...	ghōrī dā	of a mare.	ghōrīā dā of mares.
Dative	...	ghōrī nū	to a mare.	ghōrīā nū to mares.
Vocative	...	ghōrīē	O mare.	ghōrīā ho O mares.

Examples of the Salt Range dialect are—

Masculine—ghar, a house.

Feminine—akkh, an eye.

Case.		Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	...	ghar	ghar.	akkh	akkhī.
Agent	...	ghare	gharā.	akkhī	akkhī.
Genitive	...	ghare nā	gharā nā.	akkhī nā	akkhī nā.
Dative	...	ghare hā	gharā hā.	akkhī hā	akkhī hā.
Locative	...	ghar or ghare.	gharē.	akkhī	akkhī.
Vocative	...	gharā	gharā hō.	akkhīē	akkhī hō.

DIMINUTIVES.

Diminutives are formed, in the case of inanimate objects, by changing a masculine into a feminine.

Examples.

chappa	a large oar.	chappī	a small oar.
bērā	a large boat.	bērī	a small boat.
vôhun	a large torrent-bed.	vāhū	a small torrent-bed.
būṭa	a large plant.	būṭī	a small plant.

Irregular diminutives are—

billā	a cat.	billungra	a kitten.
bannh	a pond.	bannōhri	a small pond.
vaṇ	a kind of tree.	vaṇōṭi	a small vaṇ.
vōhur	a young bull.	vahīra or va-rīra	a small young bull.
saḍhā	a male buffalo.	saḍhōrā	a small male buffalo.
paṭṭh	a kid.	paṭhōri	a small kid.
kuttā	a dog.	katūrā	a puppy.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS.

kutir f.	a pack of dogs.
ātun m.	a spinning-bee of girls or women.
chāhtal f.	a cavalcade.

CONTRACTIONS.

Names are often contracted, *e. g.*, **khuddu** for **khudāyar**, **Mammu** for **Muhammad**, **Hāku** for **Hākim Khan**, **Jallu** for **Jalāl Khan**.

EXTENDED NOUNS.

Nouns and adjectives are sometimes given an extended meaning by an addition or repetition, the initial consonant being often changed into **sh**, *e. g.*—

dāṇā phakka	grain of sorts.	ukkā pukka	} not at all.
chhaṛa mura	quite alone.	ukk chukk	
lakkar shakkar	wood of sorts.	ōtrā nikhattrā	without child or land.
kitāb shītāb	books of sorts.	ḍanggar chōkhar	cattle of sorts.
ghōra shōra	a horse of a sort.	changa bhala	all right, quite well.
chōṛ chapatt	utterly useless.		

Note.—Crops are generally spoken of in the plural, *e. g.*—

kaṇakā changian	the wheat is good.
bājra kapigēin	the bajra is cut.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case, and generally precede them. The great majority of adjectives end in the termination **ā** for the masculine, which is changed to **i** for the

feminine, and are declined like nouns in *ā* and *ī*. If the masculine ends in *ī*, it is changed into *īṇ* in the feminine—

Masculine.

Singular.

Plural.

changā ghōṛā	a good horse.	change ghōṛē	good horses.
change ghōṛē dā	of a good horse.	changeā ghōṛēā dā	of good horses.

Feminine.

changī ghōṛī	a good mare.	changīā ghōṛīā	good mares.
changī ghōṛī dā	of a good mare.	changīā ghōṛīā dā	of good mares.

Note.—The declension of *habbā* (all) is peculiar. In the singular it does not alter for either gender or case, and in the plural it is *habbē* in the absolute case for both masculine and feminine and *habbṇā* in the oblique form.

Common adjectives are—

vaḍā	big.	nikṛā	little.
buḍhṛā	old.	nikṛā	young.
lammā	long.	chhōṭā	short.
uchchā	high.	jhikkā	low.
chāṛā	broad.	sōṛā	narrow.
mōklā	far.	sōṛā	near.
changā	good.	bhērā	bad.
vall	fair.	māṛā	poor.
sajjā	right.	khabbā	left.
ṭhullā	thick.	patlā	thin.
ākṛā	stiff.	ḍhillā	loose.
ḍūghā	deep.	hathālā	shallow.
siddhā	straight.	{ trēhḍā ḍingḡā aputṭhā }	{ crooked. upside down.
kālā	black.	chittā	white.
rattā	red.	nilā	blue.
pillā	yellow.	sāwā	green, grey.
bhūslā	brown.	hōr	other.
takṛā trakṛā }	strong.	shōhḍā	weak.
vadhīk	excessive.	kassā	deficient.
mushkī	black (m.).	mushkīṇ	black (f.).
azārī	ill (m.).	azārīṇ	ill (f.).
T beā, other, obl. bēē, p. bēe, obs. beā		belī	other (f.).

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

Some adjectives are formed from nouns by the addition of *ā*, or (in the case of nouns signifying time) *ōkā*.

Noun.		Adjective.	
addh	half.	addhā	half.
ôkh	difficulty.	ôkhā	difficult.
bhukkh	hunger.	bhukkhā	hungry.
bhēḍ	sheep.	bhēḍā	belonging to the sheep.
bhār	weight.	bhārā	heavy.
ajj	to-day.	ajjōkā	of to-day.
par	last year.	parōkā	last year's
chir	a long time.	chirōkā	of some time ago.

COMPARATIVE.

The comparative is formed by putting *bhī* (more) before the adjective, *e. g.*, *o bhī changā hē* = that is better.

Sometimes the *ā* is changed into *ērā* to signify comparative degree, but this termination means either "more" or "less."

Examples.

Positive.		Comparative.	
mōklā	far.	mōklērā	farther.
aggā	ahead.	aggērā	farther ahead.
changā	good.	changērā	better or rather good.
vaḍā	large.	vaḍērā	rather large.
patlā	thin.	patlērā	rather thin.
kassā	deficient.	kassērā	a little less.

Comparison is also made by the use of the adverbs *vaddh* = more, *ghaṭṭ* = less, or by the use of the post-position *nālō* = than; *e. g.*, *e us nālō changā hē*—this is better than that.

SUPERLATIVE.

The superlative is formed by making a comparison with "all" (*habbā*), *e. g.*, *e habbnā thō nikrā hē*—this is the smallest of all. Sometimes, but rarely, the termination *ērā* has a superlative meaning, *e. g.*, *dhāman sāḍi changēri guzrān ē*—the *dhāman* grass is our best means of livelihood.

NUMERALS.

The numerals are as follows:—

1. hekk or hikk.
2. dōē or dū T.
3. trê or trāē.
4. chār.
5. panj.
6. chhē.
7. satt.
8. aṭṭh.
9. nō.
10. dāh.
11. yāhrā.
12. bārā or bāhrā.
13. tērā or tēhrā.
14. chōdā.
15. pandrā.
16. sōlā.
17. satārā.
18. aṭhārā.
19. unnī.
20. vīh.
21. ikkī or ikvī.
22. bāvī.
23. trēvī.
24. chavvī.
25. panjvīh or panjīh.
26. chhabbī.
27. satāvī.
28. aṭhāvī.
29. unattrī.
30. trih.
31. ikattrī.
32. battri.
33. tētri or tētri.
34. chōtri.
35. pētri.
36. chhattri.
37. satattrī.
38. aṭhattri.
39. untālī.

40. chālī or chāhli.
41. iktālī.
42. bētalī or bētālī.
43. tirtālī.
44. chōtalī.
45. panjtalī or pētalī.
46. chhētālī or chhītalī.
47. satālī.
48. aṭhtālī.
49. unanja or unwanja.
50. panjāh.
51. ikvanja.
52. bavanja.
53. tirwanja.
54. chōranja.
55. pachwanja.
56. chhiwanja.
57. satwanja.
58. aṭhwanja.
59. unaiṭh.
60. saṭṭh.
61. lkaṭh.
62. balṭh.
63. trēṭh.
64. chōṭh or chōvīṭh.
65. pēṭh or panjēṭh.
66. chheaiṭh.
67. sataiṭh.
68. aṭhaiṭh.
69. unhattar.
70. sattar or sattir.
71. ikattar.
72. bahattar.
73. tihattar or trihattir.
74. chōrattar or chōhattir.
75. panjhattar.
76. chhehattar.
77. satattar.
78. aṭhattar.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 79. uṇāsī. | 92. bānawe. |
| 80. assī. | 93. tirānawe. |
| 81. ikāsī. | 94. chōrānawe. |
| 82. bēāsī or bēāsī. | 95. panjānawe or pachānawwe |
| 83. treāsī or tirāsī. | 96. chheānawe. |
| 84. chōrāsī. | 97. satānawe. |
| 85. panjāsī. | 98. aṭhānawe. |
| 86. chheāsī. | 99. naṛinnawe. |
| 87. satāsī. | 100. sō. |
| 88. aṭhāsī. | 200. dō sêe. |
| 89. uṇānawe. | 300. trê sêe. |
| 90. nawwe. | 400. chār sêe. |
| 91. ikānawe. | 1000. hazār. |

Declension of Numerals.

The numeral **hikk** (one) is used in the plural with the meaning of "some.....others," and takes in the oblique form **hikknā**. Several of the numerals have an oblique form, which they take before a noun in the oblique form, and some have an intensive form which they assume when standing by themselves without a noun. They are—

<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Intensive.</i>		
Absolute.	Oblique.	Meaning.	Absolute.	Oblique.	Meaning.
dōē	dōā	two.	dōhē	dōhā	both.
trê	triā	three.	trêē	trêhā	all three.
chār	chō	four.	chārē	chavāhā	all four.
panj	panjā	five.	panjē	panjā	all five.
dāh	dāhā	ten.	dêhe	dāhā	all ten.

e. g. **panjā viggheā dā khēt**—a field of five bighas.

Other forms of Numerals.

Groups are described as follows :—

dahākhā	a ten.	chalihārā	a forty.
viḥārā	a score.	saṭhārā	a sixty.
triḥārā	a thirty.	sêkrā	a hundred.

Peasants generally count by scores, *e. g.*—

panjā utte satt vīhā = 145	(seven score on five).	chhē utte chhē vīhā = 126	(six score on six).
chōdā utte sō = 114	(a hundred on fourteen).	chhē ghaṭṭ chhē vīhā = 114	(six score less six).

Ordinals.

pēhla	first.	panjwā	fifth.
dūjā	second.	chhēwā	sixth.
tījā	third.	sattwā	seventh.
chōthā	fourth.		

and so on,—wā being added to make the numeral adjective.

Multiples.

dūṇā	double.	dōē vārī	twice.
triṇā	treble.	trē vārī	thrice.
chōṇā	four-fold.	chār vārī	four times.
panjūṇā	five-fold.		

Fractions.

pā	a quarter.	pōne	a quarter less than.
addh	a half.	sawā	a quarter more than.
munna	three-quarters.	triā	a third.
pūrā	a whole.	panjwā	a fifth.
sawā	one and a quarter.	chhēwā	a sixth.
ḍiḍḍh	one and a half.		

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are as follows :—

Case.	<i>First person.</i>		<i>Second person.</i>		<i>Third person.</i>		
	I		Thou		He,	she,	it.
	Singular.		Singular.		This That.		
Absolute	...	mē	tū	e or eh	o or oh,		
Agent	...	mō	tū or tudh	is	us.		
Genitive	...	mērā	tērā	isdā, ihdā	usdā, uhdā		
Dative	...	mēnū	tēnū	isnū	usnū.		

	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
Absolute	... assī	tussī	e, eh, in	o, oh, un.
Agent	... assā	tussā	inhā	unhā.
Genitive	... asāḍā	tusāḍā or tuhāḍā	inhāḍā	unhāḍā.
Dative	... assānū	tusānū or tuhānū	inhānū	unhānū.

Note.—In the third person, *eh* or *oh* is used for 'he,' 'she' or 'it,' according as the person or object spoken of is near the person speaking or at some distance off.

In the Salt Range dialect the personal pronouns are as follows :—

	First person.	Second person.	Third person.	
Case.	Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Singular.
Absolute	... maī	tū	e	o.
Agent	... maī	taī or tuddh	is	us.
Genitive	... maīḍa	taīḍa	is nā	us nā.
Dative	... māh or mēkō	tāh, tuddāh, tēko	isāh	usāh.
	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
Absolute	... assī	tussī	in	un.
Agent	... assā	tussā	inhā	unhā.
Genitive	... asīḍā	tusiḍā	inhā nā	unhā nā.
Dative	... asāh	tusāh	inhāh	unhāh.

Emphatic forms of the Agent case of pronouns are *mēhā* (I), *tūhē* (thou), *assā hī* (we), *tussā hī* (you), *unāhā* (they).

PRONOMINAL AFFIXES.

Very frequent use is made of pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of a word, and signify a personal pronoun. The characteristic letters are as follows :—

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
First	... -m I.	-sē -ahse we.
Second	... -ī, -ū thou.	-nē -nihe you.
Third	... -s, he, she, it.	-nē they.

They are used to refer to any gender and to any case, and are connected with the word to which they refer by various vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Examples.

First person singular -m, I or me.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

utthō tureum	I started from there.
utthāi sutum	I slept there.

AGENT CASE.

dānd dithum	I saw the bullock.
gā dithim	I saw the cow.
usnū māream or māream	I beat him.
utthē khādum	I ate there.
utthē pītum	I drank there.

GENITIVE CASE.

kufri gharam or gharhīm	Kufri is my home.
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DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kassum or kassim	I have fever.
khēr hōlum	If I am well.
na visarsum	it will not escape me.
us māream	he beat me.
je khēr hundī-um	if I had been well, then I would have
tā āndus	come.

Second person singular -I or Ū, thou or thee.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā I	hast thou eaten ?
kisnū mārēā I	whom hast thou beaten ?
usdā kamm kitōi	hast thou done his work ?
chōri kīti ei	hast thou committed theft ?
dānd dīthā I	hast thou seen the bullock ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kō nā I	what is thy name ?
ghar kitthē I	where is thy house ?
us kamm kitōi	has he done thy work ?

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

khêr hōwī	blessings on thee !
kass e ī	hast thou fever ?
kē hukm ḡhēo ī	what order has been given thee ?
kē mārēā ī	who beat thee ?
marsā ī or marsā ū	I will beat thee.
āīlāh rāzī hōwī	may God be pleased with you !

Third person singular—S, he, she, it, him, her.

AGENT CASE.

mēnū mārēās or mārēus	he beat me.
vachchhā jāēā as	she has produced a male calf.
vachchhī jāī is	she has produced a female calf.
rupeia dittā as	he gave a rupee.
rupeie ditte is	he gave rupees.
kamm kītōs	has he done the work ?
kē ākheus	what did he say ?
gal ākhī is	he said a word.

GENITIVE CASE.

kē nā us	}	what is his name ?
kē is nā		
kufri ghar us		his home is Kufri.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass us or kass is	he has fever.
puttur jamā as	a son has been born to him.
dhī jamī is	a daughter has been born to him.
na visarsus	it will not escape him.
mē mārēās	I beat him.
marsā us	I will beat him.
vanjaṇ dē ōs or dē is	let him go.

First person plural—sē, ahse, issē, we, us.

AGENT CASE.

usnū mārōa ahsē or issē	we beat him.
dānd ḡṭhā sē	we saw the bullock.
gā ḡṭhī sē	we saw the cow.



GRAMMAR.

CSL

GENITIVE CASE.

Kufri ghar ahse *or* hisse our home is at Kufri.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

us māreā ahsē

he beat us.

kass isse

we have fever.

Second person plural—*nē*, *nihe*, you.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā nē

have you eaten ?

kisnū māreā ne *or* nihe

whom have you beaten ?

kē ākheā nihe

what did you say ?

chōri kitī nē

did you commit theft ?

dānd dīthā nē

did you see the bullock ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kē nā nē

what is your name ?

kehṛā shōhur inhe

which is your village ?

ghar kitthe nihe

where is your home ?

Kufri ghar ne

Kufri is your home.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass i nihe

kass i nēhe

} have you fever ?

kē māreā ne *or* nihe

who beat you ?

Third person plural—*nē*, they, them.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā nē

have they eaten ?

mē nū māreā nē

they beat me,

kē ākheā hē nē

what did they say ?

isnū kiñ baddhā nē

why have they bound him ?

usnū phāh cha dittā nē

they up and hanged him.

ḍāhḍā zulm kitā nē

they have done great wrong.

bājṛē kappē nē

have they reaped the bājra ?



GENITIVE CASE.

kēhṛā shôhur nē	which is their village ?
ghar kitthe nē	where is their house ?
Kufri ghar nē	Kufri is their home.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass e nē	they have fever.
kass l nē	they have fever.
mē mārōā nē	I beat them.

Sometimes, but rarely, a double pronominal affix is used.

Examples.

rupeiā	dittēmus	I gave him a rupee.
rupeiē	{dittēmus ditteimis}	{ I gave him rupees.

Note.—Closely connected with this subject is that of the negative verb with pronominal affixes noted under 'Verbs.'

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronoun is as follows :—

kōṇ	who ?	|	kō	what ?
-----	-------	--	----	--------

Masculine and Feminine.

Neuter.

		Singular.	Plural.	Singular and Plural.
Absolute	...	kōṇ	kōṇ	kō
Oblique	...	kō	kinhā	kis

In the Salt Range the absolute form is kōr—who ?

The following table gives the most common pronominal forms :—

Class of Pronoun.	Absolute.	Oblique.	Quantity.	Size.	Likeness.	Share.
Near demonstrative	e (this)	is	itṇa (thus much)	ittl (thus big)	ijehā (like this)	itwā (such).
Far demonstrative ...	o (that)	us	utṇa (as much)	utti (so big)	ujehā (like that)	utwā (such).
Interrogative,	m. f. kōṇ (who ?)	kē	kitṇa (h o w much).	kittl (how big)	kehā m. } kahī f. } (like what ?)	kitwā (what share).
	n. kē (what ?)	kīs				
	adjective kehṛā (which)	...				
Relative	... jehṛa (who)	jis or jē	jitṇā (as much)	jittl (as big)	jehā m. } jahī f. } (like which)	jitwā (as much).
Indefinite	m. kōl	(some, any) kahī sing.				
	f. kāl					
	pl. kēl	kināhā pl.				
	n. kujjh					



OTHER PRONOMINAL FORMS.

ihō jehā *m.* }
ihō jahī *f.* } the same as this.

ōheā jehā *m.* }
ōheā jahī *f.* } the same as that.

ljehā kehā *m.* }
ljahī kahī *f.* } so so.

hikk ... hikk ... some ... others.

The plural oblique form of hikk is hikknā.

hōr other.

The word hōrī (*obl.* hōrā) is used in the plural in a curious way as a sign of respect for a third person, somewhat like sāhib, *e. g.*—

malik hōrī ālī his honour the malik has come.
malik hōrā ākheā the malik said.

jehā *fem.* jahī, is used after an adjective to mean 'a little,' 'rather,' *e. g.*, chīṭṭa jehā vaṭṭa a whitish stone.

hikko kujjh all the same.

āp, intensified form āpē, self, both in absolute and agent, *e. g.*—

mē āp gēā I went myself.
us āpē kītā he did it himself.

The genitive form is āpnā—own, and the locative form plural is āpas vich—among themselves.



ADVERBS.

What may be called the pronominal adverbs are shown in the following table in continuation of the similar table of pronouns :—

Class.	Manner.	Time.	Place of rest.	Direction.	Condition.	Cause.
Near demonstrative	inje (thus, ...)	hun (now) ...	itthe (here)	idde (hither)	...	...
Far demonstrative ...	unje (so) ...	tā, tadā, tadun (then).	utthe (there)	udde (thither)	tā (then)	...
Interrogative	{ kikun or kiwē }	{ kadā, kadun (when ?). }	kitthe (where ?)	kidde (w h i - ther ?)	...	kiū (why)
Relative	{ jikun or jiwē }	{ jadā, jadun (when) }	jitthe (where)	jidde (whither)	je (if)	je (be- cause)
Indefinite	... kiwē (some how)	kade, kadāhā (sometime).	kitthe (some- where)	kidde (some- whither).	...	...

The adverbs of rest are made emphatic by changing the *-e* into *-āī*, *e. g.*, *itthāī*, in this very place, *utthāī*, in that very place. But *kitthāī* and *kiddāī* mean "somewhere or other"; *kade kade* or *kadāh kadāh* "sometimes."

Other common adverbs are—

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

<i>ure</i>	}	hither.
<i>urā</i>		
<i>pare, parā</i>		farther off, beyond.
<i>nēre</i>		near.
<i>agge</i>		ahead.
<i>pichhā</i>		behind.
<i>sāhmne</i>		in front.
<i>utte, uttāh</i>		above.
<i>bhē</i>		back.

<i>vall</i>	aside.
<i>urār</i>	on this side.
<i>pār</i>	on the further side.
<i>mōkle</i>	far.
<i>aggēre</i>	farther ahead.
<i>pichhōre</i>	farther behind.
<i>muḍḍh</i>	close by.
<i>tale, talāh, hēṭh</i>	below.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

aje	as yet.
ajj	to-day.
ajje	this very day.
kallh	yesterday.
dēhā	} to-morrow.
bhaḷke	
parsō, parsū	{ the day before yesterday.
pōd	} at first.
mōhrā	
pēhlō	} again.
vatt	
mur	} at last.
ōrik	
chhēkir	

pachhā		in the evening.
is vār	}	this time.
is phērō		
itwār	}	this year.
itrōke		
par		last year.
parār		the year before last.
āunde sāl		next year.
aggāndū		in future.
nitt		daily.
sadā		always.
sawēle		early.
dhammi		at dawn.
uddho muḍ-		from the very beginning
ḍho		
dō pāhr		at noon.

OTHER ADVERBS.

na, nahf	not.	haḍḍō	exceedingly, at all.
ukka	quite, thoroughly.	ukka na	} not at all.
mūl	} altogether.	mūl na	
mūlō		bī	also, too.
haḍḍō	} certainly.	bhī	more.
sarpar		ghaṭṭ	less.
mukarraḥ	} more.	sagwā	identically.
zarūr		massā	hardly.
vaddh	separately.	hōle	slowly, softly.
vakkho vakkh	} quick.		
trikkhe			
jhabb			

Some of these adverbs are the locative case of substantives or adjectives, and other locatives of nouns signifying time or place are similarly used, *e. g.*—

mōkḷe	far.	vaḍḍō vōlē	at sunrise.
rātī	at night.	fazir	in the morning.

Some ideas expressed adverbially in English are expressed by means of an adjective agreeing with the noun, *e. g.*—

chhaṛā	only.	trikkhā	quick.
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ḍāhḍā, exceedingly, *e. g.*, ḍāhḍi changī gā (an exceedingly good cow).

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Some adverbs ending in -ē make a comparative by changing it into -ērē, *e. g.*—

aggē	ahead.	aggērē	farther ahead.
parē	beyond.	parērē	farther beyond.

Inseparable prefixes and affixes.

The prefix **vaṇ-** means a negative, like the English prefix *un-*, *e. g.*—

vaṇ-bulāeā	uninvited.
vaṇ-khādeō gēā	he went without eating.
vaṇ-piteō gēā	he went without drinking.

The prefix **su-** means 'good' and **ka-** or **ku-** means 'bad,' *e. g.*—

suputtur	a good son.	sūtar	proper, becoming.
kuputtur	a bad son.	kasūtar	improper, unbecoming.

The affix *hār*, *ār* or *ar* means "like," *e. g.*—

<i>kaṇak hār</i>	like wheat.	|	<i>sūr ār</i>	piglike.
<i>ashmattar</i>	like us.	|	<i>tushmattar</i>	like you.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Some of the commonest postpositions have been given when discussing the noun. They are repeated here, with some others. They are always placed after the noun they govern, as in the English forms "henceforth," "therewith," "hereby," "homeward," "sea-wards," "man-like"; and the noun is always put in the oblique form. Some of them are the locative case of nouns and govern the preceding noun with the help of the postposition *de* (of), *e. g.*, *lōk de muḍḍh*, close to the village. Many are used either with or without *de*, *e. g.*, *us nāl* or *us de nāl*, along with him. The only postpositions that are declinable are those of the genitive, *dā*, *de*, *deā*, *dī*, *dīā* (of), which agree with the governing noun in gender, number and case like an adjective.

Postpositions.

<i>nū</i>	to.	<i>kāṇ</i>	for the sake of.
<i>ō, tū, tō, tō, thū,</i>	from.	<i>tāl, tōrī</i>	up to, as far as.
<i>thāō, lā</i>		<i>tīkaṇ</i>	till.
<i>ich, vich</i>	in.	<i>nērē</i>	near.
<i>tē</i>	on, at, to, (a place).	<i>vichō</i>	from inside.
<i>utte, uparand</i>	above.	<i>uttō</i>	from above.
<i>kōl</i>	with, in possession of.	<i>kōlō</i>	from the possession of.
<i>nāl</i>	along with.	<i>ure</i>	on this side.
<i>muḍḍh</i>	close to.	<i>pare</i>	beyond.
<i>bājh</i>	without.	<i>saṇe</i>	together with.
<i>al, val, dā, dhir,</i>	towards.	<i>sāhmne</i>	in front of.
<i>maṇe, pāsē</i>		<i>vāṅ, hār</i>	like.
<i>vichkār</i>	between.	<i>pichchhe, magir</i>	behind.
<i>hēth, talē</i>	below.	<i>bāhir</i>	outside.
<i>agge</i>	} before.	<i>chaphēr, doālē</i>	round about.
<i>mohre</i>		<i>pārū</i>	through, by means of.
<i>andir</i>	inside.		
<i>āsse pāsē</i>	on all sides of.		

In the Salt Range dialect, the genitive postposition (of) is *nā*, *nē*, *neā*, *nī*, *niā*, the dative (to) is *hā* or *āh*, and the ablative (from) *thāō*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Common conjunctions are as follows :—

te, ate, hor	and.	je or jāṇē	marks that what follows is a quotation.
je	that, if, as, because.	hikkē...hikkē	} either, or.
jēkar	if.	yā...yā	
kiū	why.	par	but.
haḍḍō	however.	kikuṇ, kiwē	how.
tōre je, bhāwē	although.	jikuṇ, jiwē	as.
bhāwē.....bhāwē	whether ... or.	tā	yet, then.
vatt, muṛ	then, again.	mat, matā	lest, that not, so that if.
jaduṇ.....taduṇ	when ... then.	ke	or.

INTERJECTIONS.

In calling to a person, the interjection (oh!) varies according to the sex of the person addressing or addressed.

ōē, vō, vōē	man calling to man.	vē, vē	woman calling to man.
nī	addressed to a woman.	vaṇ	woman calling to woman.

Husband and wife avoid calling each other by name, but if possible bring in a son's name, *e. g.* (Salt Range dialect).

vē Sher Muhammada nea pēwā,

Oh Sher Muhammad's father!

nī Sher Muhammada nīō māō,

Oh Sher Muhammad's mother!

ê is used in sorrow, joy or wonder, *e. g.*—

ê sachchea Rabbā

O true God.

ê pāk parwardigārā

O pure Cherisher.



Other interjections or exclamations are—

hā, hā	yes.	hē	expressive of displeasure.
nā, nahī, <u>khair</u>	no.	lèh	expressive of protest.
<u>khā</u>, sāl	Sir.	dhur dhur	get away ! (to a dog).
bhalā	(in answer to a call), yes, well, hullo.	chhir chhir	get away ! (to a cat).
jīwō tū	mayest thou live, yes Sir.	jhabb, ṭhōh	quick.
jī	Sir, <i>pl.</i> jīhō , <i>e. g.</i> jīhō chup karō , please be quiet.	jamm vanj	wait a bit.
<u>khudā</u> jāne	God knows,	jam jam ā	welcome.
kē sadēnda	what d'ye call it ?	āmī	} welcome.
mazāl	impossible ! never !	āhwā	
dhann	bravo ! blessings on !	sadke	bravo.
phitt	curse on.	hasbī (for has- bī Allāh).	God protect you, said when one's foot slips or horse stum- bles.
hāō hāō	alas.	bhī Allāh	never mind (after all there's God).
hōō hōō	for shame.	makkhā	says I.
hallā	yes, indeed (surprise).	akkhē	says he.
tō	expressive of contempt.		

cha (rise) is often interjected in a sentence and generally implies suddenness or unreasonableness of action, *e. g.*—

us cha ākheā	he up and said.
usnū phāh cha dittā ne	they up and hanged him.

hōrī is used in the plural like **jī** to indicate respect for a third person, *e. g.*—

Malik hōrī obī. hōrā	his honour the Malik.
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shukr	thanks (be to God).	radd balāī	} may misfortunes be far from thee, used as a welcome by women.
<u>khēr</u> mēhr e	all right !	dūr balāī	
bismillāh	in God's name.	bhaṭṭh	curse on, <i>lit.</i> to the oven with.



MODES OF ADDRESS.

To a stranger	... {	ō jīhwě ō khēr āvi	Ho ! may you live ! Ho ! may good come to you !
To a friend	...	bhāī, gal suṇ	Brother ! listen.
To an old man	...	vaḍkeā	O old man !
To a woman	...	māē	Oh mother !
To a husband	... {	yālā jīwě shālā jīwě	} please God you may live !
To a father	...	bābā.	
To a sister	...	bēbē.	
To a mother	... {	māē. ammā. māū.	
To a grandfather	...	bāpū.	

THE VERB.

Intransitive and Transitive.

Verbs may be divided into Intransitive or Neuter, and Transitive or Active Verbs. In a great many cases an Intransitive root has a corresponding Transitive root, usually formed by strengthening the vowel of the root ; and this again can often be turned into a Double-Transitive or Causal Verb by a further change in the root.

Formation of Transitive Verbs.

What may be called the regular formation of a Transitive or Double-Transitive Verb is made by adding to the root -ā, or after a vowel -wā, and in this case the vowel of the original root is weakened, from ā to a, from ē or ī to i, from ō or ū to u.

The root thus formed becomes a new verb, subject to the usual inflections.

Root.	Meaning	Transitive or Double-Transitive root.	Meaning.
mār	strike.	marā	cause to be struck.
bhajj	run.	bhajā	cause to run.
pī	drink.	piwā	cause to drink.
bhē	turn.	bhāwā	cause to turn.
chā	raise.	chawā	cause to raise.
appaṛ	reach.	appaṛā	cause to reach.
pā	put.	pawā	cause to put.

Most of the common roots, however, form their transitive irregularly, the vowel being generally strengthened, and sometimes the consonants changed.

<i>Intransitive.</i>		<i>Transitive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
cha	rise.	chā	raise.
bhāj	break.	bhann	break.
truṭṭ	break.	trōr	break.
pē	lie.	pā	put.
gah	be threshed.	gāh	thresh.
ḡhē	fall down.	ḡhā	knock down.
lēh	come down.	lāh	take down.
lag	be applied.	lā	apply.
chhuṭṭ	escape.	chhōr	} set free.
vik	be sold.	chhaḡḡ	
nikal	go out.	vēch	sell.
var	go into.	kaḡḡh	put out.
buḡ	be drowned.	vār	put into.
ṭur	move.	bōr	drown.
chārḡ	go up.	ṭōr	make to move.
nikkhar	separate.	chārḡh	put up.
phiss	be squeezed.	nakhōr	separate.
diss	be seen.	phō	squeeze.
pāt	be torn.	dass	point out.
riḡh	roll	pār	tear.
ruḡh	be swept away.	rērḡh	roll.
sar	burn.	rōrḡh	sweep away.
ḡhuk	arrive.	sār	burn.
ā	come.	ḡhō	carry.
tap	be hot.	ār	bring.
khuss	be seized.	tā	heat.
chhij	go to pasture.	khōh	seize.
phass	be snared.	chhēr	take to pasture.
sij	be moistened.	phāh	snare.
uḡh	be ploughed.	sē	moisten.
ḡhō	be given.	vāh	plough.
juḡ	be joined.	dē	give.
muḡ	go back.	jōr	join.
khāj	be eaten.	mōr	turn back.
pis	be ground.	khā	eat.
sip	be sewed.	pīh	grind.
dubh	be milked.	sī	sew.
		ḡhōh	milk.

Intransitive.

Root.	Meaning.
mutṭṭh	be cheated.
bajjh	be fastened.
reḥ	stay.
jamm	be born.

Transitive.

Root.	Meaning.
mōh	cheat.
bannh	fasten.
rakh	place.
jamm	bring forth young.

PASSIVE VOICE.

What may be called the regular formation of a passive is made by adding -l to the root of the transitive verb, and shortening the vowel of the root; or if the root ends in -ā, by changing it into -l. The new root thus formed is subject to the usual inflections.

Examples.

Transitive.

Root.	Meaning.
mār	strike.
kapp	cut.
parṇā	marry.
gaḍḍ	sow.
lō	knead.
saḍḍ	call.
likh	write.
phaḍ	seize.

Passive.

Root.	Meaning.
marl	be struck.
kapl	be cut.
parṇl	be married.
gaḍl	be sown.
lul	be kneaded.
saḍl	be called.
likhl	be written.
pharl	be seized.

Many transitive verbs, however, as already stated, have a corresponding intransitive verb, which has a passive signification. Some of these are repeated here for convenience.

Transitive.

Root.	Meaning.
dē	give.
khā	eat.
vāh	plough.
sē	moisten.
khōh	seize.
tā	heat.
phē	squeeze.
sār	burn.
pīh	grind.
sī	sew.
ḍōh	milk.
ghinn	take.

Intransitive or Passive.

Root.	Meaning.
dhē	be given.
khāj	be eaten.
urh	be ploughed.
slj	be moistened.
khuss	be seized.
tap	be heated.
phiss	be squeezed.
sar	be burned.
pīs	be ground.
sīp	be sewed.
ḍubh	be milked.
ghijj	be taken.

Indeed almost every intransitive verb which has a corresponding transitive root may be said to be a passive voice of the latter.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Sometimes the meaning of a verb is intensified by doubling the root or by adding to it the root of another verb. In such a case the second root only is subject to inflection.

Roots.	Literal meaning.	Acquired meaning.
mār ghatt	strike-pour.	kill.
mār saṭṭ	strike-throw.	kill.
ghinn ghinn	take-take.	take altogether.
kar chhaḍḍ	do-leave.	finish.
āṇ dē	bring-give.	bring.
ṭur pē	go-lie.	start.
bēh vanj	sit-go.	sit down.
saṭṭ ghatt	throw-pour.	throw down.
bhajj pē	run-lie.	run away.

The root **cha** (rise) is often prefixed to another root to imply the suddenness or unreasonableness of the action, *e. g.*, **us cha ākheā** (he up and said), **gāl cha kaḍḍhi** (he up and abused me).

THE VERBAL NOUN.

The verbal noun, expressing the act or state implied by the verb, is formed by adding **-nā** to the root. If the root ends in **r** or **l**, the termination is **-nā**; and if the root ends in a vowel (except **ō**), it is **-uṇā**. This noun is declinable like a masculine noun in **-ā**.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun.	Meaning.
vanj	go.	vanjṇā	going
bhajj	run.	bhajjṇā	running.
ghinn	take.	ghinnṇā	taking.
vēkh	see	vēkhṇā	seeing.
vāh	plough.	vāhṇā	ploughing.
kar	do.	karnā	doing.
nikal	go out.	nikalnā	going out.
khalō	stand.	khalōṇā	standing.
ā	come.	āuṇā	coming.
khā	eat.	khāuṇā	eating.
pī	drink.	pīuṇā	drinking.
dē	give.	dēuṇā	giving.
marl	be struck.	marluṇā	being struck.
parnl	be married.	parnluṇā	being married.

Irregular.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun.	Meaning.
bhê	turn.	| bhônā	turning.

The verbal noun in -nā or -nā is used to express will or necessity, and when so used takes the subject in the agent case.

Examples.

mērē āuñē thō peihlō mōeā	he died before my coming.
karnā hōsī	it will have to be done.
inje nahī karnā	one should not act thus.
us nahī karnā	he will not do it.
tuddh nahī karnā	you will not do it.
tē dēuñā	you will have to give.
tusā pānī piñā ē	will you drink water ?
mē usdā riññ dēuñā ē	} I owe him a debt.
usdā mē dēuñā ē	
mērē kolō us lēhñā ē	
is mērā riññ dēuñā ē	} he owes me a debt.
us kōlō mē lēhñā ē	
habbhnā marnā hē	all must die.

Note.—The present and past participles are also used as verbal nouns. See below.

The Infinitive.

The infinitive is formed by adding -uñ to the root of the verb; or if the root ends in a vowel by adding -wun. The oblique form and the plural of the infinitive are formed by changing -uñ into -añ. It is sometimes used as a verbal noun.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karuñ	to do.	khā	eat.	khāwuñ	to eat.
ṭur	move.	ṭuruñ	to move.	pī	drink.	piwuñ	to drink.
khēḍ	play.	khēḍuñ	to play.	dē	give.	dēwuñ	to give.
bhāj	run.	bhājuñ	to run.	marī	be struck.	marīwuñ	to be struck.

ABSOLUTE CASE.

bhiṛuṇ changā nahl	it is not good to fight.
karuṇ hoṣl	it will have to be done.
āaṇ jāaṇ	comings and goings.
lèaṇ dōwaṇ	takings and givings, dealings.

OBLIQUE CASE.

mě kamm karaṇ gēā	I went to do something.
mě dānd vēchaṇ gēā	I went to sell a bullock.
o vēkhaṇ āeā	he came to see.
māraṇ gēā ulṭā mariwaṇ laggā	he went to give a beating, but on the contrary he began to be beaten.
assl vassaṇ jōgē nahl	we are not able to live.

THE VERBAL AGENT.

The verbal agent is formed by adding *-ālā* to the oblique form of the verbal noun or infinitive. It is declinable like nouns in *-ā*, taking *-l* in the feminine.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Agent.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karneālā or karaṇālā	a doer.
bhajj	run.	bhajjñeālā or bhajjaṇālā	a runner.
pl	drink.	pluṇeālā or plwaṇālā	a drinker.
ā	come.	āuṇeālā or āwaṇālā	a comer.
dō	give.	dōuṇeālā or dōwaṇālā	a giver.

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle of all verbs ends in *-dā*, and is declinable like an adjective in *-ā*.

(1). Intransitive verbs, the root of which ends in a consonant, simply add **-dā** to the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
mar	die.	mardā	dying.
ṭur	move.	ṭurdā	moving.
vik	be sold.	vikdā	being sold.
nikal	come out.	nikaldā	coming out.

Irregular.

vanj	go.	vêndā	going.
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(2). Intransitive and passive verbs, the root of which ends in a vowel or **-h**, take **-ndā**, or **-undā**, and sometimes change the vowel of the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
ā	come.	āundā	coming.
pī	drink.	pīndā	drinking.
jī	live.	jīnda or jīundā	living.
lêh	descend.	lêhnda	descending.
khalō	stand.	khalōndā	standing.
pê	lie.	pōndā	lying.
sê	sleep.	sōndā	sleeping.
bhê	turn.	bhōndā	turning.
marī	be beaten.	marīndā	being beaten.

(3). Causal verbs ending in **-ā** change the **-ā** into **-êndā** or **-ênda**.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
piwā	make to drink.	piwêndā	making to drink.
bhajā	make to run.	bhājêndā	making to run.
apparā	cause to reach.	apprêndā	causing to reach.



(4). Transitive verbs either form the present participle in the same way as intransitive verbs, or, more often, form it as if from the causal root, but with no causal meaning.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
kar	do.	kardā or karēndā	doing.
mār	strike.	marēndā	striking.
ṭor	make to move.	ṭurēndā	making to move.
dē	give.	dēndā	giving.
vēkh	see.	vēkhdā	seeing.
ghinn	take.	ghīndā	taking.
chhōṛ	let go.	chhūrēndā	letting go.
vēch	sell.	vichēndā	selling.
kaḍḍh	put out.	kaḍḍhda or kaḍ- ḍhēndā	putting out.
sār	burn.	saṛēndā	burning.
mōṛ	turn.	muṛēndā	turning.
sē	moisten.	sēndā	moistening.
khā	eat.	khāndā or khēn- dā	eating.

In the dialect of the Thal many verbs make their present participle in -āndā or indā.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karīndā	doing.
vik	be sold.	vikāndā	being sold.
hūng	howl.	hungāndā	howling.
vēch	sell.	vichīndā	selling.
saṭṭ	throw.	saṭṭīndā	throwing.
ṭor	make to move.	ṭurīndā	making to move.

Irregular.

ḍēkh T.	see.	ḍēghā	seeing.
ākh	say.	āhdā	saying.

Note.—In the dialect of the Salt Range the present participle ends in -nā instead of -dā, e. g., ṭurnā (going).

The present participle is used as a verbal noun in the locative case ending in ā, e. g., mērē āundeā mōeā, he died on my coming (as I came).



THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

All past participles end in **-ā** and are declinable like adjectives in **-ā**.

(1). The regular mode of forming the past participle is by adding **-eā** to the root.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
mār	strike.	māreā	struck.
ā	come.	āeā	come.
saṭṭ	throw.	saṭṭeā	thrown.
ṭur	move.	ṭureā	moved.
vēch	sell.	vēcheā	sold.
hō	become.	hōeā	become.

(2). Some intransitive verbs add only **-ā** to the root.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
thī	become.	thīā	become.
chhuṭṭ	escape.	chhuṭṭā	escaped.
buḍ	sink.	buḍā	sunk.
ḍhē	be given.	ḍhēā	been given.

(3). Many verbs, however, form their past participle irregularly. Some of the commonest are these :—

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
lēh	descend.	lattha	come down.
dē	give.	ditta	given.
vēkh	see.	ḍiṭṭhā	seen.
vass	rain.	uṭṭhā	rained.
bannh	bind.	baddhā	bound.
nass	flee.	naṭṭhā	fled.
labbh	be obtained.	laddhā	obtained.
vanjā	be lost.	vanjātā	lost.
khalō	stand.	khalōtā	stood.
ḍhē	fall.	ḍhaṭṭhā	fallen.
ghuss	mistake.	ghuttha	mistaken.
nikal	come out.	nikhātā	come out.
sinjān } seān }	recognise.	sinjātā } seātā }	recognised.
lē	take.	lā	taken.
khā	eat.	khādā	eaten.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
pī	drink.	pītā	drunk.
bhaji	break.	bhanna	broken.
bhaji	run.	bhanna	run.
bēh	sit.	beīthā	sat.
ghinn	take.	ghiddā	taken.
jamm	bring forth young.	jāeā	brought forth.
jāṇ	know.	jātā	known.
bhē	turn.	bhōveā	turned.
vanj	go.	gēā	gone.
pē	lie.	pēā	lain.
kamā	earn.	kamāttā	earned.
pīh	grind.	pīthā	ground.
sē	sleep.	sutta	slept.
gunnh	plait, knead.	guddha	plaited, kneaded.
nahā	bathe.	nātā	bathed.
tap	be heated.	tatta	heated.
kar	do.	kītā	done.
mar	die.	mōeā	dead.
kur mā	wither.	kur māṇā	withered.
puj	arrive.	punnā	arrived.
sij	be moistened.	sinnā	moistened.
kōh	butcher.	kuṭṭhā	butchered.
āṇ	bring.	āndā	brought.
munj	send.	mutta	sent.
sī	} sew.	sītā	sewed.
sīhr		dhātā	bathed.
dhā	bathe.	rēhā	stayed.
rēh	stay.	vikāṇā	sold.
vik	be sold.	quddhī	milked.
ḍubn	be milked.		

(4). Passives form their past participle by adding -geā to the root and many intransitive verbs with a passive signification form their past participle similarly in -lgeā.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
marī	be beaten.	marīgeā	been beaten.
kapī	be cut.	kapīgeā	been cut.
parnī	be married.	parnīgeā	been married.
bajjhī	be fastened.	bajjhīgeā	been fastened.

In the Thal **j** or **ch** is sometimes inserted.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
paṭi	be torn up.	paṭijgēā	been torn up.
marī	be beaten.	marichgēā	been beaten.

khār paṭijgeī the sajji has been torn up.

The passive is sometimes used with the postposition 'from,' *e. g.*—

mê thū nahī likhīndā I cannot write it (*lit.* it is not written by me).

The past participle is used in a peculiar way with **hōeā** and the agent case, *e. g.*—

tusā Khushāb dīṭṭhā hōeā have you seen Khushāb ?
 dīṭṭhā hōeā se we have seen it.

Any past participle may be used as an adjective by adding **hōeā** to it, *e. g.*, ujri hōi jāh, a deserted place; khādā hōeā anāj, grain that has been eaten.

THE INDEFINITE PARTICIPLE.

The indefinite participle, used along with another verb, is sometimes merely the root, but more often is formed by adding **-ī** or **-ke** to the root.

Examples.

mē bhullī pē gēā	I lost my way.
o parti āeā	he came back.
kikka phullī pēā	the acacia has blossomed.
uṭṭhī khalō	stand up.
uṭṭhī ā	get up and come.
uṭṭhī vanj	get up and go.
mē usnū lēi āusā	I will bring it.
sunī vanj	listen as you go.
ḍassī vanj	tell as you go : tell on.

THE IMPERATIVE.

(1). The ordinary imperative in the 2nd person singular consists simply of the root of the verb without any termination, and in the plural is formed by adding -ō or -hō to the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Imperative.	
		Second person singular.	Second person plural.
ā	come.	ā	āō or āhō.
kar	do.	kar	karō.
ghinn	take.	ghinn	ghinnō.
dē	give.	dē	dēhō.
ṭur	start.	ṭur	ṭurhō.

Exceptions.

vanj	go.	vanj	} vanjō.
lèh	descend.	jāh	
pê	lie.	lòh	
		pô	pôhō.

(2). The polite imperative is formed by adding to the root of the verb in the singular -ī, and in the plural -eāhē, which has the effect of shortening the vowel of the root. If the root ends in a vowel, the terminations are -wī and -veāhē. In the Salt Range the polite plural ends in -èh.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Polite Imperative.		Meaning.
		Singular	Plural.	
tak	see.	takī	takeāhē	be pleased to look.
uṭṭh	get up.	uṭṭhī	uṭṭheāhē	be pleased to get up.
ā	come.	āwī	aveāhē	be pleased to go.

THE IMPERSONAL VERB.

The impersonal verb is formed by adding -iē to the root, and has the meaning "it is to be, etc."

Examples.

kī ākhīē	what is to be said ?
kamm karīēiē	the work is to be done.
jangil jaṭṭ na chhōrīē	vexing a peasant is not to be done in the jungle.



IRREGULAR.

kē kīchē

what is to be done?

PERSONAL ENDINGS.

The general personal endings are as follows:—

Person.		Singular.	Plural.
First	...	-ā	-āh
Second	...	-ē	-ō
Third	...	-ē	-in

When these are added to a root ending in a vowel, a *w* is inserted.

AUXILIARY VERB.

The auxiliary verb (I am, &c.) in the present tense when pronounced rapidly is little more than these personal endings. The full form, however, has an *h* before them, and the emphatic form strengthens the aspirate.

Present Tense (I am, etc.).

Person.		Contracted form.	Full form.	Emphatic form.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>					
First	...	ā	hā	āhā	I am.
Second	...	ē	hē	ihē	thou art.
Third	...	ē	hē	ihē	he is.
<i>Plural.</i>					
First	...	āh	hā or hāi	āhā	we are.
Second	...	ō	hō	ēhō	you are.
Third	...	in	hin	ēhinn	they are.

*Note (1).—*The first person singular is often contracted with a word ending in *-ā* into *-ā*, e. g., *mē kīrā* (I am a worm). The third person plural is often contracted with a previous word ending in a vowel into *-ān* or *-in*. *Examples.*—*tōrīā kīṇīā* *ghōrīān* (how many horses have you); *in gāi gabbhaṇān* (these cows are in calf); *kaṇkā changlān* (the wheat crops are good); *bahū kachchirīn* (there are many female mules); *mōrē ḍangar khuddhirīn* (my cattle are in the ravines).

*Note (2).—*In the third person singular after a word ending in a vowel a *v* is sometimes inserted, e. g., *ē kē vō* (what is this?).



Past Tense (I was), Doāb.

Person.		Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>				
First	..	āhus or āhis	āhus or āhis	I was.
Second	...	āhē	āhē	thou wast.
Third	...	āhā	āhī	he or she was.
<i>Plural.</i>				
First	...	āhsse	āhsse	we were.
Second	...	āhē	āhē	you were.
Third	...	āhin	āhiā or āhin	they were.

In the Salt Range this tense is as follows :—

Past Tense (I was), Salt Range.

Person.		Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>				
First	...	ēhus or ôhs	ēhus or ôhs	I was.
Second	...	ēhū or āhū	ēhī or ahī	thou wast.
Third	...	ēhā or āh	ēhī or ahī	he or she was.
<i>Plural.</i>				
First	...	ēhā or āhā	ēhiā or ahiā	we were.
Second	...	ēhō or āhō	ēhiō or ahiō	you were.
Third	...	ēhe	ahiā	they were.

NEGATIVE VERBS.

These tenses of the auxiliary verb are combined with the negative particle *na* (not) to form negative verbs. These are little used in the Thal or Salt Range, but are very common in the rest of the district.

NEGATIVE AUXILIARY VERB.

Present Tense (*I am not*).

Person.	Singular.	Meaning.	Plural.	Meaning.
First	... { <i>nīmhū</i> or <i>nissū</i> }	I am not.	<i>nissē</i>	we are not.
Second	... { <i>nīhū</i> or <i>nūh</i> }	thou art not.	<i>nīhe</i>	you are not.
Third	... { <i>nissū</i> or <i>nefh</i> }	he is not.	<i>ninne</i> or <i>ninnhe</i> }	they are not.

These terminations may be compared with the pronominal affixes.

In the past tense the negative auxiliary verb is simply formed by prefixing the negative particle *n-* to the affirmative verb, *vis.*, *nāhus*, *nāhē*, *nāhā*, *nāhssē*, *nāhē*, *nāhin*.

These negative verbs are usually placed not at the end of the sentence but before the verb to which they are attached. They are used both with intransitive and transitive verbs, even when the latter is in the past tense, *i. e.*, the pronoun implied in the auxiliary may be either in the nominative or the agent case.

Examples.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

<i>nīmhū gēā</i>	I have not gone.
<i>nissē chaṛhē</i>	we have not mounted.
<i>nīhū chaṛheā</i>	hast thou not mounted?
<i>nīhē gēē</i>	have you not gone?

AGENT CASE.

<i>nīmhū ḍiṭṭha</i>	I have not seen it.
<i>nissū kītā</i>	he has not done it.
<i>aje ninne kītā</i>	they have not done it yet.

DATIVE.

<i>aje hukm nisse ḍhēā</i>	no order has been given us yet.
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The other parts of the auxiliary verb are taken in the Cis-Jehlam tract from the verb **hō** (become), and in the Salt Range and Thal from the corresponding verb **thi** (become) which are conjugated regularly, *e. g.*—

Tract.	Root.	Verbal noun.	Infinitive.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Imperative.	THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.	
							Aorist.	Future.
Cis-Jehlam	... hō	... hōṇā	... howuṇ	... hundā	... hōeā	... hō	... hōwē	... hōsī.
Trans-Jehlam	... thi	... thiṇa	... thiwuṇ	... thīndā	... thiā	... thī	... thīwē	... thīsī.
Meaning	... be	... being	... to be	... being	... been	... be	... may be	... will be.

The Aorist Tense.

The Aorist tense is formed by adding the general personal endings to the root (except that the third person plural ends in *-ēn* instead of *-in*). If the root ends in a vowel a *w* is inserted. It is generally used in a sort of suggestive, potential or conditional sense, but in proverbs and poetry it often has the meaning of a present tense; *e. g.*, with the root *kar* (do).

Aorist Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Meaning.	Plural.	Meaning.
First	... <i>kar-ā</i>	I may do.	<i>kar-āh</i>	we may do.
Second	... <i>kar-ē</i>	Thou mayest do.	<i>kar-ō</i>	you may do.
Third	... <i>kar-ē</i>	He may do.	<i>kar-ēn</i>	they may do

Aorist Passive—May be struck.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
First	... <i>marī wā</i>	<i>marī wāh.</i>
Second	... <i>marī wē</i>	<i>marī ō.</i>
Third	... <i>marī wē</i>	<i>marī wēn.</i>

Exceptions.

Root.	Meaning.	Third Person Singular Aorist.
<i>pê</i>	lie.	<i>pawe.</i>
<i>lê</i>	take.	<i>lawe.</i>
<i>qhê</i>	be given.	<i>qahiwe.</i>
<i>sê</i>	sleep.	<i>sāve.</i>
<i>bhê</i>	turn.	<i>bhāwe.</i>

Examples.

<i>mē kē karā?</i>	what am I to do?
<i>mat mē mariwā</i>	lest I be beaten.
<i>je usnū akhīwē</i>	if it be said to him.



THE PAST CONDITIONAL TENSE.

The past conditional tense is formed by adding *-hā* to the aorist, both in the singular and plural.

Examples.

je mē dārũ na karāhā, tã mar vanjāhā.

If I had not taken medicine, I should have died.

o val hōvēhā tã āvēhā.

If he had been well, he would have come.

un val hōvinhā tã āvinhā.

If they had been well, they would have come.

Note.—The present participle may also be used in this sense, *e. g.*—

assā val hundē, tã āunde.

If we had been well, we should have come.

THE FUTURE TENSE.

The future is formed by adding to the root the letter *-s* with the general personal endings (except that the third person singular ends in *-si* not *-sē*). Intransitives ending in a vowel sometimes add an *u* before the *s* of the future, and transitives insert an *ē* and shorten the vowel of the root. The accent is placed on the *ē* except in the first person plural where the accent is placed on the last syllable, and the *ē* sometimes dropped.

Future Tense kar (do).

Person.		Singular.	Meaning.	Plural.	Meaning.
First	...	karēsā	I shall do.	karsāh karsāhā	} we shall do. you will do. they will do.
Second	...	karēsē	thou wilt do.	karēsō	
Third	...	karēsi	he will do.	karēsīn	

Future Passive—shall be struck.

Person.		Singular.	Plural.
First	...	marī-sā	marī-sāh.
Second	...	marī-sē	marī-sō
Third	...	marī-sī	marī-sin.

Examples of other futures.

Root.	Meaning.	Third person singular future.
mar	die.	marī.
vanj	go.	vēsī
pê	lie.	pôsī.
bhē	turn.	bhōsī.
ḍhē	be given.	ḍahīsī.

THE PRESENT IMPERFECT TENSE.

The present imperfect tense is formed as in the English "I am doing" by combining the present participle (which remains declinable) with the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Person.		Verb.	Meaning.
First person singular	...	karēndā hā	I am doing.
Second	" "	karēndā hē	thou art doing.
Third	" "	karēndā hē	he is doing.
First person plural	...	karēndō hā	We are doing.
Second	" "	karēndō hō	you are doing.
Third	" "	karēndō hin	they are doing.

In the first and second persons singular and first person plural the *d* of the participle termination is often contracted with the auxiliary verb into *nā*, e.g., *karēnā*, I am doing, thou art doing, or *we are doing*, *marnā*, I am dying.

PAST IMPERFECT TENSE.

The past imperfect tense is similarly formed from the present participle by adding the past tense of the verb to be.

Example.

Person.		Verb.	Meaning.
First person singular	...	karēndā āhus	I was doing.
Second	" "	karēndā āhē	thou wert doing.
Third	" "	karēndā āhā	he was doing.
First person plural	...	karēndē āhsse	we were doing.
Second	" "	karēndē āhē	you were doing.
Third	" "	karēndē āhin	they were doing.

THE INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

The indefinite past tense is formed by using the past participle without any auxiliary verb.

(1) In the case of intransitive verbs the noun which forms the subject of the verb is put in the absolute case, and the verb agrees with it in gender and number.

Examples.

Indefinite Past Tense.	Meaning.
mē gēā	I went.
o mōēā	he died.

(2) In the case of transitive verbs the noun which forms the subject of the verb is put in the agent case, and the noun which forms the object of the verb may either be in the absolute form or in the oblique form with the dative postposition nū. If the object is in the absolute form, the verb agrees with it in gender and number; if in the oblique form with

nũ, the verb maintains unchanged its ending in *-ā*. The rule applies to all tenses of transitive verbs formed from the past participle.

Examples.

	Meaning.
us ghōṛa māreā	he struck the horse.
us ghōṛi māri	he struck the mare.
us ghōṛiā māriā	} he struck the mares.
us ghōṛiā nũ māreā	

THE PERFECT TENSE.

The perfect tense is formed from the past participle with the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Examples.

	Meaning.
mẽ suttā hā	I have slept.
tusī sutte hō	you have slept.
us kamm kitā hō	he has done the work.

The auxiliary is often contracted with the past participle, *e. g.*—

	Meaning.
āeā	I have come.
Malik hōṛi āiṇ	His Honour the Malik has come.

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

The pluperfect tense is similarly formed from the past participle with the past tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Examples.

	Meaning.
mẽ suttā āhus	I had slept.
tusī sutte āhe	you had slept.
us kamm kitā āhā	he had done the work.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Compound tenses are formed from the present and past participles combined with the auxiliary verb **ho**, or in the Salt Range **thi** (to become).

Examples.

	Meaning.
o kamm karēndā hōsī	he will be doing the work.
us kamm kitā hōsī	he will have done the work.
karēnde hōsin	(they will be doing) perhaps they do, or no doubt they do.

What may also be called compound tenses are formed by the use of tenses of the verbs **vanj** (go) and **pê** (lie), *e. g.*—

	Meaning.
mal geā	he has got clean away.
pānī pī geā	he has done drinking water.
mē vëndā pēā	I am going.
mē kamm pēā karēndā } mē kamm karēndā pēā }	I am engaged in doing the work.
o marīnda pēā	he is being beaten.
jō kapīnde pēin	the barley is being cut.
būhā ditta pēā āhā } būhā mārā pēā āhā }	the door stood shut.
būhā latthā pēā āhā	the door stood open.
kaṇak kapī peī	the wheat is lying cut.

PASSIVE VOICE.

While passives in **-ī** can be declined like other roots, they may also be declined by adding tenses of the verb **vanj** (go) to the root in **-ī**, *e. g.*—

	Meaning.	Simple form.	Compound form.
First person singular future.	I shall be struck	marīsā	marī vēsā.
Third person plural future.	the bajra will be cut	bājrē kapīsin	kapī vēsin.
Third person plural perfect.	the bajra has been cut		bājrē kapī gēin.



IRREGULAR VERBS.

Among the more common irregular verbs are the following :—

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun.	Infinitive.	Present participle.	Past participle.	Imperative.	Third singular aorist.	Third singular future.
pê	... lie	... pônā	... pavuṇ	... pōndā	... pēā	... pò	... pawe	... pôsī.
bhē	... turn	... bhōṇā	... bhavun	... bhōndā	... bhōvēā	... bhē	... bhāve	... bhōsī.
vanj	... go	... vanjṇā	... vanjuṇ	... vëndā	... gēā	... vanj, jāh	... vanje	... vēsī.
sē	... sleep	... sōṇa	... sammun	... sōndā	... suddā	... sē	... save	... sōsī.
ḍhē	... be given	... ḍhēuṇā	... ḍhēwun	... ḍahindā	... ḍhēā	...	... ḍahiwē	... ḍahīsī.
lè	... take	... leṇā	... lèuṇ	... lènda	... lēā	... le	... lave	... lèsī.
lèh	... descend	... lèhṇa	... lehuṇ	... lehndā	... lattha	... leh	... lèhe	... lèhsī.

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Table of Dialectical Differences.

CSL

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
I.					
Noun	grandfather	dādā	dāḍā	...	...
Noun	pulse	dāl	ḍāl	...	...
Noun	day	dihārā	ḍihārā	...	...
Noun	sun	dēhū	ḍēhū	...	...
Adjective	a little	thōrā	thōlā	...	...
Noun	the month March-April.	Chētar	Chētur	...	...
Noun	the month September-October.	Assū Assē	Asseū	...	...
Noun	the month October-November.	Kattē	Katteū	...	...
Noun	son	puttur	pōtr	...	...
Noun	sugar	misrī	nisrī	...	...
Adjective	small	nikrā	naḍḍhā	...	...
Noun	man	mard	ḍāhrī	...	...



Noun	...	woman	...	zanānī	...	{ zāl <i>pl.</i> zālī	...	sawāṇī	...	...
						chūṇḍā	...	trīmat	...	...
Noun	...	boy	...	chhōhur	...	{ balōṛā	...	}	...	...
						ningur	...		...	...
Noun	...	pond	...	chhappar	...	ṭōhbā	...	bannh	...	...
Adjective	...	other	...	hōr	...	bēā <i>m.</i> beī <i>f.</i>	...		...	...
Noun obl. sing. m.		house	...	ghar	...		...	ghare	...	...
Noun obl. sing. m.		plough	...	hal	...		...	hale	...	...
Adjective sing. obl.		other	...	hōr	...		...	hōrī	...	...
Noun obl. sing. f.		kite	...	hill	...		...	hilli	...	...
Noun obl. sing. f.		buffalo-cow	...	majjh	...		...	majjhī	...	...
Noun	...	land	...	bhōḍ	...	zimmī	...		...	...

II.

Pronoun gen.	...	of me, my	...	mērā	...	mēḍā	...	{ mādā	...	}	...
								maḍhā	...		...
Do. dat.	...	to me	...	mēnū	...		...	māh, mēko	...		...
Do. nom.	...	we	...	assī	...	assā	...		...		...
Do. gen.	...	of us, our	...	asāḍā	...		...	asidḍā	...		...
Do. dat.	...	to us	...	assā nū	...		...	asāh	...		...

Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
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II—concluded.

Pronoun	ag.	...	thou	...	tũ, tuddh	taĩ
Do.	gen.	...	of thee, thy	...	tērā	...	têḍā	...	taĩḍā, têtḍā	...
Do.	dat.	...	to thee	...	tênũ	...	...	...	tāh, tudāh, têtoko	...
Do.	nom.	...	you	...	tusĩ	...	tusā	...	...	...
Do.	gen.	...	of you, your	...	tusāḍā, tuhāḍā	...	...	...	tusiḍḍā	...
Do.	dat.	...	to you	...	tusā nũ, tuhā nũ.	...	...	...	tusāh	...
Do.	nom. pl.	...	these	...	ē, ēh	...	...	...	in, innh	...
Do.	nom. pl.	...	those	...	ō, ōh	...	...	...	un, unnh	...
Do.	dat. pl.	...	to them	...	unhā nũ	...	...	...	unāh, unhāh	...
Do.	ag. pl.	...	they	...	unhā	...	...	...	...	unnā.
Do.	obl.	...	some one	...	kahĩ	...	kêhẽ

III.

Pronominal affix—	1st person sing.	I, me	...	-m	um, am, im, em, him, hum.
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Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
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V—concluded.

Numeral	...	thirty-three	...	tētrī	...	tētrī
Do.	...	forty	...	chāhli	chālī	...
Do.	...	forty-two	...	bētālī	...	bētālī
Do.	...	forty-five	...	pētālī	...	...	...	panjtālī	...
Do.	...	seventy	...	sattir	...	...	...	sattar	...

VI.

Adverb	...	to-morrow	...	dēhā	...	dēhā	...	...	...
Do.	...	hither	...	iddē	...	iddē	...	...	...
Do.	...	thither	...	uddē	...	uddē	...	...	...
Do.	...	sometimes	...	kadāh	...	kaḍāhā	...	kadē	...
Do.	...	here	...	urā	...	urē	...	urhā	...
Do.	...	yonder	...	parā	...	parē	...	parhā	...
Do.	...	above	...	utte	...	...	...	utthā	...



Do.	...	below	...	talē	...	...	talhã	...	...
Do.	...	when ?	...	kadã	...	...	kaduṇ	...	...
Do.	...	when	...	jadã	...	...	jaduṇ	...	...
Do.	...	thus	...	inje	...	inj	...	hij	...

VII.

Post-position	{	nom. sing.	obl. sing.	nom. pl.	obl. pl.	of	{	m. f.		...	...	...	...
								dã	dĩ			nã	nĩ
								dē	dī			nē	nī
								dē	dĩã			nē	nĩã
								deã	dĩã	...	...	neã	nĩã
Post-position	...	to	...	nũ	...	...	...	hã, ãh	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	from	...	õ, ũ, thũ	...	ũ, thũ	...	thãõ	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	away from	...	kõlõ	...	kõlũ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	from the direction of.	...	dhirõ	...	dhirũ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	on	...	utte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	te.	...
Ditto	...	roundabout	...	chaphēr	...	achhēr pachhēr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

CSL

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
VIII.					
Verb. root	... give	... dē	... dē	...	...
Do. p.p.	... given	... ditta	... ditta	...	...
Do. root	... see	... vēkh	... dēkh	...	...
Do. p.p.	... seen	... dīṭṭhā	... dēḍhā	...	...
Do. root	... sleep	... sē	... sam	...	...
Do. root	... be able	... sak	... sag	... hag	...
Do. root	... be lost	... vanjī	... phīṭṭ	...	...
Do. root	... milk (a cow)	... chō	... dōh	...	...
Do. root	... become	... hō	... thī	... thī	...
Do. past p.	... become	... hōeā	... thīā	... vōeā.	...
Do. root	... take	... lē	... ghinn	... ghinn	...
Do. pres. part. termination.	... -ing	... -dā	... -nā	...	...
Ditto	... -ing	... -ēndā	... -āndā, indā	... ênā	...

Verb pres. part...	going	...	ṭurdā	...	...	ṭurnā	...	...
Ditto	...	doing	...	karēndā	...	karīndā	...	karēnā
Verb root	...	move	...	chal	...	...	...	jul

IX.

Verbal agent ending.	doer	...	ālā	...	wālā
----------------------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

X.

Verb pres. sing. 1st	I am	...	hă	...	...	ăh, êhwă	...	ă, âhă.	
Ditto	2nd thou art	...	hê	...	...	êh, êh	...	ê, ihê, êhê.	
Ditto	3rd he is	...	hê	...	...	eh	...	ê, ihê, ehe.	
Verb pres. pl., 1st	we are	...	hă	...	hăê, haí	...	ăh	...	âhă.
Ditto	2nd you are	...	hô	...	...	aho	...	ô, ehô.	
Ditto	3rd they are	...	hin	...	hinn	...	êhin	...	in, ehinn, ihin.
Verb past sing. 1st	I was	...	âhus	...	âhis, âhim	...	hêus, êhus, ôhs	...	
Ditto	2nd thou wast	...	âhê	...	...	hêũ, êhũ, âhũ, êhĩ, ahĩ.	...		
Ditto	3rd he was, she was	...	âhă, âhĩ	...	...	hêă, êhă, âh, êhi, âhĩ.	...		



Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

CSL

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
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X—concluded.

Verb past pl.	1st	we were	... āhsse	... āsse	... hã, ôhã, āhã, êhiã, āhiã, ôhse.	...
Ditto	2nd	you were	... āhē	...	hèò, êhō, āhō, êhio, ahiō, hão.	...
Ditto	3rd	they were	... āhin, āhiã	...	hèe, êhe, ahiã, êh.	...

XI.

Neg. auxiliary verb pres. sing. 1st.		I am not	... nīmhũ, nissũ	... nāh, nāhã	...	...
Ditto	2nd	thou art not	... nīhũ, nũh	... nīhã, nei h	... nahẽ, nīhã, nahũ, nihũ.	...
Ditto	3rd	he is not	... nissũ, nei h	... nahẽ	...	...
Neg. auxiliary verb pres. pl. 1st.		we are not	... nissē	... nisē, nāhẽ	...	nahse.
Ditto	2nd ...	you are not	... nīhē	... nihe, nīhē, nīhye,	...	...
Ditto	3rd ...	they are not	... ninne, ninnhe	nahl, nīh	...	...



Neg. auxiliary verb past sing. 1st.	I was not	...	nāhus	...	nāhis	...	...	...
Ditto 2nd	thou wast not	...	nāhē	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3rd	he was not	...	nāhā, nāhi	...	...	...	...	...
Neg. auxiliary verb past pl. 1st.	we were not	...	nāhssē	...	nāsse	...	...	...
Ditto 2nd	you were not	...	nāhē	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3rd	they were not	...	nāhin	...	...	...	...	...
Verb aorist terminations—								
1st singular	I may	...	ā	...	...	...	...	...
2nd	thou mayest	...	ē	...	hē	...	...	...
3rd	he may	...	ē	...	...	...	...	...
1st plural	we may	...	āh	...	āhā, āhē	...	āhā	...
2nd	you may	...	ō	...	...	...	hō	...
3rd	they may	...	ēn	...	...	...	en, in	...
Verb future terminations—								
1st plural	we shall	...	sāh, sahā	...	sāhē	...	...	...
3rd	they shall	...	sīn	...	...	...	san	...



Table of Dialectical Differences—concluded.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
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XI—concluded.

Verb polite imperative singular.	please do thou ...	ī	hě
Verb polite imperative plural.	please do you ...	eāhe	èh

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MONTHS.

1. DAYS OF THE WEEK.

êtwār	Sunday.
sowār	Monday.
mangalwār	Tuesday.
buddhwār	Wednesday.
khamis virwār	} Thursday.
jumma	Friday.
chhañchhan	Saturday.

NOTE.—For times of the day and night see Gazetteer, page 197.

2. MONTHS.

Month.	Corresponding English month.
chêtur	March-April.
visākh	April-May.
jêth	May-June.
har	June-July.
sāwan or sôn	July-August.
bhadre or bhadre	August-September.
assē or assē	September-October.
kattē or ka'teū	October-November.
magghar	November-December.
pōh	December-January.
māh	January-February.
phag, gan	February-March.

NOTE.—Each Hindi month begins about the middle of an English month.

3. POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

Noun.		Adjective.
parbat	}	uttarāhdi belonging to the north.
uttar		
lammā	}	{ lamōchar } belonging to the
dakkhaṇ		
ubbhaddā	}	{ dakkhaṇi } south.
charhdā		
lèhndā	}	ubhēchar belonging to the east.
ḍilāh		
		lèhndōchar belonging to the west.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Darya	<i>s. m.</i> river.
Nili	<i>s. f.</i> the river Satluj.
Ravi	<i>s. f.</i> the river Ravi (below Multan the joint rivers are called the Ghara).
Chanhā	<i>s. f.</i> the Chenab.
Jehlam	<i>s. m.</i> the river Jehlam above Khushab.
Vēhat	<i>s. f.</i> the river Jehlam below Khushab.
Aṭak	<i>s. f.</i> the river Indus above Kālā Bāgh.
Sinnh T.	} <i>s. f.</i> the river Indus below Kālā Bāgh.
Sindh	
Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between two river-valleys.
Sāndal Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Chenab and Ravi river-valleys.
Kirāṇa Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Jehlam and Chenab rivers.
Nakka	<i>s. m.</i> high bank of a river, especially the high banks bounding the valleys of the Chenab and Jehlam.
Dhāh	<i>s. m.</i> high bank of a river, especially the west bank of the river Jehlam.
Ara	<i>s. m.</i> the intermediate tract between the riverain and the Bār.
Vichannh	<i>s. m.</i> the promontory between the Jehlam and Chenab rivers near their junction.



NATURAL PHENOMENA.

CSL

vôhun	<i>s. m.</i> large torrent, ravine.
vähni	<i>s. f.</i> small torrent, ravine.
väh	<i>v. n.</i> flow.
har	<i>s. m.</i> rush of water, spate.
qabakk	<i>s. m.</i> deep hole.
qhann	<i>s. f.</i> deep pool, linn.
chōhā	<i>s. m.</i> spring.
challā	<i>s. m.</i> reservoir of water.
jê	<i>s. f.</i> perennial stream.
sēm	<i>s. f.</i> oozing.
simm	<i>v. n.</i> ooze.
huchchh	<i>s. m.</i> gush.
umāa	<i>a.</i> flowing (water).

6. NATURAL PHENOMENA.

dehū	<i>s. m.</i> }	sun.
dēhē	<i>s. m.</i> }	
dēh	<i>s. m.</i> day.	
dhupp	<i>s. f.</i> sunlight.	
chann	<i>s. m.</i> moon.	
chānni	<i>s. f.</i> moonlight or starlight.	
tārā	<i>s. m.</i> star.	
chānun	<i>s. m.</i> light.	
dēhū nappeā kha-	the sun stands eclipsed.	
lōtā.		
chānn nappeā	the moon stands eclipsed.	
khalōtā		
kamānhār	<i>s. m.</i> like a bow, crescent moon.	
gōdā mārke char-	commenced to wane (of the moon).	
heā		
chōdvī dā chann	<i>s. m.</i> full moon, handsome man.	
assahq̄r alā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> morning star.	
thulla tārā	<i>s. m.</i> evening star.	
kutab alā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> pole star.	
palag pihra=man-	<i>s. m.</i> constellation of Great Bear (<i>lit.</i> bed).	
ja		



CSL

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

khitti	<i>s. f.</i> Pleiades.
tranggar	<i>s. m.</i> Orion (<i>lit.</i> fork).
munniā	<i>s. f.</i> two bright stars.
sōhal	<i>s. m.</i> Canopus.
māhō mahiā	<i>s. f.</i> the Gemini.
bazār	<i>s. m.</i> the milky way, supposed to be a crack in the sky—or to be the dust left by Muhammad's horse's feet when he went to see God.
asmān	<i>s. m.</i> sky.
zimmī	<i>s. f.</i> earth.
kaṇi	<i>s. f.</i> drop, <i>pl.</i> kaṇiā, rain, slight rain.
dharabbar	<i>s. m.</i> drizzle.
mīh	<i>s. m.</i> rain, heavy rain.
vattar	<i>s. m.</i> moisture, moist state of land (generally used in plural).
bhugg vattar	<i>s. m.</i> too little moisture.
baddul	<i>s. m.</i> cloud.
vā	<i>s. f.</i> wind.
ghull	<i>v. n.</i> blow (of wind).
gajj	<i>v. n.</i> thunder.
vijjli	<i>s. f.</i> lightning.
kaṛk	<i>v. n.</i> sound, crack, peal (of thunder).
khēo	<i>v. n.</i> flash=lask.
vas	<i>v. n.</i> rain <i>p. p.</i> vutthā, utthā.
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> ice.
kuhr	<i>s. m.</i> mist.
trēl	<i>s. f.</i> dew.
anhēri	<i>a.</i> dark; <i>s. f.</i> sandstorm.
piṛ	<i>s. m.</i> halo round the moon.
ubbhar	<i>v. n.</i> rise (of a heavenly body).
ḍhal	<i>v. n.</i> decline (of a heavenly body).
lèh	<i>v. n.</i> set (of a heavenly body) <i>p. p.</i> lattha.
kāng	<i>s. f.</i> <i>pl.</i> kāngān, flood, spate.
jhakkhar	<i>s. m.</i> dust-storm, hurricane.
dhammi	<i>adv.</i> at dawn.
rāt	<i>s. f.</i> night.

SOILS.

dihār
dihvār
pôhphuṭṭi
pachhā
sir dēhū āea
kakkariā
dhadūlkā
ghavviā
dhamm
bhamm

T. $\left. \begin{array}{l} s. f. \\ s. f. \end{array} \right\}$ daytime.
s. f. dawn.
adv. in the evening.
noon. (Sun come overhead.)
}
s. f. pl. twilight, gloaming.
v. n. dawn.
s. m. earthquake (āea).

7. SOILS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 149.)

mêra
bhôhar
maḷ
aṭṭ
dar
talla
kachchhi
bēla
kachchā
silāb
trēr
lik
ḍalik
neāi

$\left. \begin{array}{l} s. m. \\ s. f. \end{array} \right\}$ level light soil.
s. f. clayey silt.
s. m. loamy silt.
s. f. loam.
s. m. clayey lowlying soil.
s. f. riverain.
}
s. m. land subject to inundation.
}
s. f. crack in soil.
s. f. manured land; (in Bār) lowlying embanked land.
s. f. land near village.
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} s. m. \\ s. f. \end{array} \right\}$ sandy soil.
s. m. hard barren clay soil.
s. m. slight covering of good soil over sand.
s. f. long narrow hollow.
s. m. small hollow.
s. m. lowlying land.
s. m. high bank.

pawāh
rētūr
rētri
rappār
kōrū
nāl
churā
vôhul
karhōla

rēt	<i>s. f.</i> sand.
kakki rēt	<i>s. f.</i> yellow sand.
raṛi	<i>s. f.</i> hard soil (cracks after rain).
lāghā	T. <i>s. m.</i> a culturable plot of better soil among sand-hills.
paṛi	} <i>s. f.</i> a strip of hard soil between two sand-hills (does not crack after rain like <i>raṛi</i> having more sand in it).
paṭṭi	

8. TREES, PLANTS AND GRASSES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 24.)

mallā	<i>s. m.</i> a thorny shrub (<i>zizyphus nummularia</i>).
patṭā	<i>s. m.</i> dry leaves of mallā.
jhār	<i>v. a.</i> sweep, thresh (leaves).
ḍhingār	<i>s. m.</i> twigs when cut, whether thorny or not.
khittā	<i>s. m.</i> thorny twigs of mallā, after leaves have been threshed off.
bār	<i>s. m.</i> flower of such plants, as mallā, bājra, wheat, mango.
bar	<i>v. n.</i> flower, blossom, <i>pres. p.</i> burindā.
lill	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> lillā) unripe fruit of mallā.
kunkēr	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of mallā.
kōkan	<i>s. m.</i> dried fruit of mallā or vaṇ.
vaṇ	} <i>s. m.</i> the tree salvadora oleoides.
jāhl	
phēkri	<i>s. f.</i> unripe fruit of vaṇ.
pilh	<i>s. f.</i> ripe fruit of vaṇ (<i>pl.</i> pilhū).
māl	<i>s. m.</i> large vaṇ tree.
vaṇōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> small vaṇ tree.
vaṇōṭi	<i>s. f.</i> very small vaṇ tree.
jallar	<i>s. f.</i> a vaṇ tree made into a platform for watching crops.
jaṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> the tree <i>prosopis spicigera</i> .
jaṇḍi	<i>s. f.</i> a small jaṇḍ.
minjar	<i>s. f.</i> flower of jaṇḍ.

sangar
 sangri
 kari
 jhār
 jhāri
 baṭā
 ḍela
 karummal
 gungēr
 kikkar
 kikkari
 rukkh
 rang
 ṭāhli
 phali
 shirīh
 phull
 phal
 chhillar
 kuāh or ukāh
 lei
 sohānjā
 bē
 bē
 birūṭa
 chhachhra
 kēsuphull

s. m. ripe fruit of jaṇḍ.
s. f. unripe fruit of jaṇḍ.
s. m. the tree capparidaphylla.
s. m. large kari.
s. f. small kari or jaṇḍ.
s. m. flower of kari.
s. m. fruit of kari.
s. f. fresh shoots of kari.
s. f. a bush found in the Bār.
s. m. } a tree—Acacia Arabica.
s. f. }
s. m. tree.
s. m. colour, dye, bark of kikkar tree.
s. f. a tree—dalbergia sissoo.
s. f. pod.
s. m. a tree—albizzia lebbek.
s. m. flower.
s. m. fruit.
s. m. bark, rind, skin (of any fruit).
s. m. a tree—tamarix articulata.
s. f. a bush—tamarix dioica.
s. m. a tree—moringa pterygosperma.
s. f. pl. bēri, a tree—zizyphus jujuba.
s. m. fruit of the bē or mallā.
s. m. a small bē tree.
s. m. a tree—butea frondosa.
s. m. flower of chhachhra.

Chhachhre di chhamak chhōhur
 chhuri nāl chhāngdā. The boy
 trims a twig of chhachhra with a knife.

chhāng
 chhangai
 bōdi
 lasara
 tat
 khajor
 bōhr

v. a. trim, prune, lop, pollard.
s. f. lopping.
s. f. top of a tree.
s. m. a tree—cordia myxa.
s. m. mulberry.
s. f. date-palm, date-fruit—phoenix sylvestris.
s. f. banyan-tree.

pippal
akk

s. m. a tree—*figus religiosa*.

s. m. a bush—*calotropis proccra*—eaten only by goats when hungry.

akkṛā
khār

s. m. a small bush of *akk*.

s. f. a plant *salsola griffithsii*; the alkali made from the plant, *i. e.* *sajji*.

lānā

s. m. *salsola* plant, which is eaten by camels, cows and sheep and is good for fuel.

lāṇi

s. m. a *salsola* plant.

jawāḥ

s. m. a plant—*alhagi maurorum*—camel-thorn.

lēh

s. f. a thistle-like weed.

bhukāṭ

s. m. an onion-like weed.

harmul

s. m. a common weed—*peganum harmala*—not eaten even by goats.

bhakkhṛā

s. m. a thorny weed—*tribulus alatus*.

kau

s. m. olive tree—*olea cuspidata*.

phulāh

s. m. } a tree—*acacia modesta*.

phulāhi

s. f.

santhā

s. m. a common shrub in the Salt Range.

bahēkar

s. m. a common shrub in the Salt Range—*adhatoda vasica*.

papar

s. m. the box plant—*buxus sempervirens*.

kachnār

s. m. a tree—*bauhinia racemosa*.

būi

s. f. a plant common in the Thal.

khipp or buṭa

a plant common in the Thal.

phōg

a plant found in the Thal, good for fodder and fuel.

dhāman

an excellent grass, but rare except in Rakh Nūrpur.

sēn

a good grass, from the roots of which weavers' brushes (*kuchchan*) are made.

phiṭṭ sēn

Sēn gone to wood.

chhēmbur

a common grass, good when green.

khāvi

a sweet-smelling resinous red-coloured grass.

khabāri

wild fig-tree—*figus carica*.

anār

pomegranate.

lahūṛā

a tree—*tecoma undulata*.



kummā or	kar-	
tumma		<i>s. m.</i> colocynth.
kakkh		<i>s. m.</i> stalk of grass.
kāhn		<i>s. f.</i> nettle.
tumba		<i>s. m.</i> wild gourd.
val		<i>s. f.</i> creeper.
naṛi		<i>s. f.</i> reed.
khakhṛi		<i>s. f.</i> melon.
pitta	T.	<i>s. m.</i> melon.
chichka	T.	<i>s. m.</i> melon.

9. WILD ANIMALS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 20.)

hureal	}	<i>s. m.</i> mountain-sheep, oorial.
hureār		<i>s. f.</i> nilgae.
rōh	}	<i>s. m.</i> black-buck.
kāhira		<i>s. f.</i> doe of black-buck.
niā	}	<i>s. m.</i> } male ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> chhiṭki).
mōṇ		<i>s. m.</i> ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> harni).
gōrar		<i>s. f.</i> fawn.
chhiṭkā		<i>s. m.</i> hog-deer (<i>fem.</i> pāhṛi).
harn		<i>s. m.</i> herd of deer.
bak		<i>s. m.</i> crocodile.
pāhṛā		<i>s. f.</i> house-lizard.
ḍār		<i>s. f.</i> large lizard (<i>pl.</i> gōhī).
sēsār		<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh, which is smaller than female.
kōṭkirli		<i>s. m.</i> edible earth-lizard.
gōh		<i>s. m.</i> chameleon.
gohira		<i>s. f.</i> long-tailed thin lizard.
sāhnā		<i>s. f.</i> skink.
saḍḍur		<i>s. f.</i> sand-lizard.
gilāl		<i>s. m.</i> lizard said to be very poisonous.
rēgmāhi		
bhōchiran		
biṇḍōā		

khann	<i>s. m.</i> a small lizard supposed to have poison in its claws.
bighiār	<i>s. m.</i> wolf.
hēkul	<i>s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem.</i> hēkil).
takkhur	<i>s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem.</i> takkhir).
bāhrlā	} <i>s. m.</i> boar.
udhā (Chenab)	
mirhō	S. } <i>s. f.</i> sow.
bhōn	
bhūṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> pig.
kinḍ	<i>s. m.</i> hedgehog.
jhāhā	<i>s. m.</i> fox. (<i>fem.</i> lūbrī).
lūbur	<i>s. m.</i> jackal (<i>fem.</i> giddrī).
giddur	<i>s. f.</i> jackal in heat.
phavvi	<i>s. m.</i> cat (<i>fem.</i> billī).
billā	<i>s. f.</i> porcupine (<i>pl.</i> sēhā or sēhī).
sēh	S. } <i>s. m.</i> hare (<i>fem.</i> selirī).
sāhā	
seyur	<i>s. m.</i> turtle.
kaṛkumma	<i>s. m.</i> snail.
ghukkā	<i>s. f.</i> shell.
sippi	<i>s. m.</i> armadillo.
sallā	<i>s. m.</i> squirrel.
gāhlur	S. } bat.
aṭēruṇ	
chāmchirri	<i>s. m.</i> badger.
bijjū	<i>s. f.</i> claw.
nōhndar	

10. BIRDS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 21.)

pakkhū	} <i>s. m.</i> bird.
pakkhi	
gerṛā	<i>s. m.</i> ring-dove.
ghugghi	<i>s. f.</i> female dove.
kabutar	<i>s. m.</i> pigeon.

pidḍi

chirā

chirī

khêra

murgā

maggh

battak

baḍhing

kūnj

chāhā

baṭērā

bagg

baglā

matāh

ṭokā

killi dhirkhān

chūha mār

chandūr

girj

ṭakh

tōtā

hill

jhāṭil hill

jhāṭ

jhūṭṭi

ghuggū

chirbil

kāl karichchhi

mamōllā

kônk

tittur

kanjul

kā

bāz

kaṭṭa

jurrā

s. f. robin.

s. m. }
s. f. } sparrow.

s. m. large duck.

s. f. small wild duck.

s. m. wild goose.

s. m. tame goose.

s. m. adjutant-bird.

s. f. demoiselle-crane (*pl.* kūnjā).

s. m. snipe.

s. m. (*fem.* baṭēri) quail.

s. m. flamingo.

s. m. paddy-bird.

s. m. a long-tailed bird.

s. m. wood-pecker.

s. m. hoopoe.

s. m. rat-catching hawk.

s. f. lark.

s. f. vulture (*pl.* girjā).

S. *s. f.* vulture (*pl.* ṭakhī).

s. m. parrot (*harām* because it eats from its claws).

s. f. kite (*pl.* hillī).

s. f. snatching-kite of a dark colour.

} *s. f.* snatch (*mār*).

s. m. large owl—its hoot is considered ill-omened.

s. f. a small owl considered ill-omened.

s. f. king-crow.

s. m. wagtail.

s. m. hill partridge (*chakōr*), *fem.* kakk.

s. m. partridge (*fem.* tittri).

s. m. partridge (*fem.* kanjli).

s. m. crow (*pl. obl.* kāwā), *fem.* kāwānī.

s. m. falcon.

s. m. large falcon (worth about Rs. 40).

s. m. small falcon (worth about Rs. 25).

bāshā	<i>s. m.</i> hawk (worth about Rs. 3.)
gurên	} <i>s. f.</i> small bustard (<i>pl.</i> <i>tilūrā</i> .)
tilūr	
kharmōr	S. <i>s. f.</i> small bustard.
tōg	T. <i>s. m.</i> large bustard.
bhaṭṭar	<i>s. m.</i> sand-grouse.
sangli	<i>s. f.</i> flock of bustard.
sisi	<i>s. f.</i> small hill-partridge.
tiliar	<i>s. m.</i> rosy pastor.
marhillā	<i>s. m.</i> } a bird from which Hindūs take omens.
māhlāli	<i>s. f.</i> }
chā	} <i>s. m.</i> blue jay from which Hindūs take omens.
garṇ bhagwān	
dār	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of birds.
jhār	
chunjh	<i>s. f.</i> beak (<i>pl.</i> <i>chunjhā</i>).
khabbh	<i>s. m.</i> feather.
khabbhlēt	<i>s. f.</i> wing.
chambā	<i>s. m.</i> bird's foot.
nōhdar	<i>s. f.</i> claw, talon.
uḍḍ	<i>v. n.</i> fly.
uḍā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to fly.
uḍāri	<i>s. f.</i> flight.

11. INSECTS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 22.)

sivvi	<i>s. f.</i> white ant.
makōrā	<i>s. m.</i> large black ant.
kiṛi	<i>s. f.</i> small black ant.
kiṛā	<i>s. m.</i> insect of any kind, or snake, reptile, snail, worm, maggot.
chittā kiṛā	<i>s. m.</i> maggot.
rattak	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> <i>rattakā</i>) red velvet beetle which appears in the rains, used in medicine to promote virility.
kakkhā laddi	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that lives in a nest made of stalks of grass.
jālā	<i>s. m.</i> web.

dāwur	<i>s. m.</i> spider.
makkhi	<i>s. f.</i> fly, bee.
mākhi	<i>s. f.</i> honey.
khakkhir	<i>s. f.</i> bees' or wasps' nest.
pakkhā	<i>s. m.</i> } honey-comb.
chhalli	<i>s. f.</i> }
sitthā	<i>s. m.</i> bees-wax, which is put on the hair to make it stick and used as ointment for wounds.
ḍihmū	<i>s. m.</i> wasp.
kābuli ḍihmū	<i>s. m.</i> hornet.
lar	<i>v. n.</i> sting, bite ; <i>usnā lareā</i> , it stung him.
dangg	<i>s. m.</i> sting.
biṭhūhā	<i>s. m.</i> small scorpion.
vichchhū	<i>s. m.</i> (not a scorpion) a dark insect which bites but rarely.
kutti	<i>s. f.</i> a hairy caterpillar (the peasants do not know that caterpillars become moths).
burr	<i>s. f.</i> hair of cloth or caterpillar.
shīh makkhi	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that pounces on flies and kills them and soon drives them all away.
gharulla	<i>s. m.</i> flying white ant.
bhamiri	<i>s. f.</i> butterfly.
bhabbutṭ	<i>s. m.</i> moth.
bindā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket.
chik	<i>v. n.</i> chirrup.
machchhur	<i>s. m.</i> mosquito.
pihū	<i>s. m.</i> flea.
tambiall	<i>s. f.</i> sand-fly.
ṭōka	<i>s. m.</i> cricket.
triḍḍa	<i>s. m.</i> an acridid.
ghup	<i>s. m.</i> weevil.
ghāh dā ghōrā	<i>s. m.</i> grass-like insect.
makkur	<i>s. m.</i> locust found on <i>akk</i> plant.
makri	<i>s. f.</i> locust.
ḍār	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of birds or flight of locusts.
ḍal	
pung	<i>s. m.</i> crowd of young locusts crawling.
nārwa	<i>s. m.</i> guinea-worm.

12. SNAKES AND SNAKE-CHARMERS.

phissi	}	A poisonous snake— <i>echis carinata</i> .
khaprā		
sangchūhr	}	A poisonous snake—the Karait.
chittar		
rēh	}	spot.
ḍabb		
phaniar		cobra.
kakkar		a kind of snake.
azhdaha	}	a long thick rock-snake, not poisonous.
bakrin		
sapāhdā	}	<i>s. m.</i> snake-charmer.
sapēlā		
ḍangg.		bite of snake.
phakki		<i>s. f.</i> powder dropped on snake's teeth to remove poison.
sapp dā maṅkā		<i>s. m.</i> cure for snake-bite like dark amber, sucks the poison from the bite.
viss		<i>s. m.</i> poison.
kalām	}	<i>s. m.</i> charm repeated over snake.
huddā		
mantar		
bin		<i>s. f.</i> pipe used by snake-charmers.

13. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

tattu	<i>s. m.</i> male pony.
tēr	<i>s. f.</i> female pony.
tērā	<i>s. m.</i> pony (<i>fem.</i> tēri).
kuttā	<i>s. m.</i> dog (<i>fem.</i> kutti).
katarā	<i>s. m.</i> puppy (<i>fem.</i> katāri).
kutir	<i>s. f.</i> a pack of dogs.
billā	<i>s. m.</i> cat (<i>fem.</i> billi).
billungra	<i>s. m.</i> kitten.
kukkur	<i>s. m.</i> cock.
kukkir	<i>s. f.</i> hen.
chūchā	<i>s. m.</i> chicken (<i>fem.</i> chūchi).
chhattra	<i>s. m.</i> ram.

bhēḍ	<i>s. f.</i> ewe.
lēlā	<i>s. m.</i> lamb (<i>fem.</i> lēlī).
chhēlā	<i>s. m.</i> he-goat.
bakrī	<i>s. f.</i> she-goat.
paṭṭh	<i>s. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> kid.
paṭhōrā	<i>s. m.</i> kid (<i>fem.</i> paṭhōrī).
gaddō	<i>s. m.</i> donkey (<i>fem.</i> gaddē).
khōṭa	<i>s. m.</i> young donkey (<i>fem.</i> khōṭī).
bōṭnā	<i>S. s. m.</i> young donkey.
khatūmbrā	<i>s. m.</i> young donkey.
kachchur	<i>s. m.</i> mule (<i>fem.</i> kachchir).
unn	<i>s. f.</i> wool of sheep.
jatt	<i>s. f.</i> hair of goat.
milass	<i>s. f.</i> hair of camel.
lū	<i>s. f.</i> hair of horse, cow, buffalo, dog, &c.
vāl	<i>s. m.</i> hair of human being.
gallā	<i>s. m.</i> herd of male camels or horses.
eiṃur	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of sheep or goats.
ajjur	
chhālā	<i>s. m.</i> small flock of goats.
gāvi	<i>s. f.</i> a herd of cows.
ṭhālā	<i>s. m.</i> small herd of cows.
vagg	<i>s. m.</i> a herd of cows or she-camels.
balēd	} <i>s. m.</i> a herd of bullocks.
balēda	
mangū	<i>s. m.</i> a herd of buffaloes.
chhērū	<i>s. m.</i> herdsman.
dhaṇai	<i>s. m.</i> cowherd.
eiyaḷ	} <i>s. m.</i> shepherd or goat-herd.
ājari	
jatt	<i>s. m.</i> camel-herd.
gāvā	<i>adj.</i> connected with cows.
bhēḍā	<i>adj.</i> connected with sheep.
mājhā	<i>adj.</i> connected with buffaloes.
bakrā	<i>adj.</i> connected with goats.
chhir	<i>v. n.</i> go to graze.
chhēr	<i>v. a.</i> take to pasture.
ḍhuk	<i>v. n.</i> arrive, come home (of cattle).

chôkhar	<i>s. m.</i> horned cattle.
danggar	<i>s. m.</i> cows and bullocks generally.
mêhru	<i>s. m.</i> buffaloes generally.
pahârû	<i>s. m.</i> sheep and goats generally.
mallâ pahâru	<i>s. m.</i> sheep generally.
mallâ gosht	<i>s. m.</i> mutton.
chamra	} <i>s. m.</i> skin of cow, buffalo, or camel.
chamm	
mêsha	<i>s. m.</i> sheep-skin.
khalrî	} <i>s. f.</i> } goat-skin.
khall	
adhvâra	<i>s. m.</i> half a skin of sheep or goat.
adhôrî	<i>s. f.</i> half a skin of cow, buffalo or camel.
lidd	<i>s. f.</i> dung of horse.
jadâ	<i>s. f.</i> mane of horse.
vêg	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a mare).

14. CATTLE.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 175.)

vachchha	<i>s. m.</i> calf when sucking mother, up to about a year old.
vêhrkâ	} <i>s. m.</i> { a young bull from one year to three years old.
vâhrkâ	
vêhar	} <i>s. m.</i> { a young bull from three years to six years old.
vôhur	
dând	T. } <i>s. m.</i> bullock fit for the plough.
dând	
qhaggâ	<i>s. m.</i> a poor small or weak bullock
dundâ	<i>adj.</i> having two teeth (of cattle) which come at about two and-a-half years.
chaugâ	<i>adj.</i> having four teeth, four years old (of cattle).
chhiggâ	<i>adj.</i> having six teeth, five years old (of cattle).
puggâ	} <i>adj.</i> { having all eight teeth, five and-a-half or six years old (of cattle).
dândi	
kôrâ	charhea
hōea.	
	just six years old (with teeth still fresh) (of cattle).

kappē	dandē	with worn teeth, over seven years old (of cattle).
khalōtā.		
budhṛa		<i>adj.</i> old, after eight or ten years old (of cattle).
chhēr		<i>s. f.</i> interval (<i>pl.</i> chhērā).
vachchhi		<i>s. f.</i> calf while suckling its mother up to about a year old.
vāhrki	}	<i>s. f.</i> { a heifer from one year to two and-a-half years old.
vēhrki		
vēhir		<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from two and-a-half years to five years old.
gā		<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> gāi) cow after five years.
gāvi		<i>s. f.</i> a collection of many cows.
gāvi chhir gei		the cows have gone to graze.
gāvi dhuk gei		the cows have come home.
gāwā		<i>adj.</i> connected with cows.
dhanāp		<i>s. f.</i> heifer about three years old fit to bear young for the first time.
pēhlin		<i>a. f.</i> after its first calf (of cattle)
sū		<i>v. n.</i> be delivered of a calf.
gā sūi		the cow has been delivered of a calf.
jamm		<i>v. a.</i> bear young <i>pp.</i> jāēā.
sūā		<i>s. m.</i> bearing a calf.
gā kitwē sue eh?		in which calf-bearing is the cow?
dajin	}	<i>a. f.</i> after its second calf (of a cow).
dajin		
trinjin	T. }	<i>a. f.</i> having its third calf (of a cow).
trijin		
trlin		
hēnū		<i>adj.</i> (cow or bullock) too young to be of use.
pachchhar	}	<i>a. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
kurāg		
kanj	}	<i>adj.</i> barren.
pharar		
pharari		
gabbhan		<i>a. f.</i> in calf, pregnant (only for animals).
thāhr		<i>v. n.</i> hold to the bull.
sāhn		<i>s. m.</i> bull, entire animal.
dhan		<i>v. n.</i> be put to the bull.
dhanā		<i>v. a.</i> put to the bull.

vāhr	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a cow).
vak	<i>v. n.</i> be about to calve.
sajji sai	<i>adj.</i> recently calved.
khōl	<i>v. a.</i> suck (said of a calf).
chuggh	} <i>v. a.</i> suck milk (said of a human being).
dhārā lē	
dhār	<i>s. f.</i> stream of milk.
liārī	<i>a. f.</i> giving milk soon after calving.
khāgīr	} <i>a. f.</i> about to stop giving milk.
khāgar	
vēhik	} <i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.
vēhōk	
saḍḍh	<i>a. f.</i> barren buffalo used in well.
phanḍar	<i>a. f.</i> cow past bearing.
hatthal	<i>a. f.</i> a cow whose calf has died and which gives trouble in milking.
trōkar	<i>a. f.</i> a cow or buffalo in full milk.
purdhēn	} <i>a. f.</i> a cow in calf again soon after calving.
bhadrēn	
ḍhaggi	<i>s. f.</i> a poor cow.
sēhli	<i>s. f.</i> rope for tying calf to cow when milking.
nyān	<i>v. a.</i> tie calf to cow's leg for milking.
duddh	<i>s. m.</i> milk.
lassi	<i>s. f.</i> butter-milk.
dahī	<i>s. f.</i> curds.
jāg	<i>s. f.</i> sour milk, &c., used to curdle fresh milk of cows or buffaloes.
khattā	<i>s. m.</i> sour milk used to curdle fresh milk of camels.
jamm	} <i>v. n.</i> curdle (of milk).
janm	
khatt	<i>v. a.</i> churn.
riṛk	<i>s. f.</i> churning-stick.
madhānī	} <i>s. m.</i> small churning-stick.
jhagga	
khōkna	<i>s. m.</i> leather thong of churn.
nētrā	<i>s. f.</i> frame of churn.
nēhī	<i>s. m.</i> crosspiece at foot of churn.
juṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> lid of churn.
chākhri	

kārḥ	<i>v. a.</i> heat (milk).
phiṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> become quite sour or bad (of milk).
viṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be poured out, spilt.
viṭ	<i>v. a.</i> spill, pour.
chō	<i>v. a.</i> milk.
ḍubh	<i>v. n.</i> be milked <i>pp.</i> ḍuddhi.
pinak	<i>v. a.</i> milk with difficulty.
makkhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> butter.
gheō	<i>s. m.</i> clarified butter.
chhā	<i>s. f.</i> sediment of melted butter.
āṇḍar	<i>a.</i> entire (of animals).
khassi	<i>a.</i> castrated.
jōg	<i>s. f.</i> pair of oxen.
panjali	<i>s. f.</i> ox-yoke.
ugāli	<i>s. f.</i> chewing the cud.
gōhā	<i>s. m.</i> cow or buffalo's dung (used for fuel).
lōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> }
dōlā	<i>s. m.</i> } milking-vessel.
kōri	<i>s. f.</i> }
kunni	<i>s. f.</i> vessel for heating milk.
dudhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> place for heating milk.
aghāl	<i>v. a.</i> boil milk with water.
thivi	<i>s. f.</i> cream.
jamāunā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel in which milk is curdled.
būrā	<i>s. m.</i> half-churned milk.
puṇ	<i>v. a.</i> strain.
pōṇā	<i>s. m.</i> straining cloth.
chaṭurā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel for straining.
chhiḍki	<i>s. f.</i> dregs of lassi.
saḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> male buffalo.
kaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> buffalo calf to one year old (<i>fem.</i> kaṭṭī).
jhōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> buffalo up to two and-a-half years (<i>fem.</i> jhōṭī).
garhāp	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo heifer ready to bear young.
majjh	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo cow (<i>pl.</i> majjhī).
garhā	<i>a.</i> to bring buffalo cow to bull.
sing	<i>s. m.</i> horn.

rōḍa
 mōṇa
 bhōḍa
 dhrali

} a. hornless.

a. f. good milker (cow or buffalo).

khattar maṭṭar te hariār
 ḍōlē mūl na pēndiā dhār.

The troublesome cow and the wanderer do not let a stream of milk fall at all into the milking-vessel.

khattar-maṭṭar
 hariār

s. f. a cow troublesome to milk.

a. given to wandering at pasture (of cattle).

ṭall
 ṭalli

s. m. } bell (put on neck of cattle so that they may
 s. f. } be easily found—made of iron, copper or brass).

bōla

a. m. having spot of white hair on forehead (of buffalo only).

jhajja

a. m. having spot of white hair on forehead (of cattle).

panj kalān

a. having all four feet and forehead white (of buffalo or horse).

nahrā

a. having horns pointing upwards.

chappā

a. having horns pointing outwards.

jhūnga

a. having horns pointing forwards.

khūṇḍa

a. having one horn down and the other pointing differently.

hōlā

a. Ditto (of buffalo).

kuḍḍhā

a. with horns curling inwards (buffalo).

mussā

a. with horns pointing up and slightly curved at point (buffalo).

ḍhēlā

a. with horns hanging down (buffalo).

mēhri

s. f. halter.

15. CAMELS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 179.)

uṭṭh

s. m. male camel.

ḍāchi

s. f. female camel.

tōḍa

s. m. camel up to one year (fem. tōḍi).

mazāt

s. m. or f. camel up to two years.

tirhān
lihāk

s. m. or *f.* camel up to three years.
s. m. male camel from one to four years old (*fem.* purāph).

chhatr
doakk
chaugā
chhiggā

s. m. or *f.* four year old camel.
a. having two teeth, four year old (of camel).
a. having four teeth, five year old (of camel).
a. having six teeth, six year old (of camel).
the camel is full grown (after 8 years).

uṭṭh navē nēsh
hōeā.

s. f. large tooth of male camel.

rāshki
armōsh
khāmbā
jharōt
kohānd
milass
lunjaṇ
gulgā
jadā
jig
mast
burhk
tālā

s. m. an old male camel after 13 years.
s. m. useless old male camel after 15 years.
s. f. useless old female camel.
s. m. hump of camel.
s. f. camel hair.
s. m. hair of camel's tail.
s. f. hair of camel's hump.
s. f. hair of sweating-place on camel.
s. m. throat of camel.
a. in rut.

bēh
vattar
lēḍnā
talli
kōri
lāṭi
sar mahār
mahār
palān
pākhrā
jōrā
dandar
kukkrā
bajj
thāri

v. n. bubble (of camel).
s. m. bladder-like protuberance from camels mouth when bubbling.
v. n. cover (of camel).
v. n. be in season (of a camel).
s. m. dung of camel.
s. f. sole of camel's foot.
s. f. wart on chest of camel.
s. f. stick in nose of camel.
s. f. string in nose of camel.
s. f. long leading-rope of camel.
s. m. pack-saddle.
s. m. saddle for two men.
s. m. arch of saddle.
s. m. catch of arched pieces in saddle.
s. m. pin of jōrā.
s. f. side piece of saddle (*pl.* bajjā).
s. f. side of arch of saddle.



katab	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.
kashk	<i>s. m.</i> rope of arch of saddle.
parding	<i>s. m.</i> crupper.
tangg	<i>s. m.</i> girth.
chhikkaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> end of girth.
garmand	<i>s. m.</i> neck-rope to keep saddle forward.
kūṭi	<i>s. f.</i> back-piece of saddle.
mohaḍḍa	<i>s. m.</i> pad.
bōri	<i>s. f.</i> bag made of camel's and goat's hair.
trappar	<i>s. m.</i> cloth made of camel's and goat's hair.

16. CALLS TO ANIMALS.

Call.	To what animal used.	Meaning.
tāhh tāhh	bullocks	turn to right.
āhh āhh	bullocks	turn to left.
chhīh chhīh	bullocks	drink.
sāh sāh	bullocks	sit down.
hushsh	camels	sit down.
hunh hunh	camels	get up or go on.
pura pura	camels	drink.
turo turo	horses goats or sheep	come.

A click with the tongue (as in England) (*giṭkār* or *dijkar*) is used to make animals go on faster, and a chirrup with the lip (*buchkar*) is used to stop or soothe an animal or child.

17. CRIES OF ANIMALS.

hiṇak	neigh of horse.
hing	bray of donkey or mule.
bāk	bleat of sheep or goat.
ḍhikh	bellow of cow.
garhk	bellow of bullock.
bōk	cry of he-goat or ram.
miṇak	gentle bleat of she-goat.
būṛhk	bubble of male camel.

ring		cry of she-camel.
rar		groan of camel.
bhōk		bark of dog.
mēōk		mew of cat.
kā kā kar		croak of raven.
chī chī kar		chirp of sparrow.
bāng dē		crow of cock.
kark	}	cluck of hen.
kur kur		quack of duck.
kē kē kar		yell of jackal.
hūng		long-drawn howl of dog or jackal.
anāni		roar of tiger.
gaj		

18. CATTLE-STEALING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 206.)

khar		<i>v. a.</i> carry off, steal <i>p. p.</i> khareā <i>p. p.</i> pass kharigeā.
chhap		<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.
chhapā		<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.
luk		<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.
lukā		<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.
ôhjar		<i>a.</i> where there is no road.
pāhā		<i>s. m.</i> path from fields.
pawāhā		<i>s. m.</i> near village.
viṛōj	}	<i>a.</i> on the wrong track.
viṇhōch		they have gone on the wrong track.
viṛōj pē geā		
khōji		<i>s. m.</i> tracker.
khujippun		<i>s. m.</i> reward of tracker.
khurā		<i>s. m.</i> track.
khurā kaḍḍh		<i>v. a.</i> to follow up tracks.
khurchhi		<i>s. f.</i> place with many tracks of cattle.
ghuss		<i>v. n.</i> err.
khul		<i>s. f.</i> cloven hoofs (<i>pl.</i> khulī).

sumb	<i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or donkey.	
pêr	<i>s. m.</i> foot of camel, man, &c.	
pôchā	<i>s. m.</i> paw of dog, cat, talons of kite, &c.	
khussā	<i>s. m.</i> leather shoe put on stolen cattle to make tracks indistinct.	
tanhāl	<i>s. m.</i> iron shoe for horse or cattle.	
charhā	<i>v. a.</i> put on.	
chōr	<i>s. m.</i> thief.	
sāī	<i>s. m.</i> master, owner, lord.	
pichhurā	<i>s. m.</i> backward track.	
trēḡh	<i>s. f.</i> (dēuṇī) making a round to look for tracks.	
mall	<i>v. n.</i> fail.	
āhr	} <i>dē</i>	<i>v. a.</i> } give a commission, employ, request to look for a stolen animal.
ōhr		
khurā lē gēā	He followed up tracks.	
khurā lōk gēā	the tracks led to the village.	
rēḡḡ	<i>s. f.</i> enmity, vendetta.	
vaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> revenge, vendetta.	
sagwā	<i>a.</i> identical.	
vig	<i>s. m.</i> exchange.	
vigwā	<i>a.</i> exchanged, given instead of stolen animal.	
rassā	<i>s. m.</i> rope.	
rasseōr	<i>s. m.</i> accomplice in handing on stolen cattle.	
sāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stolen animal.	
vēhr	<i>s. m.</i> enclosure in jungle, with hedges round it.	
ōhlā	<i>s. m.</i> shelter.	
ōhr	<i>s. m.</i> place where stolen cattle are hidden.	
markhitt	<i>s. m.</i> informer.	
markhāi	<i>s. f.</i> reward to informer.	
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> gathering of friends to exert influence.	
shakki	<i>a.</i> suspicious, doubtful.	
lēṭū	<i>s. m.</i> recogniser or owner of stolen cattle.	
liṭ	<i>v. a.</i> recognise.	
kālā	<i>s. m.</i> thief (slang).	
khallri	<i>s. f.</i> goat or sheep-skin used as bag.	
gavēr	<i>s. f.</i> clue.	
gangōr	<i>s. f.</i> consultation.	

sannh
pār
jēlkhāna
chaṭṭi
vaḍḍhi
masitar

s. f. (mār) hole in wall for burglary.
s. m. (kar) hole in hedge for theft.
s. m. jail.
s. f. fine.
s. f. bribe.
s. m. a man not fit to thieve, only fit to stay in the mosque.

19. COLOURS.

kālā	}	black.
chitṭā		white.
baggā		
rattā		red.
nilā		blue, dark grey (of cattle).
pīlā		yellow, light red (of cattle).
sāwā		green, grey (of horses or cattle).
bhūrā		brown, red and white (of cattle).
bhūslā		brown.
lakḥā		black (of cattle).
gōrā		fair (of men), red (of cattle).
garṛā		roan (of horses).
kullā		dun (of horses).
kakkā		fair (of man's hair), chestnut (of horse), yellow (of sand).
samand		light dun (of horses).
kumēt		bay (of horses).
tēliā kumēt		dark bay (of horses).
mushkī		black (of horses) <i>fem.</i> mushkin.
ḍabbā		spotted with large spots (of cattle), piebald.
gadrā		flea-bitten (of cattle).
kēlā		pale red (of buffaloes).
dhōlā		whitish (of cattle).
kaṭbarṛā		grey (of a man's beard).
kōrā		chestnut-coloured (of a man's eyes).
barra		white-eyed (of a horse).
māṅkā		having white line in eyes (horses or cattle).

20. PARTS OF BODY.

sāh	<i>s. m.</i> breath (kaḍḍh).
usās	<i>s. m.</i> sigh (bhar).
hūngā	<i>v. n.</i> groan.
hūng	<i>s. f.</i> groan.
hass	<i>v. n.</i> smile.
khiḍkāṛā	<i>s. m.</i> loud laughter (mār).
phippur	<i>s. m.</i> lung.
pasli	<i>s. f.</i> rib.
sinā	<i>s. m.</i> chest.
maggar	<i>s. m.</i> upper part of back.
kaṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> back.
nikki trikkal	<i>s. f.</i> small of back.
qhiḍḍh	<i>s. m.</i> belly.
kalêjā	<i>s. m.</i> liver.
hōṭa	<i>s. m.</i> } heart.
hā	<i>s. f.</i> }
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> large bone (of cattle).
haḍḍi	<i>s. f.</i> bone.
dhrangā	<i>s. m.</i> partly consumed carcass (of cattle).
pinjar	<i>s. m.</i> skeleton of body (of an animal).
khabbh	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder-blade.
kachchh	<i>s. f.</i> armpit (<i>pl.</i> kachchhā).
kangrēr	<i>s. f.</i> backbone.
bunḍri	<i>s. f.</i> buttock.
qhuṛi	<i>s. f.</i> anus.
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> knee.
lakk	<i>s. m.</i> loin.
majjh	<i>s. m.</i> waist.
pinni	<i>s. f.</i> calf of leg.
sukrang	<i>s. f.</i> shin-bone.
giṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> ankle.
khuri	<i>s. f.</i> heel.
pabb	<i>s. m.</i> ball of foot.
shanār	<i>s. f.</i> ankle joint.
talli	<i>s. f.</i> sole of foot.

angli	<i>s. f.</i> toè.
nõh	<i>s. m.</i> nail.
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> joint.
thurak	<i>v. n.</i> }
ṭall	<i>v. n.</i> } go out of joint.
mō	<i>s. f.</i> ankle joint.
jussā	<i>s. m.</i> body.
murdā	<i>s. m.</i> dead body.
meiyat	<i>s. m.</i> corpse.
vāl	<i>s. m.</i> hair.
chūṇe	<i>s. m. pl.</i> the hair of the head as worn by men.
chuṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> hair as worn by women.
bōḍi	<i>s. f.</i> hair as worn by children and Hindūs.
ling	<i>s. m.</i> leg.
pêr	<i>s. m.</i> foot.
sir	<i>s. m.</i> head.
kōpri	<i>s. f.</i> skull, crown of head.
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> top of head, roof of palate.
matthā	<i>s. m.</i> forehead.
bharbiṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> eyebrow.
akkh	<i>s. f.</i> eye (<i>pl.</i> akkhī).
pipplī	<i>s. f. pl.</i> eyelashes.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> eyelid.
ānā	<i>s. m.</i> eyeball.
ḍelā	<i>s. m.</i> diseased eyeball.
kākī	<i>s. f.</i> pupil of the eye.
annhā	<i>a.</i> blind.
kāṇā	<i>adj.</i> one-eyed.
sujākhā	<i>a.</i> seeing all right.
bhēṅā	<i>a.</i> looking side ways.
barrā	<i>a.</i> squint-eyed.
kōrā	<i>a.</i> with chestnut-coloured eyes.
nazar	<i>s. f.</i> eye-sight, look, offering to a superior.
mandā	<i>adj.</i> bad.
usdi akkhī man- diān	his eyes have gone bad.
usdi akkhī ālā	his eyes have gone bad.

us āpniā akkhī	he has had his eyes cured.
baṇwāiā	
chittā pè gēa-ās	his eyeball has become white.
dhudd	<i>s. f.</i> mistiness of eyesight.
nakk	<i>s. m.</i> nose.
nās	<i>s. f.</i> nostril (<i>pl.</i> nāsā).
naswār	<i>s. f.</i> snuff.
naswār chhikk	<i>v. a.</i> take snuff.
mūh	<i>s. m.</i> mouth, face.
hōṭh	<i>s. m.</i> lip.
khāḍi	<i>s. f.</i> chin.
gallh	<i>s. f.</i> cheek (<i>pl.</i> gallhā).
paṭṭpurī	<i>s. f.</i> temple (of head).
kachūni	<i>s. f.</i> hair of temple.
dāhri	<i>s. f.</i> beard, T. man.
muchchhā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> moustaches.
shōhpar	<i>s. m.</i> large moustaches.
kann	<i>s. m.</i> ear.
kanūni	<i>s. f.</i> the hole of the ear.
vaṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> lobe of ear.
dand	<i>s. m.</i> tooth.
hanpeō	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
paṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> thigh, silk.
ghuṇādhā	<i>s. m.</i> decay of teeth (supposed to be caused by a worm),
bīr	} <i>s. f.</i> line of teeth.
battri	
khakhāri	<i>s. f.</i> jaw.
marhāl	<i>s. f.</i> gum.
jibbh	} <i>s. f.</i> tongue (<i>pl.</i> jibbhā).
zabān	
gal	<i>s. m.</i> neck.
dhōṇ	<i>s. f.</i> nape of neck.
ghandī	<i>s. f.</i> Adam's apple.
hassi	<i>s. f.</i> collar-bone.
mōhḍa	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> arm (<i>pl.</i> bāhā).
sajjā	<i>adj.</i> right.

khabbā	<i>a.</i> left.
ārak	<i>s. f.</i> elbow.
ḍōhla	<i>s. m.</i> upper arm.
viṇi	<i>s. f.</i> fore-arm.
guṭṭhi	<i>s. f.</i> wrist.
hatth	<i>s. m.</i> hand.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> back of hand or top of foot.
talli	<i>s. f.</i> palm of hand or sole of foot.
angli	<i>s. f.</i> finger or toe.
angūth	<i>s. m.</i> thumb or big toe.
chichi	<i>s. f.</i> little finger or little toe.
dhappā	<i>s. m.</i> blow with both hands open.
chamāṭa	<i>s. m.</i> slap with open hand.
dhakkā	<i>s. m.</i> push.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> fist (<i>pl.</i> muṭṭhi).
ghuṭ	<i>v. a.</i> close the fist.
mukki	<i>s. f.</i> blow with fist.
mukkiā mār	<i>v. a.</i> pound with fist as in massage.
muṭṭhiā bhar	<i>v. a.</i> squeeze with hands.
ṭaṭṭari	<i>s. f.</i> bald head.
ganjā	<i>a.</i> bald.
rōḍā	<i>a.</i> with head entirely shaved.
singg	<i>s. m.</i> horn.
būth	<i>s. m.</i> face (of a quadruped).
galmā	<i>s. m.</i> dewlap (of cattle).
kōli	<i>s. f.</i> breast (of quadruped).
ghamaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> hump (of cattle).
kuhāṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> hump (of camel).
madau	<i>s. m.</i> withers of horse.
puṭṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> hind quarter (of a quadruped).
pūchhal	<i>s. m.</i> tail.
ḍhugg	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> ḍhuggā) bone of quarter (of horse).
sum	<i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or (S.) of cattle.
bāhu	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder (of cattle).
phari	<i>s. f.</i> shoulder (of cattle).
dajā	<i>s. f.</i> mane of horse.
bōdi	<i>s. f.</i> forelock of horse.

marvadhnā
 gāmchi
 nali
 gōḍā
 dōhli
 khuchchar
 par
 than
 khīri

s. m. } pastern-joint.
s. f. }
s. f. cannon-bone of horse.
s. m. knee of horse.
s. f. upper part of leg of quadruped.
s. m. hock of quadruped.
s. m. wart on horse's leg.
s. m. teat.
s. f. udder.

21. DISEASES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 14.)

hanjirā
 nichh
 khagh
 kass
 kulanj
 adhrang
 lakwā
 zātal
 bhuss
 mān
 ṭhaḍḍiā
 piriā
 arā
 subrā
 nārwā

s. f. pl. swelling of glands.
s. f. sneeze.
s. f. cough.
s. f. fever
s. f. colic.
s. m. paralysis.
s. f. facial paralysis.
s. m. pneumonia.
s. m. jaundice.
s. m. dropsy.
s. f. pl. small-pox (euphony for *tattiā*, hot).

dhrapphar

s. m. constipation.
s. m. measles.
s. m. guinea-worm, supposed to be due to drinking water in which snake's eggs have been dissolved.
s. m. nettle-rash, cured by killing a small owl (chirbal).

hēzā
 ḍaki
 bāwā
 ṭhaḍḍ

s. m. }
s. f. } cholera (supposed to be due to an evil wind),
s. m. }
s. f. cold—ṭhaḍḍ lag geii.

22. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 178.)

vill	<i>s. m.</i> disease of cattle from eating certain grasses.
haḍḍi kaḍḍh	<i>v a.</i> show a splint (of horse).
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> spavin (of horses).
mūtrā	<i>s. m.</i> bog-spavin (of horses).
chakōl	<i>s. m.</i> disease of pastern (of horse).
talū	<i>s. m.</i> swelling of palate (of horse).
kanār	<i>s. m.</i> cold (of quadruped).
sūl	<i>s. m.</i> colic (of horse).
khūb	S. } <i>s. m.</i> } strangles.
hubbiā	
lāgā	<i>s. m.</i> rubbing by saddle.
chānni	<i>s. f.</i> staggers—a horse is said to die at once of chānni, if a light is shown behind it when it has been rubbed by the saddle.
zēhr bād	<i>s. m.</i> lymphangitis.
simak	} <i>s. m.</i> anthrax.
sard garm	
gari	<i>s. f.</i> disease causing sudden death of cattle.
mūhkhur	} <i>s. m.</i> foot-and-mouth disease.
mālab	
thadḍiā	<i>s. f.</i> small-pox—cow-pox (of cattle and sheep).

23. HOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 66.)

ghar	<i>s. m.</i> house, home, household.
kōṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> house, room, especially a flat-roofed hut or room.
kōṭhi	<i>s. f.</i> } a large bungalow built in English style.
banglā	
kōṭhri	<i>s. f.</i> small room entered off another room.
banglā	<i>s. m.</i> upper chamber when well-made of burnt brick.

māri	<i>s. f.</i> a storied house of burned bricks; ancient tomb of chiselled stones common in the Salt Range, probably Buddhist.
dārā	<i>s. m.</i> guest-house, village club.
pōri	<i>s. f.</i> step of a stair, <i>pl.</i> stairs.
parsāng	<i>s. m.</i> ladder.
bāhi	<i>s. f.</i> side piece of a ladder or frame.
ḍaṇḍa	S. } <i>s. m.</i> step of ladder, stick.
ḍanna	
kaddh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> kaddhā) wall.
tall	<i>s. m.</i> floor.
chhatt	<i>s. m.</i> roof.
ussar	<i>v. n.</i> be built.
usār	<i>v. a.</i> build.
ghatt	<i>v. a.</i> build, put on (a roof), throw, spread out, drop, pour.
vattā	<i>s. m.</i> clod. S. stone.
sillh	S. } <i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> sillhā) brick.
sill	
itt	
chikkur	
gārā	<i>s. m.</i> thin mud used for mortar.
paksā	<i>s. m.</i> built of mud only, not made into bricks.
thōbā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> lump of mud used in building a mud wall.
thōbi	
susi	
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> thatched roof or thatched hut or shed.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> pond.
chhappri	<i>s. f.</i> small thatched shed, without walls.
dhārā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> rough thatched shed, used chiefly for
dhāri	
limm	<i>s. f.</i> cattle.
lēmbi	<i>v. a.</i> (<i>pp.</i> littā) plaster with mud.
lē	<i>s. f.</i> plastering with mud.
dhōhē	<i>s. m.</i> mud plaster.
jhuggi	T. } <i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> dhuhī) large thatched shed, used chiefly for cattle.
	<i>s. f.</i> rough thatched hut, hovel, lean-to shed, tent of gipsy.



paṭṭi	<i>s. f. (pl. paṭṭī)</i> beam of roof—if squared <i>shôhtir</i> <i>s. m.</i>
kari	<i>s. f.</i> rafter.
pasēl	<i>s. f. (pl. pasēlā)</i> side-beam of roof,
kātēbā	<i>s. m.</i> beam along top of wall.
thamm	} <i>s. m.</i> prop.
thammā	
vargā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> small cross-piece of roof.
karlā	
paramba	<i>s. m.</i> piece of wood built in wall on which to support door-frame.
bērā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of wood in roof to keep crooked rafter straight.
parnāla	<i>s. m.</i> water-conduit on roof.
varēṇḍi	S. <i>s. f.</i> part of wall projecting above roof.
chullh	<i>s. f. (pl. chullhī)</i> fire-place.
sakar	S. <i>s. f. (pl. sakārī)</i> quadrangular mud-built receptacle for grain.
kahōṭā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> earthen cylinder for storing grain.
kalhōṭā	
kalhōṭi	
gāhhi	<i>s. f.</i> small earthen cylinder for storing grain.
	<i>s. f.</i> oblong receptacle against wall of house for storing grain.
ambār	<i>s. m.</i> granary.
tabēlā	<i>s. m.</i> stable.
thān	<i>s. m.</i> stall.
ḍhinggar	<i>s. m.</i> dry thorns.
thallhā	<i>s. m.</i> platform.
būhā	<i>s. m.</i> door.
dēhḍi	<i>s. f.</i> entry, when roofed over.
tāk	<i>s. f. (pl. tākā)</i> fold of a door.
khirkī	<i>s. f.</i> door made of grass or reeds interwoven.
mōri	} <i>s. f.</i> window-opening.
bāri	
tākri	<i>s. f.</i> window-frame.
muhāṭh	<i>s. f. (pl. muhāṭhā)</i> door-frame, especially the uprights.
mathēr	<i>s. f.</i> upper cross-piece of a door-frame.

dharsāl

jālā

ghārvā

satth

kuṛh

chhatt

valgaṇ

vēhrā

vēhr

vār

vārā

vāri

tāk

thūhṇi

ērā

khāna-ba-dōsh

kāmb

jhulli

tambū

s. f. lower cross-piece of a door-frame.

s. m. recess in a wall.

a. chiselled, shaped (stone).

s. f. uncovered enclosure for cattle.

s. f. covered cattle-shed.

v. a. roof.

s. m. land enclosed by a wall or hedge.

s. m. court-yard of a dwelling-house.

s. m. large area of open ground enclosed by fence.

s. f. fence, hedge.

s. m. sheepfold, enclosure, melon-patch.

s. f. melon-patch.

s. m. wooden door.

s. f. forked prop.

s. m. foundation.

a. gipsy, wandering.

s. f. bent stick used as prop of tent (*pl.* kāmbā).

s. f. patchwork of rags used as covering of a tent.

s. m. tent.

24. FURNITURE.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 66.)

ātun

bhaṇḍār

palang

pāwa

sērū

hīh

sirhāna

latāṇḍi

kāṭal

dāuṇi

s. m. collection of girls.

s. m. collection of women to spin.

s. m. painted bed.

s. m. leg of bed.

s. m. cross-piece of bed at top and bottom.

s. f. side-piece of bed.

s. m. head of bed.

s. f. foot of bed.

s. m. woven strips of bed.

s. f. strip lengthwise at foot of bed.



karā

s. m. cross-strip at bottom of *kartal* on which *dāuṇi* is fastened.

tōpī

s. f. head of leg of bed.

pôṛ

s. m. foot of leg of bed.

pihṛā

s. m. stool with a back.

dhōh

s. f. back of stool, leaning back.

pihṛī

s. f. stool, seat of stool.

ḍaṇḍā

s. m. cross-piece.

bhambiri

s. f. ornament like a reel.

munna

s. m. leg of back of stool.

chul

s. f. dovetail (*pl.* *chulā*).

paghṛa

s. m. cradle.

25. CLOTHING, DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 68.)

paṭkā

s. m. small turban.

pagg

s. f. large turban (*pl.* *paggā*).

paggri

s. f. small turban.

chōlā

s. m. a sleeved jacket buttoned at throat.

galvin

s. f. neck-slit of jacket.

birā

s. m. cloth button.

phāhi

s. f. noose, eye for button.

bāh

s. f. sleeve (*pl.* *bāhā*).

chādar

s. f. (*pl.* *chādarā*) sheet worn like a plaid.

pōt

s. f. breadth of cloth (*pl.* *pōtā*).

tirpōt

a. made of three breadths sewn together.

aḍhāpōt

a. made of two-and-a-half breadths sewn together.

dupōt

a. made of two breadths sewn together.

majhlā

s. m. waist-cloth, generally worn loose.

chōṭā

s. m. waist-cloth worn tight.

jutti

s. f. shoe.

khabbur

s. m. old shoe.

khalla	<i>s. m.</i> shoe.
usnũ khalle mārē	he beat him with shoes.
sāfā	<i>s. m.</i> large turban.
lungī	<i>s. f.</i> checked cloth.
khēs	<i>s. m.</i> thick cotton plaid for bedding, dark blue cloth for waist-cloth.
kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> long-sleeved jacket.
kurti	<i>s. f.</i> short-sleeved jacket.
chugha	<i>s. m.</i> long loose robe open at throat.
rūedār kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> quilted jacket.
sirāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> pillow.
lēph tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> bedding.
vichhā	<i>v. a.</i> spread.
razāi	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of English cotton.
sirak	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of country cloth.
lēph	<i>s. m.</i> quilt.
chēhbā	<i>s. m.</i> print, stamp on cloth.
tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> quilt used as mattress.
chhō	<i>s. f.</i> cover for quilt or pillow.
dēwar	<i>s. m.</i> suit of two clothes, lungī and phulkāri .
mōli	<i>s. f.</i> coloured thread.
thigrī	<i>s. f.</i> rag.
pēpnī	<i>s. f.</i> long coat.
lāl chirā	<i>s. m.</i> red turban.
shāl	<i>s. f.</i> silk wrap.
chādar	<i>s. f.</i> wrap.
jhaggā	<i>s. m.</i> coat.
sutthan	<i>s. f.</i> drawers of women.
salāra	<i>s. m.</i> striped cloth.
bhōchhan	<i>s. m.</i> plain cotton wrap (of woman).
pinkhī	<i>s. f.</i> red striped wrap (of woman).
phulkāri	<i>s. f.</i> flowered wrap (of woman).
chōli	<i>s. f.</i> short bodice covering only front.
chōlā	<i>s. m.</i> bodice covering whole body.
majhlā	<i>s. m.</i> petticoat.
janjū	<i>s. m.</i> Brahmanical thread.

chunda
chond
gund
gutt
vāl
chund
jārā
dhāgā
bunddā
vālā
vālī
pattar
bulak
hassi
mutthra
karā
kangan
mundri
chhalla
vēhr

- } *s. m.* hair worn with plaits in front (by virgin).
v. a. plait (hair) *pp. guttā.*
s. f. plaited tail of hair worn behind.
s. m. hair.
v. a. plait hair in three plaits.
s. m. queue (of hair).
s. m. silk thread ornament in ears.
s. m. ear-ring drop (worn by virgins).
s. m. large ear-ring.
s. f. small ear-ring.
s. m. silver bead in ear-ring.
s. f. nose ring.
s. f. broad neck-ornament.
s. m. broad bangle.
 } *s. m.* bangle.
s. f. ring with stud or stone.
s. m. plain ring.
s. m. broad ring.

26. FOOD.

karāh
karāhi
halwā
jangirā

kachōri

bidāna

lap
mitthā
salunā
tukkur
bēhā

- s. m.* } a sweetmeat made of wheat-flour fried in ghī
s. f. } and mixed with a solution of sugar.
s. m. }
s. m. cake of flour fried in ghī and coated with
 sugar, something like short-bread.
s. f. pasty made of flour, ghī and sweet oil, with urd
 pulse inside.
s. m. sweetmeat made of urd flour fried in ghī
 and covered with a solution of sugar.
s. m. salt.
adj. sweet.
adj. salt.
s. m. food, bread.
adj. stale.



sajjā	<i>adj.</i> fresh.
gur	<i>s. m.</i> molasses.
dhōdhā	<i>s. m.</i> large bannock of bājra-meal and salt.
gōgā	<i>s. m.</i> } <i>s. f.</i> } small scone of bājra, wheat, &c. <i>s. f.</i> }
gōgi	
rōṭi	
mann	S <i>s. m.</i> large wide scone used in Salt Range.
ghungni	<i>s. f.</i> boiled bājra meal.
āṭa	<i>s. m.</i> meal.
vaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> fine flour of bājra eaten raw with sugar.
khirin	<i>s. f.</i> meal boiled in milk.
bishalli	<i>s. f.</i> scone of bājra meal with ghī or ghī and sugar.

27. NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A family descended from a man are often called after his name (the vowel being shortened) with the affix-āl or-wāl, or in the Bār,—
wānā e. g.—

<i>Family.</i>	<i>Descendants of.</i>
Shahāl	Shāh Muhammad.
Masteāl	Mast Khān.
Kalwāl	Kallo.
Shirwāl	Sher Khān.
Nissowāna	Nisso.
Rindowāna	Rindo.

Names.—A child is commonly given a name within a week after birth. Sometimes a man calls his sons by names that rhyme with each other, *e. g.*, Muhammad Yār, Ahmad Yār, Barkhurdār, Allāh Yār. In the Salt Range a name compounded with Muhammad is frequently given, *e. g.* Miā Muhammad, Shēr Muhammad. Common names in the Bār are for men—Makhni, Bābbli, Dāimi, Kāimi, Hāshū, Shāshū, Massū, Jiwani; and for women—Satbhirāi, Alam Khātun, Vallā, Jallā, Bhāgo, Phatte, Bakkhō (for Bakhtbharī).

Names are often contracted, *e. g.*—

<i>Contraction.</i>	<i>Full name.</i>
Khuddu	Khuda Yār—Khuda Bakhsh.
Shēru	Sher Muhammad.
Alu	Alam Khān.
Jahāna	Jahān Khān.
Kaṭṭu	Kaṭmir.
Mamdū Mamna	Muhammad Khān.
Hākū	Hākīm Khān.
Jallū	Jalāl Khān.
Bāhbli	Bahāwal Bakhsh.
Sammu	Shams-ud-dīn.
Samāili	Ismāil.
Zulfa	Zulfikār.
Dādū	Allahdād.
Sābu	Sāhib Khān.
Pallhū	Pahlwān.

Nicknames are sometimes given men from their personal qualities ;
e. g. Kōrū (chestnut-eyed), Dōrā (deaf), Mōṭā (fat), Mōṭiāwala
(of the pearls), Jhuṭṭī (the snatcher).

28. POSTURES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 70).

nēū khalōta niwar khalōta	}	<i>a.</i> standing with head bent.
ur khalōta		<i>a.</i> standing with head bent and hands on knees.
siddhā khalōta		<i>a.</i> standing upright.
gōṭh mār		<i>v. a.</i> sit holding the knees with the arms or with cloth round waist and knees.
palatthi patthalli	T }	māri beīṭhā—sitting cross-legged, tailor-fashion.
gōḍē bhār		<i>v. n.</i> kneeling.
aṭhruhā beīṭhā		sitting on hunkers, resting buttocks on heels.
ākīr-kē beīṭhā		sitting stiffly with head back.
talli ṭek-kē beīṭhā		leaning on one palm.

lēt
 ōṭ
 utaṇā
 amūdhā
 pāsse parnā

v. n. lie down *p. p.* lēṭēā.
s. f. support (*pl.* ōṭā).
adj. lying on back.
adj. lying on face.
adj. lying on side.

29. SPINNING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 67).

charkhā
 tand
 pūṇi
 vāri
 tili
 chhalli
 muḍḍhā
 maṅka
 biri
 trakklā
 guḍḍa
 kāḥḍ
 tir
 māhl
 khabbar
 bēṛ
 laṭṭh
 haṭṭhi
 majhērū
 phull
 saḷai
 aṭṭi
 aṭēraṇ
 aṭēr
 gōh
 tir

s. m. spinning-wheel.
s. f. yarn.
s. f. cleaned cotton ready to spin.
s. f. handful of cleaned cotton.
s. f. splinter, match, centre of pūṇi.
s. f. } reel of spun thread.
s. m. }
s. m. washer of leather.
s. f. thread to keep washer in place.
s. m. iron pin on which thread is spun.
s. m. peg to keep thread in place.
s. f. base of spinning wheel, cross-piece.
s. m. piece joining the two kāḥḍ.
s. f. thread that drives the spinning-wheel.
s. f. (*pl.* khabbarā) part of driving-wheel.
s. m. string tying khabbars together.
s. f. axle of driving-wheel.
s. m. handle.
s. m. centre part of driving-wheel.
s. m. stud on wheel.
s. f. pin of yarn.
s. f. skein of yarn on twister.
s. m. twister.
v. a. wind yarn.
s. f. end of aṭēraṇ (*pl.* gōhī).
s. m. longitudinal piece of aṭēraṇ.

vēṇḍla
drā
naḷa

s. m. skein of yarn off aṭēraṇ.
s. m. revolving frame of grass.
s. m. reed on which yarn is wound.

30. WEAVING.

tand
pānja
phuṭṭi
jhamṇi
jhamb
vēl
vēlnā
pēwā
kapāh
kasāi
pinj
pinjuṇ
tāra
tanddi
rū
vāri
tili
pūni
charkhā
katt
trakklā
chhalli
aṭēraṇ
aṭer
sūtar
aṭṭi
chhibb

s. f. yarn (*pl.* tandũ).
s. m. five threads of yarn.
s. f. cotton unginned.
s. f. crooked stick for carding cotton on a cot.
v. a. card cotton.
v. a. gin cotton.
s. m. cotton-gin.
s. m. cotton-seed.
s. f. cleaned cotton (*pl.* kapāhā).
s. m. cotton-scutcher, butcher.
v. a. scutch cotton.
s. m. cotton-scutching implement.
s. m. wooden mallet for striking bowstring.
s. f. string of bow.
s. f. scutched cotton *pl.* rūī.
s. f. ball of scutched cotton.
s. f. stalk of kāṇā.
s. f. ball of cotton on tili.
s. m. spinning wheel.
v. a. spin.
s. m. iron pin.
s. f. skein.
s. m. twister.
v. a. twist.
s. m. thread.
s. f. twisted skein of thread.
s. f. twisted skein of thread (chhibbā).

vēṇḍlā	<i>s. m.</i> a collection of atṭis.
tānā	<i>s. m.</i> woof.
tan	<i>v. a.</i> prepare woof.
javvil	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> javvilī) measure = 20 hatth.
hatthṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit measure = 24 inches.
kānā	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of sar grass.
jhabb	<i>v. a.</i> moisten (cloth only).
sōṭa	<i>s. m.</i> stick.
kuṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> beat, pound.
pāṇ	<i>s. f.</i> thin paste of wheat flour.
pih	<i>v. a.</i> grind.
kunni	<i>s. f.</i> earthen pot.
kunāl	<i>s. m.</i> large earthen vessel.
lēṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> thick paste-mixed with water makes pāṇ.
ghōṛi	<i>s. f.</i> stand for woof.
tāni	<i>s. f.</i> prepared woof.
khilār	<i>v. a.</i> spread, stretch.
kuchchin	<i>s. f.</i> brush (mār).
bandiā	<i>s. m.</i> thread put in place of grass to keep threads separate.
pitā	<i>s. m.</i> spare threads.
chakki	<i>s. f.</i> cake of soap.
sabūn	<i>s. m.</i> soap.
pēṭa	<i>s. m.</i> warp.
khaḍḍi	<i>s. f.</i> weaver's shop.
dassi	<i>s. f.</i> pattern.
gaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> knot.
sakkhni	<i>s. f.</i> straw inside reel.
nalli	<i>s. f.</i> reel.
nāl	<i>s. f.</i> shuttle (<i>pl.</i> nālā).
uṇṇ	<i>v. a.</i> weave.
takki	<i>s. f.</i> web, folded up.
unāwat	T } <i>s. f.</i> charge for weaving.
uṇāvi	



31. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 163).

hal	<i>s. m.</i> plough.
hālī	{ <i>a.</i> belonging to a plough. <i>s. m.</i> ploughman.
kur	<i>s. m.</i> boot of plough.
killā	<i>s. m.</i> upright of plough.
hatthī	<i>s. f.</i> handle of plough.
ōg	<i>s. m.</i> wedge of plough.
hal	<i>s. f.</i> shaft of plough.
kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> main part of shaft.
bachchī	<i>s. f.</i> middle part of shaft.
sannā	<i>s. m.</i> end of shaft attached to yoke.
phālā	<i>s. m.</i> coulter of plough.
kunḍā	<i>s. m.</i> iron staple.
vāh	<i>s. f.</i> hole in shaft.
panjālī	<i>s. m.</i> yoke, main part of yoke.
gātrā	<i>s. m.</i> fixed inner peg of yoke.
vēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> moveable outer peg of yoke.
gummaṭ	<i>s. m.</i> knob in centre of yoke.
kamlā	<i>s. m.</i> knob in yoke above bullock's neck.
bann	<i>s. m.</i> embankment of field.
bādhā	<i>s. m.</i> dam.
bannh	<i>v. a.</i> make an embankment (<i>p. p.</i> baddhā).
bajjh	<i>v. n.</i> be made (of an embankment) (<i>p. p.</i> bajjhi gea).
vallan	S <i>s. m.</i> water-course made to guide water to a field.
kahl	<i>s. f.</i> mattock.
jhingār	<i>s. m.</i> cracking noise made by a Persian wheel.
kuk	<i>s. f.</i> shriek, screech, howl (<i>cf.</i> mār), a sound sometimes made by a Persian wheel con- sidered ill-omened.
chathi	<i>s. f.</i> pivot, tapering point, tap-root (as of carrot or turnip).



aṭ	<i>s. m.</i> sediment at bottom of a well.
khohāi	<i>adj.</i> belonging to a well.
ṭinḍ	<i>s. f.</i> pot on rope of Persian wheel.
māhl	<i>s. f.</i> rope of Persian wheel on which pots are fastened.
khōpā	<i>s. m.</i> leather blinders put on bullocks' eyes.

32. MEASURES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 198).

lēlā bhāk	<i>s. m.</i> so far as a lamb's bleat can be heard.
sadwāh	<i>s. m.</i> so far as a man's voice can carry.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f. (pl. muṭṭhī)</i> fistful.
kāh	<i>s. f.</i> fistful.
chukkā	<i>s. m.</i> half-handful.
lap	<i>s. f.</i> handful.
buk	<i>s. m.</i> double handful.
tōl	<i>v. a.</i> weigh.
miṇ	<i>v. a.</i> measure by capacity.
kachchh	<i>v. a.</i> measure by length.
hatthṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit measure = 24 inches.
javvil	<i>s. f. (pl. javvilī)</i> a cloth measure = 20 hatth.
hatth	<i>s. m.</i> cubit = 24 inches.
miṇwā	<i>adj.</i> by measure.
tōlwā	<i>a.</i> by weight.
khalwār	<i>s. m.</i> = 4 maṇ ṭopeāālē = 8 standard maunds.
chhaṭākī	<i>s. f. }</i>
ānā	<i>s. m. }</i> = 5 tolās.
ṭhullā	T <i>s. m.</i> a measure of capacity called parōpi in the Doab.
parōpi	T <i>s. f.</i> a measure of capacity equal to the ṭōpa of the Doab.



33. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND MONEY-LENDING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 192).

rupeiā	<i>s. m.</i> rupee (<i>pl.</i> rupeeie.)
ānā	<i>s. m.</i> anna.
paisā	<i>s. m.</i> paisa.
pāi	<i>s. f.</i> pie.
adhēlā	<i>s. m.</i> half a paisa.
panjia	<i>s. m.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ of an anna.
chaū ich ānā	an anna per mensem interest on four rupees.
trī ich ānā	an anna per mensem interest on three rupees.
addh ānā	<i>s. m.</i> 6 pie.
munnā ānā	<i>s. m.</i> 9 pie.
mōhar	<i>s. f.</i> gold mohar.
biṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> Russian gold coin.
tilla	<i>s. m.</i> gold coin.
kauḍi	<i>s. f.</i> a cowrie.
chawākk	<i>s. m.</i> four couries.
pahāre	<i>p. m.</i> multiplication-table.
vandḍ	<i>v. a.</i> divide.
vandḍ	<i>s. f.</i> division.
mass	<i>s. f.</i> ink.
maswānī	<i>s. f.</i> inkstand.
kallam	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
likkhan	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
kāgut	T } <i>s. m.</i> paper.
kāgul	
likkh	
paṛh	
sikkh	<i>v. a.</i> learn.
kirār	<i>s. m.</i> Hindu shopkeeper.
shāh	<i>s. m.</i> high class Hindu shopkeeper or moneylender.
bakhtāwar	<i>s. m.</i> a well off, moneyed man.
paise ālā	<i>a.</i> moneyed.
lēan dēwan	<i>s. m.</i> dealings.
veāj	<i>s. f.</i> interest.



rōk	<i>s. m.</i> cash.
jinas	<i>s. f.</i> kind.
karuz	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
lāhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> credit, debt due.
riṇṇ	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
mē us dā riṇṇ	I owe him a debt.
dēuṇā ē	
riṇṇāi	<i>a.</i> indebted.
udhār	<i>s. m.</i> loan (<i>chā</i>).
udhāri	<i>a.</i> on loan.
gāhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> jewels, ornaments, mortgage, pledge.
gāhṇē ghatt	<i>v. a.</i> put in pledge, pawn, mortgage.
chukā lē	} <i>v. a.</i> buy.
mōl lē	
bē lē	} <i>v. a.</i> sell.
bē kar	
vēch	<i>s. f.</i> account-book, ledger.
vahi	<i>s. f.</i> petty sales.
parchūn	<i>s. f.</i> rough note.
bandi	<i>s. m.</i> day-book.
sūhr	<i>s. f.</i> one man's account in ledger.
khātā	<i>s. m.</i> account, debt.
lēkhā	<i>s. f.</i> cash-book.
rōkir	<i>s. m.</i> page.
pannā	<i>s. m.</i> number of page.
angg	
bāki kaḍḍh	struck a balance.
chhaḍḍi	
lēkhē vīch	entered in account.
charheā.	
veaj lā ditti	added interest.
katt	} <i>s. m.</i> deduction made from principal of loan before giving it.
gaḍḍhchhōrā	
gaḍḍh	<i>s. f.</i> knot.
kasūr	<i>s. m.</i> charging 13 months' interest on 12 months' debt.
udhār lē	<i>v. a.</i> borrow.

udhār dē	<i>v. a.</i> lend.
is mērā riṇṇ	he owes me a debt.
dēuṇā e.	
us kōlō maī	I am due money from him.
lāhṇa e.	
us dā maī dēuṇā e	I owe him money.
mērē kōlō us	He is due money from me.
lāhṇā e.	
us mērā riṇṇ lāh	he has paid off the debt due to me.
chhōrēā e.	
lēh	<i>v. n.</i> to be paid off (of a debt).
lāh	<i>v. n.</i> to pay off a debt.
us mērē kōl chhōē	He has given land to me in pledge.
gāhṇē ghatti e.	
maī bhōē gāhṇē	I must give land in pledge.
ghattṇi ē.	
ē bhōē gāhṇē e	This land is under mortgage.
bhōē chhurā lī	He has redeemed his land.
āgit	<i>s. f.</i> receipt of money entered in account credit.
āgit kar	<i>v. a.</i> enter as received.
chhōt	<i>s. f.</i> interest on repayments.
mannat	<i>s. f.</i> taking on oneself another's obligation.
manā	<i>v. a.</i> get another to take on himself one's obligation.
lēkhā kar dē	<i>v. a.</i> make up an account.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> closed fist, handful, instalment (<i>pl. muṭṭhī</i>).
mōr	<i>s. m.</i> remission allowed on sum received in payment of debt.
virā	<i>v. a.</i> allow in account, deduct.
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> total.
jōr	<i>v. a.</i> add up.
pēchha	<i>s. m.</i> state of account, balance.
bāki	<i>s. f.</i> balance.
bāki vaddhī	brought over.

rashid	<i>s. f.</i> draft payable on demand, on or after a certain date.
ṭombū	<i>s. m.</i> deed, bond.
hundḍi	<i>s. f.</i> draft.
vaṭṭā	} <i>s. m.</i> discount on draft.
hundāwan	
akkhar	<i>s. m.</i> letter, handwriting.
ṭakre	<i>s. m.</i> shopkeeper's character used in account-books.
dasti	<i>a.</i> on temporary loan.
jōgān	<i>post p.</i> for, on account of.
naffa	<i>s. m.</i> profit.
ghaṭ	} <i>s. f.</i> loss.
ghaṭā	
vajjō	<i>s. m.</i> consideration for a draft.
ḍiwāla	<i>s. m.</i> bankrupt.
rach	<i>v. n.</i> fail.
bhar	<i>v. a.</i> pay.
phēr	<i>v. a.</i> return, dishonour a bill.
vapāri	} <i>s. m.</i> bill-broker.
shahūkār	
jōkhiō	<i>s. m.</i> risk.
puṭṭh bharāvi	<i>s. f.</i> commission for endorsement.
saṃmāchār	<i>s. m.</i> advice of draft.
phirtāna	<i>s. m.</i> compensation for dishonouring a bill, varies from place to place—here from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 per cent.
patt	<i>s. f.</i> honour, credit.
ahr̥ti	<i>s. m.</i> broker.
vikā	<i>s. m.</i> sale.
sēkrā	<i>s. m.</i> per cent., a hundred.
viss	<i>v. a.</i> trust.
mitti	<i>s. f.</i> date.
chaṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> fine, penalty.
vaddhā	<i>s. m.</i> increase, premium.
ghāta	} <i>s. m.</i> discount.
vaṭṭā	

môlēr } mavlēr } phupphur }	mother's brother's child. father's sister's husband. mother's sister's husband.	masēr } masērā } chāchī }	mother's sister's child. father's brother's wife. mother's brother's wife.
māsūr jaṇā	husband.	mamāṇī jaṇī sawāṇī trīmat }	wife.
sôhrā sālā jawāl or jawā-trā. sāhḍū or sān-ḍhū. dēr } dēōr } jēth }	father of wife or husband. brother of wife. daughter's husband. wife's sister's husband. husband's brother, especially younger. husband's elder brother. step-son or daughter (of man). step-son of woman.	sass saḷī nōh nināṇ dirāṇī sôkin (pl. sôknī). mātarmā } matrēī } matrēā } matrēr } matrērā } bhrā or bhēn.	mother of wife or husband. sister of wife. son's wife. husband's sister. husband's brother's wife. husband's wife. father's wife, step-mother. step-brother or sister.
sakkā sāhware nāṅke pēkē	<i>adj.</i> of the same father and mother; <i>s. m.</i> relation, especially relation by marriage. <i>s. m. pl.</i> father-in-law's house or family. <i>s. m. pl.</i> mother's father's house or family. <i>s. m. pl.</i> father's house or family (generally used of a wife).		
dādke dāl jaṭhuttur diruttur sakkā kurum kurmaṇī bābā bēbē māē amma pihṛī	<i>s. m. pl.</i> father's father's house or family. <i>s. f.</i> foster-mother. <i>s. m.</i> son of husband's elder brother. <i>s. m.</i> son of husband's younger brother. } father of son or daughter-in-law. } mother of son or daughter-in-law. form of address of father or other older relative. form of address to sister. } form of address to mother. <i>s. f.</i> generation.		



mūhī
kabilā
all

- S. *s. f.* branch of agnatic family (*pl.* mūhiā).
s. m. family.
s. f. nickname—well known name (*pē geii*).
(*pl.* allā).

zāt
kôm
mā peō jāeā
jaddi
khēl
mannhā

- } *s. f.* caste, tribe.
full brother.
a. agnate.
branch of Pathāns.
s. f. branch of Biloches *pl.* mañēhō.

36. CUSTOMS AND RELIGION.

vartārā
kabar
khāngāh
maḥī
phull
mārī

- s. m.* custom.
s. f. (*pl.* kabrā) grave, tomb.
s. f. large or famous tomb, shrine.
s. f. small tomb over ashes of a Hindū.
s. m. *pl.* ashes or bones of a corpse after burning.
s. f. ancient oblong tomb in Salt Range (probably Hindū or Buddhist).

gustān
kabbar gustān
churā

- } *s. m.* graveyard.
s. m. cairn marking place where a man has been killed (common in the Salt Range).

munni
par
sāmi
meiyat
janāza
vēr
hāḍi
mēla
pōch
sēprā
mukān
sāk
mangēwa

- s. f.* upright stone of a grave.
s. m. flat stone of a grave.
s. f. niche in a grave in which corpse lies.
s. f. corpse.
s. m. verses recited at grave.
s. m. feud, enmity.
s. m. bitter enmity, vendetta.
s. m. a peace-making deputation.
s. m. generation.
s. m. the past generation.
s. f. condoling.
s. m. betrothal.
s. m. ceremony of betrothal.

talāk	<i>s. f.</i> divorce.
chhōr	<i>v. a.</i> divorce.
māhar	<i>s. f.</i> } dower.
shara	<i>s. m.</i> }
janj	<i>s. f.</i> marriage procession.
kaprē vaṭṭāē gēē	her clothes were changed—the formal public mark of marriage.
beōhdā	} <i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride.
bēhdā	
muklāwa	} <i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride among Hindūs.
tirwandha	
sambāh	<i>s. m.</i> fixing date of marriage.
vivāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
lāgi	<i>s. m.</i> proposal of betrothal.
nikāh	} <i>s. m.</i> Musalmān marriage ceremony.
ijab kabul	
dāj	<i>s. m.</i> dowry.
phēriā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> Hindū marriage ceremony.
munārā	<i>s. m.</i> minaret of mosque.
ūzū	<i>s. m.</i> washing before prayer.
namāz	<i>s. f.</i> prayer.
chillā	<i>s. m.</i> forty day's fast.
gupha	<i>s. m.</i> hermit's cave.
mannat	<i>s. f.</i> vow.
bērak	<i>s. f.</i> rag or flag over a grave.
nishān	<i>s. m.</i> flag.
jhandā	<i>s. m.</i> } standard.
jhandī	<i>s. f.</i> }
sōh	<i>s. f.</i> oath.
sōh chā	<i>v. a.</i> take an oath.
dūā khēr akh	<i>v. a.</i> ask a blessing.
masit	<i>s. f.</i> mosque.
wazīfa	<i>s. m.</i> repeating the name of God in prayer.
gaḍḍi	<i>s. f.</i> an unlucky day, when the earth is asleep.
kalima parh	} <i>v. a.</i> repeat the creed.
kalām parh	
guzāra	<i>s. m.</i> maintenance.
tākat	} <i>s. f.</i> means, resources.
furshat	

37. VILLAGE LIFE.

dukān	<i>s. m.</i> workshop, <i>e.g.</i> of blacksmith, potter, weaver, &c.
haṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> shop where goods are sold.
haṭ	<i>s. m.</i> large shop.
bhaṭṭhi	<i>s. f.</i> oven, kiln, grain-parcher's pan.
chatṛi	} <i>s. f.</i> grain-parcher's pan.
dāngi	
bhā	<i>s. f.</i> fire, flame (<i>pl.</i> bhāī).
bal	<i>v. n.</i> burn.
bāl	<i>v. a.</i> set fire, kindle.
bālun	<i>s. m.</i> fuel.
machch	<i>s. m.</i> bonfire.
khāna-ba-dōsh	<i>a.</i> gipsy, wandering folk.
mangg khā	<i>v. a.</i> live by begging.
bugdar	<i>s. m.</i> heavy piece of wood used like a dumbbell.
parēhā	} <i>s. f.</i> meeting.
mārkā	
mēla	<i>s. m.</i> a peace-making deputation, panchāit.
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> fair.
sarak	<i>s. f.</i> main road.
rāh	<i>s. m.</i> road.
khāra	<i>s. m.</i> cattle-track.
pāh	} <i>s. m.</i> cattle-track between two hedges.
pawāh	
chhirak	<i>s. f.</i> foot-path.
daggar rāh	<i>s. m.</i> wide road.
pabā	<i>a.</i> belonging to hills.
bēḍā	<i>a.</i> belonging to plains.
parbatī	T <i>a.</i> belonging to hills.
jandar	
jandri	<i>s. m.</i> water-mill for grinding grain.
jāndri	<i>s. f.</i> small water-mill.
pur	<i>s. m.</i> miller.
dhōk	<i>s. m.</i> mill-stone.
	<i>s. f.</i> S outlying homestead, hamlet, dwelling at a distance from the village <i>pl.</i> dhōkā.
bhān	<i>s. m.</i> T outlying homestead, hamlet, dwelling at a distance from the village.

lök
shôhur
āhli
pinḍ
bibri

S } *s. m.* village.
s. f. deserted site.
s. m. large high deserted site.
s. f. potsherd.

38. GAMES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 71.)

biṭṭ
mikk
bikk
rik
pīrkaḍi
khēḍ
āndari
bāhri
kōṭhi
khiḍār
khiḍeār
kānch

v. *a.* match, try against one another.
T } *v. n.* pair (for a game).
D } *s. m.* pair.
s. f. a popular game.
v. a. play a game.
s. m. player on the inside at pīrkaḍi.
s. m. player on the outside at pīrkaḍi.
s. f. side in a game.
} *s. m.* player in a game.
s. f. light drawers worn by players in a game.
the outplayer has struck and got away.
s. f. the pair of inside players.
he has fallen down.
change hatth he has struck the other side well.

māre is
hatth kaḍḍh geā
chapli
sāng
bēli
riṭi
pāsa
likā
kaḍi
kabaḍi
sar geā

he has struck and got away.
s. f. tent-pegging.
s. f. spear (*pl.* sāngā).
s. m. fellow, companion, partner.
s. f. cheating.
s. m. side.
s. m. boundary.
} *s. f.* name of a game.
he is out (*lit.* burnt).

ṭhèk
ārī
jitt
hār
maḷ
sar
kuṇa
chhōḷī
sāthī
pugg
chhōt

v. a. touch, catch.
s. m. partner.
v. n. win.
v. n. lose.
v. n. get away.
v. n. be caught.
s. m. lot.
s. f. knotted cloth used as whip.
s. m. match, opponent.
v. n. be drawn.
s. f. forfeit.

39. POETRY MUSIC AND DANCING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 93.)

sur
rāg
rāgṇī
āsā
jōg
marsīā
kasidā
girām

s. f. note (in music), tone.
s. m. tune.
s. f. tune.
s. m. name of a tune—appropriate to sunrise.
s. f. name of a tune.
s. m. dirge, song of grief.
s. m. song of praise
s. m. note.

There are seven **SUR** or notes—

No.	Name.	Sound.
(1)	kharaj	sā.
(2)	rikhab	rē.
(3)	gandhār	gā.
(4)	madham	mā.
(5)	pancham	pā.
(6)	dhevat	dha.
(7)	nikhāt	nī.

There are three **grām**—three low notes.

There are 6 **rāgs** and 30 **rāgṇīs**, total 36.



The 6 rāgs are—

- (1) sirī.
- (2) bhêrō.
- (3) māl kōs.
- (4) hanḍol.
- (5) megh malleār.
- (6) dipak.

ghumbar
dhris
sammi
bāghā

- T. $\left. \begin{array}{l} s. m. \\ s. f. \end{array} \right\}$ circular dance of men.
s. f. the circular dance danced by women.
s. m. (mār or vagā), a circular dance beating with feet and raising arms alternately.

ḍhōl
ḍhōlki
vagā
tāl

- s. m.* barrel-shaped drum with leather at both ends.
s. f. small barrel-shaped drum.
v. a. play (a drum), dance.
s. f. bottom of drum.

kuṭṭ
nāri
kanjkā
kunḍal
khunḍi
till

- s. m.* top of drum which is beaten.
s. f. string for tightening drum.
s. m. tassel.
s. m. rim of drum.
s. f. drum-stick.
s. f. twig held in other hand struck on the bottom of drum.

vaddhar
kangan
kunḍā
ḍaph
hagghi
tandi
chōb
tāshā
rabānā
bhêhr
nagāra.
shutri
sharnā
bīn
tumbā

- s. m.* shoulder-strap.
s. m. ring.
s. m. hook, staple.
s. f. tambourine-shaped drum open at one side.
s. f. wire on ḍaph.
s. f. string.
s. f. drum-stick (*pl.* chōbā).
s. m. kettle-drum.
s. m. open tambourine covered with sheepskin.
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$ *s. m.* large kettle-drum made of earthenware.
s. f. a pipe with wide mouth and reed mouthpiece.
s. f. pipe used by snake-charmers, &c.
s. m. gourd from which bīn is made.



pipi
mōri
sarwār
jass
pōri
pōhri
siṭṭh
marsia
dōhā
aṭṭ
kaṇ
bōl
q̣hōla
q̣hāq̣hi

s. f. reed of pipe made from reed (*nari*).
s. f. hole.
s. f. encomium, poem in praise of some family.
s. m. encomium in praise of one man.
} *s. f.* step, ladder, epic.
s. f. satirical poem.
s. m. dirge.
s. m. couplet.
s. f. verse.
s. f. } line.
s. m. }
s. m. poem in blank verse.
s. m. poet, bard.

40. SPORT AND WEAPONS.

tufak
kunda
nāl
ishpāwa
chiri
band
gaz
shist
makki
mōri
dumbāl
kal
māhri
chāt
trōrā
jāmki
trōrēdar
gul
piāla

s. f. gun.
s. m. stock.
s. f. barrel.
s. m. fork on which the gun is rested in firing.
s. f. brass clasp at end of stock under barrel.
s. f. brass clasp fastening stock to barrel.
s. m. ramrod.
s. f. back-sight.
s. f. foresight.
s. f. muzzle.
s. m. butt.
s. f. trigger (pressed upwards) and match-holder.
s. f. breech.
s. f. (*pl. chātā*) brass side of breech-piece.
s. m. match made of oak bark, covered with cotton-thread.
s. f. the roll of match.
s. f. matchlock.
s. m. the burning match.
s. m. powder-pan.

utlāngar	<i>s. m.</i> cover of powder-pan.
vadhri	<i>s. f.</i> strap, belt.
karī	<i>s. f.</i> ring in which strap is fastened.
dāru	<i>s. m.</i> gunpowder.
gōli	<i>s. f.</i> bullet.
giṭā	<i>s. m.</i> pebble, gravel.
tōfki	<i>s. m.</i> gun-man, hunter.
ghanj	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
giṭi	<i>s. f.</i> flint.
janjiri	<i>s. f.</i> chain.
kahu	<i>s. m.</i> tinder, made of fibre of the akk soaked in powder and water.
khukkhri	<i>s. f.</i> pod of akk or cotton.
puṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> solution.
rinjak	<i>s. f.</i> small powder-horn with fine powder for the pan.
singg	<i>s. m.</i> powder-horn.
daṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stopper.
kōṭhi	<i>s. f.</i> powder-chamber.
khisā	<i>s. m.</i> pouch, also the whole belt and appendages.
ishkanja	<i>s. m.</i> catch for steel.
chhuri	<i>s. f.</i> knife.
thēk	<i>s. f.</i> scabbard.
vajjhā	<i>s. m.</i> handle.
dānā	<i>s. m.</i> grained or damascened steel.
fulād	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
phal	<i>s. m.</i> blade.
ishkār	<i>s. m.</i> sport, hunting.
shikārū	<i>s. m.</i> hunter, sportsman.
parrā	<i>s. m.</i> line of beaters.
kharkā	<i>s. m.</i> beating bushes.
kharkā	<i>v. a.</i> beat bushes.
kharak	<i>s. m.</i> noise of creaking or rustling.
sāng	<i>s. f.</i> spear (<i>pl.</i> sāngā).

Specimen of the Dialect of the Doab.¹

Missar de Shāhzādeā dā Kissa.

Agle vēle² Missar dā hikk bātshāh āhā. Us de trē puttār āhin. Khuda dī marzī injē āhī, ō vaḍḍā bimār hōēā. Tōrē hakīmā³ us dā dārū dawā dil nāl kitā, par us dā bachnā⁴ nazir na āēā. Orīk⁵ bātshāh dehārī dehārī apnū ghaṭṭā hāl vēkhkē⁶ jāteos⁷ “bachdā nāhā.”⁸ Nālē mulkh vichh rōlā vēkhkē⁹ apne trēhā puttārā nū sadāeos.¹⁰ Vatt unhā nū akheōs¹¹ “chhōrā hō!”¹² ajē tusi nikrē hō, te mērā hāl ē vē¹³ Mē marnā.¹⁴ Dushmanā ē gall vēkhkē mērē mulakh nū chavāhā pāsō ā vēhreā. Mē nū tuhādā fikar ē. Mē nahā¹⁵ jāndā je mērē marṇ¹⁶ tō pichchhē tusādā kē hāl hōsī. Eh vēkhkē mē ajj tusā nū saddeā. Mērē mēhl vichh falānī jāghē¹⁷ hikk chōr-khānā vaḍḍā dē vēlē dā baneā hōēā, te us vichh trē lāl pēē hōēin. Lakkhā rupeīā dē mull dē ēhin. Tusi unhā nū lēkē¹⁸ kithāī vakkhri jāh tē chhapā rakkhō, jittē tusa thō sawā hōrī kahī nū khabar nā hōvē,¹⁹ mat Khudā nā karē,²⁰ bātshāhī tusādē kōlō khasī vanjē,²¹ tē tusā nū rupeīā dī lōr pavē,²² te tusi kahī de muthāj nā hōo.” Bātshāh deā puttārā²³ apnē piū dē akhaṇ²⁴ mujib trēhē lāl mēhl vichhō kaḍḍhke²⁵ us shāhr dē bahir vār hikk ujī hōī²⁶ jāh vichh, jittē lōkā dā āvan vanjan²⁷ ghaṭṭ āhā, vanj²⁸ dabbe.

Kināhā²⁹ debāreā tō pichchhē bātshāh mar gēā, bātshāhī dushmanā³⁰ khass leī, tē bātshāh dē puttārā nū vakht³¹ pē gēā. Jēhrē vēlē³² kharch ō tang hōē, āpas vichh salāh kittō nē,³³ “jēhrē lāl piū³⁴ asā nū dittē āhin,

¹Translated from Urdū by Miā Muhammad, Kurēshī, of Sābuwāl in the Jehlam Valley.

²Locative case.

³Agent case.

⁴Verbal noun.

⁵Indefinite participle.

⁶Pronominal affix = **us jātā**.

⁷Negative verb.

⁸Pronominal affix = **us sadāēā**.

⁹Pronominal affix.

¹⁰Vocative.

¹¹v inserted for euphony.

¹²1st person singular present.

¹³Negative verb.

¹⁴Infinitive used as noun.

¹⁵Locative case.

¹⁶Indefinite participle.

¹⁷Aorist.

¹⁸Aorist passive.

¹⁹Agent case.

²⁰Infinitive used as noun.

²¹Past participle used as adjective.

²²Infinitive used as noun.

²³Indefinite participle.

²⁴Oblique plural of kāl.

²⁵Agent case.

²⁶Locative case.

²⁷Pronominal affix = **unhā kittī**.

unhā nū vēch chhōrāhā²⁸ tē kissē hōr mulkh vichch vanj ke āpñi hayātī dē dehārē kaṭṭāhā²⁹ Trēhī bhira utthē gēē, jitthē lāl dabbē ahin. Jis velē zimī paṭṭiō nē,²⁹ dōē lāl nikhtē, tē hikk nā laddhā.³⁰ Vaḍḍē hirān hōē, “ē kē gall ē? jē kadhāhā kōi chōrpōndā, tã inj nā hōndā, jē hikk chā lē³¹ vēndā tē dōē pē rehnde. Bishakk assā trēhā vichchō kahī dī niyat māri geiī ē. Tusā thō sawā hōr kahī dā ēh kamm nahī. Changgī gall ē vē,³² jē asī kāzi kōl vanj-ke³¹ ēh sārā hāl dasihā,³³ tē ō asādā faisla kare, tē ō mukaddama khuṭāē.” Sārēā³⁴ ēh gall manzūr kiṭi, tē kāzi dhir ṭurē.

Rāh vichch vēndēā hōēā hikk ōṭhī unnhā nū mileā. Unnhā kōlō puchchhēō,³⁵ “tusī³⁴ iddē kōi utth vēndā diṭṭhā”? Vaḍḍē bhira³⁴ ākheā “mā, tērā utth kānā ahā”? Os ākheā, “ji hā, mērā utth kānā ahā.” Vichkarlē bhira³⁴ puchheā, “jē utth utte sirkā laddeā hōēā ahā”? Os³⁴ ākheā, “hā ji, ē vi gall sachch ē, jō ākhī innhe.”³⁶ Nikrē³⁴ ākheā, “tērā utth lundqā bi ahā”? Os ākheā, “hā ji, ē gall vi sachch ē, jō ākhī innhe. Huṇ dassō, mērā utth kiddē gēā.” Trēhā bhira³⁴ hās-ke³⁴ ākheā, “jē asā tērā utth nahī diṭṭhā, asā nū kēhri khabar ē jē kiddē gēā”? Ōṭhī ēh gall suṇ-ke³⁷ unnhā nū ākheā, “vāh! vāh! tusī ēh gall ajab āhdē ō. Mērā utth nahī diṭṭhā! tã sārē pattē kikuṇ dendē hō? Mērā utth zarūr tusādē kōi ē. Changgī gall ē vē, mērā utth bhāvē dēhō,³⁷ nahī tã kāzi hōrā³⁸ dē kōl ṭurhō.” Shāhzādēā ākheā, “asī āp kāzi hōrā kōl vēndē pēē hā. Tū bi asādē nāl ṭur.”

Mukdī gall, chārē kāzi hōrā kōl gēē. Pēhlō ōṭhī³⁴ āpñā dāvā kāzi hōrā dassēā. Kāzi hāl suṇke shāhzādēā kōlō puchchheā, “tusādā ke jabāb ē.” Shāhzādēā³⁴ ākheā, “asā³⁴ is dā utth ukkā nahī diṭṭhā, zōrī³⁹ asā dē uttē kūr baṇēndā ē.” Ōṭhī kāzi hōrā ākheā, “garib parwar salāmat! ēh kūr marēndē.⁴⁰ Tusī unhā thō puchchho, sārē pattē mērē utth dē dassē nē⁴¹ ke nahī. Muṛ ēh kiṭi mukarden.”⁴⁰ Kāzi ōṭhī dā ēh hāl suṇ-ke shāhzādēā kōlō puchchheā. Shāhzādēā ākheā, “jē bishakk jikuṇ

²⁸ Aorist.

²⁹ Pronominal affix = unhā paṭṭi.

³⁰ Past participle of labh.

³¹ Indefinite participle.

³² v. inserted for euphony.

³³ Aorist.

³⁴ Agent case.

³⁵ Pronominal affix.

³⁶ Pronominal affix = tusā ākhī.

³⁷ Imperative of dē.

³⁸ Oblique plural of hōrī used as a term of respect = sāhib.

³⁹ Locative case.

⁴⁰ Contracted form of 3rd person plural present.

⁴¹ Pronominal affix = unhā dassē.

ōṭhi āhdā ē, sārē asā pattē dassē in." Kāzī ākheā, "jē tusā is dā utṭh nahī dīṭṭhā, tā kivē us nū purē purē patte us dē utṭh dē dassē nē⁴²? Eh gall ājab ē." Vatt vadde shāhzādē dhir mūh karke puchchheā, "tusī dassō, jē ēh kīkun tusā nū malūm hōeā, jē utṭh kāṇā āhā." Shāhzādē ākheā, "is mujib mē jātā, jē rāh uttē mē dīṭṭhā āhā, hikkī pāsē de pattar darakhṭā dē kbādē hōē⁴³ malūm hondē āhiṇ. Bas jātē um⁴⁴ jē utṭh kāṇā āhā, nahī tā dūē pāsē de pattar khā-dē hōē zarūr hondē."⁴⁵ Kāzī vichlē bhīrā kōlō puchchheā, "jē tū kīkun āhnā⁴⁶ jē uttē sīrkā laddeā hōēā⁴⁷ ē." Os ākheā "sīrkē dā dastūr ē jē zimī tē pavē tā us jāh dī miṭṭī ubbhir āndī ē. Rāh vichch bahū jāghe⁴⁸ dīṭṭhā ē. Is gall ō mē yakīn kitā, jē utṭh tē sīrkā laddeā hōēā āhā." Kāzī nikrē bhīrā kōlō puchchheā, "tē⁴⁹ kīkun jātā jē utṭh lundḍā ē"? Os ākheā, "kāzī jī, ēh dastūr ē, jis vėlē utṭh zimī tē bēhē⁵⁰ bhāvē uṭhivē,⁵¹ us vėlē zarūr apṇā puchhul zimī tē marēndā ē. Us dīā nishānīā zimī tē lagg vēndīān.⁵² Rāh tē bahū jāghe mē dīṭṭhā, jē utṭh dē bēhn⁵³ dīā sārīā nishānīā zimī tē mōjūd in, par puchhal dī nishānī zimī tē kōī nahī. Is gall ō mē jātā, utṭh lundḍā ē." Kāzī shāhzādēā dīā ēh gallā sunkē, unnhā dē akal te danāī nū salāhe os,⁵⁴ te unnhā nū changgi izzat nāl apṇī jāh te lēgēā.

⁴² Pronominal affix = tusā dassē.

⁴³ Past participle used as adjective.

⁴⁴ Pronominal affix = mē jātā.

⁴⁵ Conditional.

⁴⁶ Contracted for āhdā ē.

⁴⁷ Locative case.

⁴⁸ Agent case.

⁴⁹ Aorist.

⁵⁰ Aorist--passive form for intransitive verb.

⁵¹ Contracted for vēndīā hin.

⁵² Infinitive used as noun.

⁵³ Pronominal affix = us salāheā.

Specimen of the Dialect of the Salt Range.¹



Missar ne Shāhzādeā nā Kissa.

Agle vēlē Missar nā² hikk patshāh ēhā. Us³ ne⁴ trē puttar āhē. Khudā nī⁵ marzī inje āhī, ō vaddā bimār thīā. Tōrē hakimā⁶ us nā⁷ dārū dirmal dile⁸ nāl kitā, par ō bachnā⁹ nazir na ācā. Oṛik¹⁰ patshāh rōz rōz apnā ghaṭnā¹¹ hāl vēkh-ke jāteos,¹² “bachnā¹³ nāhā.”¹⁴ Nālē milkhe¹⁵ vichch rōlā vēkh-ke apnē trēhā puttrā hā¹⁶ sadāeos.¹⁷ Vatt unnhā¹⁸ akheōs,¹⁹ “chhōrō! aje tusi nikrē hō, te mēdā ē hāl e. Mē marnā.²⁰ Dushmanā ē gall vēkh-ke mēdē milkhe hā²¹ chawāhī pāsū ā vēhrea e. Māh tusiddā vaddā fikar ē. Mē nahā²² jāpnā,²³ je mēdē marnē kōlū pichchhō tusiddā kī hāl thīsi.²⁴ E vēkh-ke mē²⁵ ajj tusāh saddea ē. Mēdē mēhl vichch falānī jāi²⁶ ikk chōr khānā vaddēā ne²⁷ vēlē nā²⁸ baneā hōcā ē, tē us vichch trē lāl rakkhē hōēn. Lakkhā rupeiā nē²⁹ mulle nē³⁰ ēhin. Tusi ōhnā ghinn-ke,³¹ kitheī vakkhri jāi³² chhapā rakkhō, jithe tusiddē kōlū sawā hōrī kahī ā³³ khābar nā hōvē. Matā Khudā nā kare, patshāhī tusiddē kōlū khassī vanje,³⁴ te tusāh rupeiā nī³⁵ lōr pavē,³⁶ te tusi kahī ne mothāj na thīō.³⁷ Patshāh ne³⁸ puttrā apnē pū ne³⁹ akhañ⁴⁰ mājib trēhē lāl mēhle chō kadq-ke⁴¹ shāhar nē⁴² bābir hikk ujri hōi jāi vichch jitthē lokā nā āwun vanjun⁴³ ghaṭt ēhā, vanj dabbē.

Kahī dehāreā kōlū pichchhe patshāh mar-gēā. Patshāhī dushmanā khass ghittī, tē patshāh ne⁴⁴ puttrā vakht⁴⁵ pē gēā. Jēhrē vēlē kharch ō tang thī-ē, āpas vichch salāh kitīō nē,⁴⁶ “jēhrē lāl pū asāhā⁴⁷ dittē āhē, unnhā vēch chhōrā,⁴⁸ tē kisse hōrī mulke vichch vanj-ke apnī hayātī de dehāre kaṭṭā.”⁴⁹ Trē bhirā othē gēē jitthē lāl dabbē āhē. Jis vēlē zimī patṭiō

¹ Translated from Urdū by Gopi Chand of Nōshōhra in the Salt Range.

² Genitive postposition.

³ Agent case.

⁴ Oblique of dīl.

⁵ Present participle.

⁶ Locative.

⁷ Pronominal affix.

⁸ Negative verb.

⁹ Oblique of milkh.

¹⁰ Dative postposition.

¹¹ First person singular present.

¹² Dative of milkh.

¹³ Future.

¹⁴ Locative case.

¹⁵ Indefinite participle.

¹⁶ Dative postposition.

¹⁷ Aorist passive.

¹⁸ Aorist.

¹⁹ Infinitive used as noun.

²⁰ Pronominal affix = unnhā kitī.

²¹ Dative.

²² First person plural aorist.

nē,²³ dō lāl nikhtē, te hikk na laddhā. Vaddē hairān hōē, “ē kī gall ē, je kaddi kōi chōr pōnā,²⁴ tā inj nā hōnā²⁵ jē hikk chā kharēnā²⁶ te dō pēē rēhnē.²⁷ Vishakk ashā trēhāi vichchō kahī nī niyyat māri gefi ē²⁸; siqdē sawā hōr kahī na² ē kamm nahī. Bass changgi gall ē je assī kāzi kōl vanj-ke ē sārā hāl dassēhos,²⁹ tē ō siqdā faislā kare, te mukaddama khuṭāē.” Sārēā²⁷ ē gall manzūr kīti, tē kāzi dār ṭure.

Rahe vichch vēneā hōēā²⁸ hikk oṭhī unnhā mileā. Unnhā kōlū puchchheos,²³ “Tusā iddē kōi utth vēnā⁵ dīṭhā.” Vaddē bhirān²⁹ akheā “mīā, tēdā utth kānā ēhā?” Os akheā “je hā, mēdā utth kānā ēhā.” Vichkārle bhirān²⁹ us kōlū puchchheā, “jē tēdē utth utte sirkā laddeā hōēā ēhā?” Os akheā, “hā jī, ē vī sachch ē.” Nikrē akheā, “tēdā utth lunddā vī ēhā?” Os akheā, “hā, ē gall vī sachch ē jō ākhī ne.³⁰ Hun dassō, mēdā utth kidde gēā ē?” Trēhāi bhirāvā²⁹ hass-ke akheā, “jo asā²⁹ tēdā utth nahi dīṭhā. Asāhā³¹ kē khabar ē, jē kidde geā.” Oṭhī ē gall suṇ-kē unnhā³¹ akheā, “vāh vā, tūsā ē ajab gall akhnē³² ō, je kadī tusā mēdā utth nahi dīṭhā, tā inn sārē patte kikuṇ dēnē³² ō. Mēdā utth zarūr tusiddē kōl ē. Changgi gall ē, mēdā utth mōr dēo, nahī tā kāzi sāhib orā³³ kōl jullō.” Shāhzādēā akheā, “assī āp kāzi orā³³ kōl vēne³³ pēē ā. Tū bī siqdē nāl juḷ.”

Mukdi gall, chārē kāzi orā³³ kōl gēē. Pēhlū pēhlī oṭhī apnā dāwa kāzi orā³³ dassēā. Kāzi hāl suṇ-ke shāhzādēā kōlū puchchheā, “tusiddā kē jawāb ē?” Shāhzādēā akheā, “asā is nā² utth ukkā nahī dīṭhā. Khāh makhāh siqdē utte kūr jorēnā³³ ē.” Oṭhī kāzi orā³³ akheā, “garīb parwar, Sir Salāmat, ē kūr marēnēn.³⁴ Tusī innhā puchchhō, sārē patte mēdē utthē nē² māh dasāē nē³⁵ ke nahī. Muṛ ē kiṭī mukarnēn.”³⁴ Kāzi oṭhī nā² ēh hāl suṇ-kē shāhzādēā kōlū puchchheā. Shāhzādēā manneā je “vishakk, jikuṇ oṭhī akhnā³² ē, assā sārē patte dasāēn.”³⁶ Kāzi akheā,

²³ Pronominal affix.

²⁴ Present participle used as past conditional.

²⁵ Passive.

²⁶ Pronominal affix = usāh dassā.

²⁷ Agent case.

²⁸ Present participle used as adjective.

²⁹ Agent case.

³⁰ Pronominal affix = tusā ākhī.

³¹ Dative case.

³² Present participle.

³³ Oblique form of ōrī used as a term of respect.

³⁴ Contracted form of 3rd person plural present.

³⁵ Pronominal affix.

³⁶ Contracted from dasē āhin.

“je tusā is nā ut̥ṭh nahī d̥iṭṭhā, tā kivē usāh³⁷ pūrē pūrē patte us nē² ut̥ṭh nē² dassē ne.³⁸ E ajab gall ē.” Vatt vadde shāhzāde dir mūh karke puchchheā, “tusī dassō, jī ē kikuṇ tu-ā³⁷ malūm hōēā, je ut̥ṭh kānā ēhā.” Shāhzādē ākheā, “is mūjib mē jātā je rāhe utte mē d̥iṭṭhā ēhā, jē hiksē passē nē² pattar darakhā³⁹ nē² khādē hōē malūm hōnē³² āhē. Bass jāteum³⁸ je ut̥ṭh kānā ēhā, nahī tā dūē pāsē nē pattar khādē hōē zarūr hōnē.³²” Kāzī vichlē bhirāu kōlū puchchheā je “tū kikuṇ ākhnā³² ē je ut̥ṭhe tē sirkā laddeā hōēā ēhā.” Os ākheā “sirkā nā² dastūr ē je zimī te pawē tā us jāī nī² mittī ubhir ānī³² ē. Rāhe vichchō bahu jāī d̥iṭṭhā, is gallū mē yaqīn kitā jo ut̥ṭhe te sirkā laddeā hōēā ēhā.” Kāzī nikrē bhirāu kōlū puchchheā “tuddh³⁹ kikuṇ jātā ē je ut̥ṭh lunddā ē?” Os ākheā, “kāzī jī, ē dastūr ē, jis velē ut̥ṭh zimī utte bēhē, bhāwē ūthiwē, os velē zarūr apnē puchhal ā⁴⁰ zimī utte marēnā.⁴¹ Us ne nishān zimī utte lagg vēnēn.⁴² Rāhe uttē bahū jāī⁴³ mē d̥iṭṭhā, jo ut̥ṭh ne bēhū⁴⁴ nīā hōr sāiā nishānīā zimī utte majūdān, par pūchhale nī nishānī zimī uttē kidār nahī. Is gallū mē jātā, ut̥ṭh lunddā ē.” Kāzī shāhzādēā nīā inn gallā sun-kē unnhā nī akal te danāī ā⁴⁰ salāheōs.⁴⁶ Unnhā⁴⁰ changgi izzat nāl apnī jāī tē ghinn gēā.

³⁷ Dative.

³⁸ Pronominal affix = mē jātā.

³⁹ Agent case.

⁴⁰ Accusative.

⁴¹ Third person singular present.

⁴² Third person plural present.

⁴³ Locative.

⁴⁴ Infinitive used as noun.

⁴⁶ Pronominal affix.

TRANSLATION.

The Tale of the Princes of Egypt.

IN olden time there was a King of Egypt. He had three sons. Such was God's will, he became very ill. Although the physicians did their best to cure him, his recovery seemed hopeless. At last the King, seeing himself failing day by day, thought, "I shall not survive." Seeing moreover trouble in his kingdom he called his three sons. Then he said to them, "Boys, you are still young, and this is my condition. I am dying. My enemies seeing this have surrounded my kingdom on all four sides. I am anxious about you. I do not know what will become of you after my death. Seeing



THE TALE OF THE PRINCES OF EGYPT.

CSL

this I have called you to-day. In a certain place in my palace there is a secret chamber built in the time of my ancestors, and in it there are three rubies. They are worth lakhs of rupees. Take them and hide them somewhere in a secret place of which no one save yourselves may know. So that, should God so will that the kingdom be taken from you, and you have need of money, you may be dependent on no one." The King's sons according to their father's directions took the three rubies out of the palace and went and buried them outside the city in a desolate place where people seldom came and went.

Some days after this the King died, the enemy took the kingdom, and adversity befel the King's sons. When they were in straits for money they agreed together (saying) "Let us sell the rubies our father gave us, and go to some other country and spend the days of our life." The three brothers went to the place where they had buried the rubies, but when they dug up the ground, only two rubies appeared, and one was not to be found. They were greatly perplexed (saying), "How is this? If ever a thief had come on them, it would not have happened that he would take away one, and that the two would remain. Certainly the conscience of one of us three has gone wrong. Except you no one else could have done this. It is best that we go to the Kázi and tell him the whole story, and let him decide between us and settle the matter." They all agreed to this and started towards the Kázi.

On the way a camelman met them. He asked them: "Have you seen a camel going this way?" The eldest brother said: "Sir, was your camel blind of an eye?" He said: "Yes Sir, my camel was blind of an eye." The second brother asked: "Was there vinegar laden on the camel?" He said: "Yes Sir, it is also true, as you have said." The youngest said: "Was your camel also without a tail?" He said: "Yes Sir, it is also true as you have said. Now tell me where has my camel gone?" The three brothers laughed and said: "We have not seen your camel, how do we know where it has gone?" The camelman hearing this said to them: "Indeed! You say a strange thing. You have not seen my camel! Then how do you tell me all about it? You must have my camel. You had better give me back my camel, or else come to the Kázi." The Princes said: "We are ourselves going to the Kázi. Come along with us."

In short, all four went to the Kázi. First the camelman made his claim before the Kázi. The Kázi heard his story and asked the Princes: "What is your answer?" The Princes said: "We never saw his camel. He makes this false claim against us unjustly." The camelman said to the Kázi: "Hail, cherisher of the poor! They are lying. Ask them whether or no they told me all about my camel. Then why do they deny it?" The Kázi on hearing this from the camelman asked the Princes. The Princes said: "Certainly, as the camelman says, we told him all about it." The Kázi said: "If you did not see his camel, how did you tell him all about his camel? This is strange." Then looking towards the eldest Prince, he asked: "You say, how



THE TALE OF THE PRINCES OF EGYPT.

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you knew that the camel was blind of an eye." The Prince said : "I knew, because on the way I saw that the leaves of the trees on one side only appeared to have been eaten. So I knew that the camel was blind of an eye, as otherwise the leaves on the other side would certainly have been eaten." The Kázi asked the second brother : "How do you say that vinegar was laden on the camel?" He said : "Usually if vinegar fall on the ground, the earth swells up at that place. On the road I saw this in many places. From this I made sure, that vinegar was laden on [the camel." The Kázi asked the youngest brother : "How did you know that the camel was without a tail?" He said : "Sir Kázi, usually, when a camel sits down on the ground or rises, he is certain to strike his tail on the ground and its marks are left on the ground. On the way I saw in many places that there were on the ground all the marks of a camel's sitting down, but there was no mark of his tail on the ground. From this I knew that the camel had no tail." The Kázi on hearing these remarks of the Princes praised their intelligence and wisdom, and took them to his house with great honour.



PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

CURRENT IN THE

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

SOILS.

Kachchhi—sōnē dī pachchhi.

Riverain land is a basket of gold.

Kallar bhōḥ, na nīr ras,

Mūl na ṭhandī chhā,

Miṭṭhā bōl na jāṇē.

Dhann Khushāb girā !

Salt-impregnated soil—insipid water,

No cool shade whatever,

The people cannot speak politely,

Bravo Khushab town (a sneer at Khushab).

SIGNS OF THE WEATHER.

Baddal vanjī ubhār, tappal amūdhā mār.

Baddal vanjī dīlāh, hikk pakēndī panj pakā.

T.

If the clouds are going towards the east, turn your platter upside down (*i.e.* stop your cooking, for it will not rain and grain will be scarce).

If the clouds are going towards the west, cook five scones instead of one (*i.e.* there will be plenty of rain and a good crop).

Tittar vanni badī—mehri surmā pā,

O vassēgā mēghlā—usdī khasam te razā.

Clouds like a partridge—if a woman put antimony (on her eyes),

The one will rain copiously—the other has a longing for a husband.

Tittar khambhī badī—randī surmā pā,

O vasāwe mēghlā—os khasam dī chā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—if a widow put antimony (on her eyes),

One will bring heavy rain—the other has a longing for a husband.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT

Tittar khambī badlī—rann malāi khā

Oh vassē, oh ujare—kadē na khālī jā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—a woman that eats cream.

One will rain, the other will come to grief—this saying will never fail.

Tittar khambī badlī—rann malāi khā.

Oh vassē, oh udhale—e sukhan khatā na jā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—a woman that eats cream,

One will rain, the other will elope—this saying never fails.

Sukkarvārī badlī, rahē sanīchar chhā ;

Dak kahe 'Sun Bhandnī, manjī andar dāh.'

If there are clouds on Friday, and it remains cloudy (shady) on Saturday,

Says Dak 'Listen, Bhandnī, put your bed inside' (i.e. it is sure to rain).

Dakkhan ō charhī badlī, ghullī purē dī vā

Dak kahē 'Sun, Bhandnī, andar palang vichhā.'

If clouds rise from the south, and an east wind blows,

Says Dak 'Listen, Bhandnī, spread your bed inside' (i.e. it is sure to rain).

Hār anhērī ashtamī, badlī ō nikaleā chann—

Dak kahe, "Sun, Bhandnī, gadhē na khāwan ann."

If on the eighth day of the dark half of Hār, the moon has come out of the clouds—

Says Dak, "Listen, Bhandnī, even donkeys will not eat the grain" (i.e., it will be so plentiful).

Baddal gēē lammē dā

Uṭṭh, nī ranne, mūhrā chā.

The clouds have gone towards the south,

Get up, wife, and lift your things (i.e., it is sure to rain)

Jo gajje, so vasdā nahī.

If it thunders much, it does not rain much.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

Sāwan diā badliā, purē āṇ jhukāiā—

“Ghull na, dhādhū, asī vassan aiā.”

The east wind has brought up and lowered the clouds of **Sāwan**.

(They say) “Do not blow, south wind; we have come to rain.”

Hāla pawe tirkāl, hāliā, hal sambhāl.

Hāla pawe din charhē, hālī hal chā dhare.

If there be a rainbow in the evening, ploughman, get ready your plough (*i.e.*, it will rain).

If there be a rainbow at sunrise, the ploughman may lay by his plough (*i.e.*, it not rain).

Baddal charheā chambalō.

Danggar vachchhā sambhalō.

If a cloud has risen over the Chambal hill,

Look after your cattle and calves (*i.e.*, it is likely to rain).

Baddal charheā Tille ō

Gā na khōlāṇ dēndā kille ō.

If a cloud has risen over the Tilla hill (in the Jhelam Salt Range),

It will not give you time to unfasten your cow (from its peg (*i.e.*, it will rain immediately).

Chachālī baddal gajje

Gā dhangēndā bhajje.

If a cloud thunders in the north-west

A man should run while he hobbles his cow (*i.e.*, it will rain immediately).

Tille ō gajje,

Gā choēndā bhajje.

Should it thunder from the Tilla hill,

A man who is milking his cow should run (*i.e.*, it will rain immediately).



RAIN.

Uttar mēlē, purā vasāe.
Dakkhaṇ vasdē nū vanjāe.
Je dakkhaṇ vasāe
Tā jal thal pānī chā banāe.

A north wind brings clouds, an east wind rain.
A south wind stops rain even when begun.
If a south wind does bring rain,
It covers the whole country with water.

Uttar mēlē, purā vasāe.
Dhādhū vasde mīh rahāe.
Dhādhū vasāe, tā bāhliā tarāe.

The north wind collects (clouds), the east wind brings rain.
The south wind stops rain that is falling.
If the south wind does bring rain, then it makes men swim.

Mīh utṭh te
Chōr dīṭh te.

Rain falls where it has rained before.
A thief goes to steal at a place he has seen.

Hār* dā haṛh—Sāwan dā sō
Bhadrū dē trē—Assū dā hikk.

A rush of rain in Hār (June-July)—a hundred showers in Sāwan (July-August).
Three showers in Bhadrū (August-September), and one in Assū (September-October) (are what the farmer would like).

Sāwan dā sō, Bhādṛ de trē
Assū dā hikk, jehṛa lāh dēve sikk.

A hundred showers in Sāwan (July and August), three in Bhādṛ (August-September)
One in Assū (September-October), which will fulfil all desire.

* For list of months see page 2 of the Lists of Useful Words.



Assū vasse, Hārī Sāwanī nīh lāe.

If it rains in **Assū**, it lays the foundation both of the autumn and spring crops (*i.e.*, it is good for both).

Sāwan vassē nitt nitt, te Bhādō de din chār

Assū manggē mēhglā, te bhullī phire gāwār.

Let it rain daily in **Sāwan** (July-August) and for four days in **Bhādō** (August-September).

If the peasant ask for heavy rain in **Assū** (September-October), he is mistaken (it is so unlikely).

Bhullī phire gāwār, je Assū mangge mēhglā.

The peasant is mistaken who asks for rain in **Assū** (September-October) (unlikely).

Bhullī phire gāwār,

je bāre bannhe Rabbde.

The peasant is mistaken who would shut the gates of God's mercy (*i.e.*, God can give rain at any time).

Vassē diwālī, jehā phossī, tehā hālī.

If it rains at the **Diwālī** (in the beginning of November) the worthless ploughman is as well off as the good one (*i.e.*, the season is so good for sowing).

Vassē Pōh, jehē eh tehē oh.

If it rains in **Pōh**, these and those are equal (*i.e.*, both early and late sown crops will come on equally).

Vassē Māh, te būṭē būṭē kāh.

If it rains in **Māh** (January-February), then every plant of wheat will produce a fistful of stems.

Vassē Phaggaṇ, te kaddhī laggaṇ.

If it rains in **Phaggaṇ** (February-March), then (the peasant) will reach the shore, (*i.e.*, will escape disaster).



PROVERBS AND SAYINGS CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

CSL

Vassē Chētar, na khaḷ mēwē na khētar.

If it rains in **Chētar** (March-April), neither threshing floor nor field will hold the grain.

Vassē Pōh, te muṭṭhī khōh.

Vassē Māh, te būṭē būṭē kāh,

Vassē Phaggaṇ, te kaddhī laggaṇ.

Vassē Chēt, na khaḷ mēwē na khēt.

If it rains in **Pōh**, you may pluck the wheat with your hands (it will blossom again); if in **Māh**, every plant of wheat will give a fistful of stems; if in **Phaggaṇ** you will get ashore (*i. e.*, your crop will be good); if in **Chēt**, neither the threshing floor nor the field will hold the grain.

SEASONS.

Jēṭh Hār tāe, te Sāwan lāe.

If it is hot in **Jēṭh** and **Hār** (May and June) then **Sāwan** (July-August) will turn out well (*i. e.*, it will rain well in **Sāwan**).

Jēṭh tāe, te Hār vasāe, te Sāwan lāe.

If **Jēṭh** brings heat and **Hār** rain, then **Sāwan** will pass well.

Jēṭh tāe, te Hār vasāe,

Os mulkh de kāl kiṅ nērē jāe

If **Jēṭh** be hot and **Hār** rainy, why should famine go near that country (*i. e.*, the crop will be good).

Assū māh villāllā,

dēhē dhupp te rāṭi pālā.

The month of **Assū** (September-October) is a strange one—heat in the daytime and cold at night.

Assū jitte, Assū hārē.

In **Assū** the peasant conquers or in **Assu** suffers defeat (*i. e.*, both harvests depend on rain in that month).



Sāwan pālā nimmeā—Bhadrū zāhir hō.
Assū pālā jammeā—Kattē vaḍḍā hō.
Magghar faujā chaḥhiā—Poh larāi hō.
Māh vichch pālā mārēā—Phaggaṇ kitā sō.
Chētr kul parhācā—Visākh vidā hō.
Jēth ghulliā vāṭ—Hār na rahius bō.

Cold is conceived in **Sāwan**, becomes visible in **Bhadrū**, is born in **Assū**, gets big in **Katte**, gets ready for battle in **Magghar**, makes its attack in **Pōh**, is killed in **Māh**, is mourned for in **Phaggaṇ**, has his funeral obsequies performed in **Chētr**, is bid good-bye in **Visākh**, in **Jēth** hot winds blow, and in **Hār** no trace of cold remains.

Vassē Pōh, te utṭhī dhō.

If it rains in **Pōh**, then carry home (your grain) on camels.

Utṭhā, bhatṭhā te ukān—jōbaṇ trēhā, māhō māh.

For camels, grain parchers' ovens and the tamarisk tree, the prime for all three is in the month of **Māh** (January-February).

The following is the answer given by the jackal to the wolf and tiger, who had referred to him their dispute as to whether the month of **Pōh** or **Māh** is the colder :—

Suṇo Singh Sardār—Suṇo ban rā ji.

Pālā Pōh nā pālā Māh, pālā hai vā ji.

Listen my lord tiger, listen king of the forest (wolf). Cold depends neither on **Pōh** nor on **Māh**, cold depends on the wind, Sirs.

Addh Māh te bhaggaḷ bāh.

In the middle of **Māh** (beginning of February) put your blanket on your arm (i. e., the cold season is over).

Pāṇi miṭṭhā kis rutti?

Jō pakkiṇ jis rutti.

In what season is water sweet? In the season in which barley ripens, i. e. **Chētr** (March-April).



Bēri bēri tã kaṅkā dhēr.

If there be plenty of fruit on the **ber** trees, then there will be abundance of wheat.

Sāwan māt dā purā,

Buddhi majjh te khuddhā chhurā,

} o bī bure tū burā.

An east wind in the month of **Sāwan**,

An old buffalo-cow and a blunt knife
(to butcher it with)

} is bad as bad can be.

PLOUGHING.

Jitṇi vāh utṇi gāh.

The oftener you plough the land, the more there will be to thresh.

Dānd parāe te hāli hōr,

Jiwē bhāwē unjē tōr.

When the bullocks are another's and the ploughman different, then drive them as you please (*i. e.*, the ploughman will take as much as possible out of borrowed bullocks).

Vāhi unnā dī, jinnā ghar dē hikkē.

Those men plough well whose bullocks belong to themselves.

Hār na vāhi hārī,

Phitt̃ bhārūe dī dāhṛī.

A curse on the wretch's beard who does not plough his land in **Hār** (June-July) for the winter crop (*i. e.*, he is a bad farmer).

Hār dī hikk, Sāwan diā dō, Bhadrā diā chār, Assū vāh bhāwē
na vāh.

One ploughing in **Hār** (is as good as) two in **Sāwan** or four in **Bhadrū**, and in **Assū** plough it or not as you please (it is too late).

Hārī sō jo Hār vāhē.

A good spring crop is the one for which the farmer ploughs the land in **Hār**.



Ikke vāh ikke pāh.

Either plough, or manure (the land, if you want a good crop).

Māh na rāhiā—Visākh na ūhiā,

Sāwan na bhariā—trê gaḷ geiā.

Lands not left fallow in **Māh**, not ploughed in **Visākh**, and not irrigated in **Sāwan**, are useless.

Hār na ūhiā—Sāwan na chhiā,

Pēkē na sikkhiā—ēh trê lūhiā.

Lands not ploughed in **Hār**, cattle not grass-fed in **Sāwan**, girls not brought up in their parents' house—these three are ruined.

SOWING.

Til chhiddi, dhān sanghni, ḍaḍḍ tapp kapāh,

Jhum mār razāi dī vichh makei de jāh.

Sesamum should be sown widely, rice thickly, cotton at the distance a frog can jump, maize so widely that you can pass through the plants with a quilt on.

Til ghanēre, ḍaḍḍ tapp jawār,

Kāi kāi ṭiggh vāḍvār dī, kar gei vīṇāh.

Sesamum should be sown rather thick, **jawār** as far apart as a frog jumps, cotton-plants sown very wide spread out well.

Dāḍē dāḍē bājra—ḍaḍḍ tapp jawār,

Ghaṇi kapak—uṭṭh bēhē vāḍvār.

Sow **bājra** at a furrow's distance, **jawār** as far apart as a frog jumps, wheat close together, cotton so far apart that a camel could sit down between the plants.

Khitti āi dhunni, tã Sāwani dī mudd punni.

If the Pleiades have come to the zenith, the time for sowing the kharif crop is past.

Kanak patli, til sagghṇē, khūh purānī laṭṭh,
 Muḍḍh pawāhe khētri, chārṇ chōṭ chapatt.

Wheat sown thin, sesamum sown thick, an old axle for the Persian wheel, and a crop close to the village, are all good for nothing.

Gadd Pōh te hatthi khōh.

Sow in Pōh and you may pluck it up with your hands (*i. e.*, the wheat will be poor).

OTHER AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Kujjh na kiṇi thōkā triā,
 Dāndā, hālā te mihā.

None of the three did anything (was of any avail)—bullocks, ploughmen and rain (*i. e.*, Fate is more powerful than all three).

Khētri sātā sētri.
 Jis khētri vichch sāt na jāē,
 O khētri sātā nū khāē.

Farming depends on its owner. If the owner does not go to look after his farm it will eat him up.

Vāhi bādshāhi, je na jammē tā phāhi.

Farming is as good as royalty, but if the crops do not grow well, it is a snare.

Rāh rēhan te gāh gēhan.

(When the weather is hot) cease from going on a journey and thresh your grain (*i. e.* it is bad for travelling and good for threshing).

Hār haralle te Sāwan chhalle.

The soil should be flooded (with rain) in Hār and should be soaked in Sāwan.

Je tū ōhl pāē khēt,
 Do khētī, lāē ikk khēt.

If you put manure on your field,
 One field will produce a double crop.



Gollā hōke kamāe,

Rāja hōke khāe.

The man who works like a slave eats like a king.

Jinnhā vāhē khūh,

Unnhā dī sukh na suttī rūh.

Those who have started wells (for irrigation) have never slept with a quiet spirit
(i.e. irrigation from wells means hard work).

Dēhū lēhē te bājra gēhe.

The sun sets and the bājra is threshed (it is too hot at that season to thresh through the day).

Visākh Jēth gāh gāhē, inhī mahīne nā vasāē.

You should thresh your grain in Visākh and Jēth—may these months not bring rain.

Vā purē dī vaggē,

Chūhrā chhajj karēndā agge.

If the wind blow from the east, the Chūhrā holds his winnowing basket before him (i.e. it is favourable for winnowing grain).

CROPS.

Jēth jēthā, Hār picchēā

Sāwaṇ vi jawārī jēhā.

(Said of Cotton) Sown in Jēth (May-June) it is best of all, in Hār (June-July) it is late, even in Sāwaṇ it is as good as jawār.

Māh chinā te Phaggaṇ parālī,

Jivaṇ dhagge te maran hālī.

If you sow chinā in Māh (January-February) it will give you grain. If you sow it in Phaggaṇ (February-March), it will produce only straw, the bullocks will live and the ploughmen will die (i.e. the crop will be only fodder and no grain).



Pōh di muṭṭh, Māh di bhārī,
Phaggaṇ jahī charī na charī.

(Said of green wheat) a handful in **Poh** (December-January), a head-load in **Māh** (January-February) (is a good feed)—in **Phaggaṇ** (February-March) it is no fodder at all (*i.e.* it loses its feeding-power).

CATTLE.

Ghōrē sārā jōrē, nahī tã miṭṭī de rōrē.

Horses should be broken in by their masters, otherwise they are clods of earth (*i.e.* useless).

Trē vann kuvann

Majjh dabbī, bhēḍ bhūsī, dāhri-ālī rann.

Three colours are bad.

A spotted buffalo, a brown sheep, a bearded woman.

Charheā bāwan bīr

Ghaṭṭaṇ majjhīā gārā dē khīr

Nalē khaṭṭaṇ nadiā de nīr.

When the constellation **Bāwan bīr** has risen (in the end of September) the milk of buffaloes and cows diminishes, and the water of rivers dries up.

Gā trijē māl na lījē.

Majjh pānje tã ghar ānje.

Never take a cow which has had three calves, but you may bring home a buffalo that has had five calves (*i.e.* it will still bear more).

Majjhī te machhāpiā

Phaggaṇ māh dulanīā.

Buffaloes and **Māchhī** women get weak in the month of **Phaggaṇ** (February-March) (*i.e.* there is then little grass left and the baking-oven is not much in demand).



PROVERBS AND SAYINGS CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

Jēṭh jēṭhiā, Hār pachheīā,
Sāwan sūīā te majjhī kēhiā.
Bhādō sūīā, kharīā jēhiā.

If buffaloes bear calves in **Jēṭh** they are best of all, in **Hār** they are late, in **Sāwan**, what good are they ? and in **Bhādō** they are as good as lost.

NOTE.—Because to make a buffalo's milk good, it should calve at a time when there is a prospect of plenty of grass.

Kathēr maṭhēr te hariāl
Ḍōli mūl na pāndī dhār.

An ill-tempered cow and a wanderer
Never give a stream of milk into the pail.

Gāi Kattē tāi, picḥḥō milan jinhā dē sāi.

A cow gives milk till **Kattē** (October-November), after that only those give milk whose owners feed them well.

Dātri lē jō, te tirōkar lē chō.

Use your sickle and milk your cow, *i.e.* you must give the milch-cow grass if you want milk.

FAMILY LIFE.

Panj kōh pēkā, dāh kōh haswār,
Hikke nār kulakkḥṇī, hikkē mard nikār.

Five **KOS** on foot, ten **KOS** on horse-back. Either the wife is a bad one, or the man good-for-nothing. (*i.e.*, if a man spends the night from home when he is within seven miles when on foot, or fifteen miles when on horse-back, either his wife is a bad one or he himself a poor husband).

Rajjēā bhēn te bhukkheā bhāi,
Trīmat sēā vichchō kāi.

For the prosperous a sister, and for the starving a brother,
A wife one in hundreds (is to be depended on).



Bhēṇ ghar bhāi, te sāhwarē ghar jawāi.

In a sister's house a brother and in a father-in-law's house a son-in-law (should not stay).

Trē kurārē nā bhalē, istrī, ghōrā, kamān.

Oh raṇ mē gēā ḍar phur karē, usdā na ṭuṭṭē bāṇ.

Oh bulācā sir chaṛhe, ghar ācā mehmān.

Three things are not good when stubborn, a wife, a horse and a bow.

One will snort with fear in battle, the arrow of one will not go off.

And one (the first) will fly at her husband when spoken to, even when a guest has come to the house.

Rann bhērī, te dānd ḍabbā !

Kē kitōi, ḍahḍeā Rabbā !

A bad wife and a spotted bullock !

What hast Thou done, O God Almighty ! (that I should have these).

Kuttā sō jo kuttā pālē.

Kuttā sō jo nānihālē.

Kuttā sō jo bhēṇ ghar bhāi.

Kuttā sō jo sāhwarē ghar jawāi.

Vaḍḍā kuttā sōi bhāl

Sōhrā phire jawāi nāl.

He is a dog who keeps a dog.

He is a dog who lives with his mother's people.

He is a dog who lives in his sister's house.

He is a dog who lives with his father-in-law.

But the biggest dog of all is the father-in-law

Who goes about his son-in-law's house.

Hōnde sab suchajjiā—uṭṭhē sab bhōṛ.

All are good housewives where there is plenty. All kinds of land are good if it has rained copiously.



Dātā kāl parakkhiē, dhaṇḍ Phaggaṇ māh.

Nār tã parakkhiē, je dhan pallē nã.

A giver (benefactor) is to be tested in famine time, a milch-cow in Phaggaṇ.

A wife is to be tested when there is nothing in the pocket.

Bāhle mīhī kaṇ ghaṭṭ.

Bāhle putrī ōtar,

From much rain (loc. plural) the outturn becomes small.

From many sons a man becomes as good as barren.

Bahut putrī kul mēhṇā ;

Bahut mīhī kaṇ ghaṭṭ.

From many sons comes reproach on a family (as some of them are sure to get into trouble).

From excessive rains the outturn becomes small.

Je jô sāvē, tã kōi na āvē.

Je jô pakke, tã milaṇ sakkē.

When the barley is green no one comes.

When the barley is ripe your relations come to visit you.

Ôsar mīt parakkhiē—gokhī Phaggaṇ māh,

Ghar dī nār parakkhiē—jã ghar sandheā nã.

Test a friend in trouble, a cow in Phaggaṇ.

A house-wife when there is nothing left in the house.

Ghōrē munse rag nānehālī.

Horses and men take after their mother's family.

Jitnē kaprē, utnā pālā.

Jitnā ṭabbar, utnā mukālā.

The more clothes you wear the more you feel the cold.

The larger the family the more the disgrace you are likely to have.

CHARACTER.

(1) Chūhā khudḍ na mēwē—trikkal bannhē chhajj.

(2) Chūha na māvē khadḍ—pichchhu bannhe chhajj.

The mouse is too big for its hole and yet it ties a winnowing basket on its back.
 (Said of a pompous, arrogant, boastful person.)

Ṭinḍā ghar na jānē—mēḍā maghiyā dā ustād.

Does not know how to make a pot, and is ready to teach me how to make a narrow-necked vessel (a much more difficult business).

Trē khul geiā—

Sāwan rāt na chuggiā,

Sāwan na vuhriā,

Pēkē ghar na sikkhiā.

Three things are useless—

Cows not grazed at night in Sāwan,

Lands not ploughed in Sāwan,

Girls not taught in their parents' home.

Nachch nā jāne, vēhrā ḍinggā.

She cannot dance (and says) the courtyard is crooked.

Āp vilallī tē vēhrā ḍinggā.

She is herself awkward (and says) the courtyard is crooked.

Adh pā āṭā, chabārē rasōi.

A quarter of a pound of flour, and dinner upstairs (*i. e.* little to eat, but plenty of show).

Chittī dāhri te āṭā kharāb.

A white beard and the flour bad (*i. e.* an old man like you to behave so badly).

Kabar chūne gach te murda bēimān.

A grand tomb built of bricks and mortar and the corpse a hypocrite (*i. e.* a whited sepulchre).



Jaṭ kē jānē kōkile? paddbahērē khā.

What does a peasant know of dainties?

He might as well be eating toadstools.

Hathē karē—dhidh bhukkh nāl sarē.

Bracelets on his wrists, and his stomach is burning with hunger.

Uṭṭhī na haggā, te mērē trē bakhrē.

He cannot even stand up, and claims three shares (as if he had done the work of three men).

Uṭṭhī na saggā, te lānat ē gōdeā nī.

He cannot get up, and blames his knees.

Chōr uchakkā chōhḍrī,

Lundī rann pardhān.

A thief and pick-pocket (poses as) the Squire,

A shameless woman (poses as) lady of the house.

Rajjē Jaṭ kare kulall,

Rajjī majjh na khāwē khal.

A prosperous peasant behaves foolishly,

A well-fed buffalo will not eat oil-cake (as their heads are turned).

Sirō ganjji, te kangghīā dā jōrā.

Bald-headed, and keeps a pair of combs.

Bāhir miā panj-hazārī,

Andir bīvī kēhr dī mārī.

Outside a gentleman worth five thousand rupees, inside his lady stricken with poverty.

Langā taṭṭū—Lahōr dā dācā.

His pony is lame, and he proposes going to Lahore.



Jaṭ, saḍḍhā, sēsār—kabīla gālā.

Kukkur, kṛ, kalāl—kabīla pālā.

The peasant, the male-buffalo, and the crocodile destroy their family.

The cock, the crow, the Kalāl (distiller) cherish their family.

Adhāi būṭiā te Phattū bāgbān !

Two or three bushes and (talks of) Fattū as head gardener !

Jaṭ te sūr barāhar i, Jaṭ tōli bhārā.

Sūr paṭṭe marlā, Jaṭ viggha sārā.

The peasant and pig are much the same, only the peasant is heavier in weight, and while a pig digs up a pole of land, the peasant will dig up a whole half acre.

Ghar bhukkh nang, bñhē tē dēdhi.

In the house hunger and nakedness, and a gateway over the door.

Kuttā bhōnkḍā changā,
dhaṛwāi bōldā changā.

The dog is good that barks, the weighman is good when he keeps announcing the weights.

Vassē mīh tñ murk utāuli,
Pavē kāl tñ mōhir pāvāl.

When rain falls murk (a kind of grass) springs up quickly,

When famine comes, then the weaver is the first to succumb.

Chittā kaprā, kukkar khānā.
Us jaṭ dā nahi thikanā.

There is no depending on the prosperity of a peasant who wears white clothes and eats chickens.



Seiad hōkē vagāē tura--o bī bure tū burā.

Bāhman hōkē bannhe chhurā—o bī bure tū burā.

It is very bad for a **Seiad** to blow a horn (as **fakīrs** do), or for a **Brahman** to wear a dagger.

Rann tamākū chhikkṇī—rāja rishwat khōr—

Puttar pālēā lāḍlā—trē taratṭī chōp.

A woman who smokes tobacco, a ruler who takes bribes,

A spoilt son—these three are utterly bad.

Kā, kirār, kuttē dā

Visāh na kariē suttē dā.

A crow, a shop-keeper and a dog are not to be trusted even when asleep.

Zāt dī piddī, chhaṭṭā bāzā dī.

A tomtit by birth, and the swoop of a hawk.

Zāt dī kōnkirī, shēhtirā nū japphē.

A house-lizard by birth and seizes the rafters.

Jatṭī pā mahērū āndā ;

Thākar chāhri vaṭṭī.

Jatṭī jātā Thākar muṭṭhā ;

Thākar jātā jatṭī.

Nā muṭṭhā Thākar na muṭṭhī jatṭī ;

Sōdā vaṭṭōsaṭṭī.

The peasant's wife brought the dregs of **ghī** ;

The shop-keeper put on a false weight.

She thought he was cheated ; he thought she was.

Neither of them was cheated ; the bargain was a fair exchange.

Mul bakri te uṭṭh jhungā.

Buys a goat, and asks a camel into the bargain.



Ō nāl nāhī chēinde;
O lēph-ālī te chaṛhdā āhā.

They were not going to take him with them at all; and he was getting on the caparisoned camel.

Āp mare bhukkhā—addhī kuttē nū bhann pāi.
He is lying himself of hunger and has broken half off and thrown it to the dog.

Āp na jōgī, te gawāṇḍh valāe.
She is herself not well off and invites her neighbour.

Bhāh ghinnāṇ āeā, te ghar dā sārī thī beīṭhā.
He came to get a light, and remained as master of the house.

Ghar dāṅg nahī, mēḍī sāṅg ghinn āō.
There is not a staff in the house (and he says) "bring my spear."

Akkh aḍḍī rahī, kā kajjal ghinn gēā.
Her eye was open, and a crow took away the antimony (on her eyes).

Hikk pinnā, te dūjā halwē dā khair.
First he is a beggar, and secondly he demands sweetmeats as alms.

Chañā trappē, tā bhaṭṭh bhannē?
If the gram jumps, will it break the parching-pan?

Chañā trapsī tā apnā mūh bhannsi.
If the gram jumps, it will break its own face.



Gaḍḍā, dūmā, bēreā, trēhā ḍingge rāh.

Carts, musicians and boats, all three have crooked ways.

Bhukkhē kamm na āunde,

Rajje bī nahī mān.

Hikke sohan pinndē,

Hikke sohan gustān.

(Said of Pīrs). They are of no use when starving, nor of any respect when prosperous.

They look well either when begging for alms or when in the graveyard (their tombs being generally decorated).

Aṭṭh ṭhagg te aṭṭh ṭhaṭheār,

Aṭṭh sunāre te aṭṭh lohār,

Aṭṭhū chōkā battī,

Hikk kamla jehā Khattrī.

Khattrīṣ bhann banācā Khōjā,

Jeṣ vālā nī gandā barōjā.

Khōjā sō sōhrē dā sōhrā.

Khōjā shēhd lapēṭrā mōhrā.

Sūi vāṅuṣ sanjre, nīklē vāṅg talwār,

Es khakkheṣ ureṣ jajjeṣ, Nāṅkā rakkh lēe Kirtār.

Eight robbers and eight brass-workers,

Eight goldsmiths and eight blacksmiths,

Eight times four make thirty-two.

Equals one fool of a Khattrī.

Khattrīs broken up make a Khōjā

Like stinking ointment on the hair.

A Khōjā is a father-in-law in a hundred,

A Khōjā is poison covered with honey.

Enters like a needle, comes out like a sword,

From this Kh ūj (i. e. the word Khōjā).

Oh Nānak may God save us.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Chārē peiā bhaṭṭh—

Dhi kāṇi te nūh haḍḍṇi,
 Dinggi khūhē dī laṭṭh.
 Muḍḍh pavāhē dī khētri.
 Eh chārē chōṛ chapatṭ.

Four things are curses (fallen into the oven) —

A one-eyed daughter and a quarrelsome daughter-in-law ;
 A crooked axle for the well ;
 A crop close to the village.
 These four are curses.

Nark nishāniā chār—

Gaddā laddan, te bhōḥ samman ;
 Vasslā nāl peār ;
 Bāhrō āvē khaṭṭke
 Ghar kulachchhṇī nār.

There are four marks of hell—

Loading donkeys, and sleeping on the ground ;
 A liking for onions ;
 Coming home with one's earnings to a shrewish wife.

Surg nishāniā chār—

Ann puārṇā te gheḍ nawā ;
 Ghar kulvantī nār ;
 Chōthī piṭh turang dī ;
 Surg nishāniā chār.

There are four marks of heaven—

Old grain and new clarified butter ;
 A well-bred wife in one's house ;
 Fourthly, the back of a horse ;
 The four marks of heaven.



Trê cha dippan baldi aggē—

Vāgī āvē vagg tō aggē ;
Bāhrō āvē te ghar ā haggē ;
Ôrat khāvē mard tū aggē.

Three things should be thrown into flaming fire—

The herdsman who comes (without) before his flock ;
The man who comes in and defiles the house ;
The woman who eats before her husband.

Ūhē trê nā dippan baldi aggē—

Pavvas dhār tē āvē aggē ;
Laggas dukkh tē ghar ā haggē ;
Mard nā hōvis ghar, te khāvē aggē.

The same three things should not be thrown into flaming fire—

The herdsman if robbers have fallen on him and he come away ;
The man who has been attacked by illness and defiles the house ;
The woman if her husband be not at home and she eat first.

Trê cha dippan baldi chullhē—

Bāhmaṇ hōvē aṇ-dhātēā khāvē ;
Tē sūrmā hōkē raṇ vichchō āvē ;
Javāhrī dā bēṭa lēkheō bhullē.

Three things should be thrown into the blazing fire-place—

A Brahman who eats without bathing ;
A soldier who comes away from the field of battle ;
A jeweller's son who makes a mistake in his accounts.

Ūhē trê nā cha dippan baldi chullhē—

Viptā pavvas aṇ-dhātēā khāvē ;
Viṇ hattheārō raṇ vichchō āvē ;
Maddh pike lēkheō bhullē.

The same three things should not be thrown into the blazing fire-place—

The Brahman who eats without bathing if misfortune has befallen him ;
The soldier who comes away from the field of battle if he has no arms ;
The jeweller's son who makes a mistake in his accounts after drinking liquor.

Chārē mast ghaṇē—

Shihā rehā lāhdeā, ūdheā mījh ghaṇī,
Mass phuṭandā gabbhrū, gōrī phuṭṭ thaṇī.

Four things are very exciting—

For tigers their stripes appearing, for boars much fat,
For a youth a sprouting beard, for a girl a swelling bosom.

Trē rang bad rang—

Mēh ḍabbī, bhēḍ bhaṣī,
Dāhī-ālī rann.

Three colours are bad—

A spotted buffalo-cow, a brown sheep,
A woman with a beard.

Trē ann kuann—

Sarī karāhī, laggi khichrī,
ḍāl pāṇī dī ḍhann.

Three kinds of food are bad—

Burned pudding, singed rice and pulse,
Pulse drowned in water.

Trē kamm nā āiā—

Hārī nahī vāhīā,
Sāwanī nahī charāiā,
Te pekē nahī sikhāiā.

Three things are of no use—

Lands not ploughed in Hār,
Buffalo-cows not grazed in Sāwan,
And girls not brought up in their parents' house.



Trê.rāh kurāh—

Mard nũ chakkī ;
Saḍḍhē nũ gāh ;
Savānī nũ rāh.

Three things are unbecoming—

The hand-mill for a man ;
Threshing for a buffalo ;
The road for a woman.

Trê lall palall—

Annhē aggē nachchiē ;
Dōrē aggē gall ;
Gunggē hatth sanēhā,
Ghall bhāvē nā ghall.

Three things are nonsense—

Dancing before a blind man ;
Talking to a deaf man ;
Sending a message by a dumb man,
Sending or not, it is all the same.

Trê bhass pēen—

Chuggal mārē chuglī ;
Kā sabāṇ chēen ;
Kuttā pāre chhānī ;
Trê bhass pēen.

Let three things fall in the ashes—

A slanderer who talks slander ;
Crows that carry off soap ;
A dog that tears up the leather sieve.

Hikk rann dī bhērī chāl—

Āṭā gunnhē sir khullē nāl ;
Rōṭī pūhjē majhlē nāl ;
Ghar āvvis mizmān te mārē bāl.

These are bad ways for a woman—

Kneading flour with hair down ;
Wiping food with her petticoat ;
Whipping her child when a guest has come to her house.

Haḷ ṭrakke,
 Te rann karakke,
 Jāvē dānd ikvāsā,
 Us hālī dē jīvaṇ dā kikuṇ bharvāsā ?

If his plough crack,
 And his wife scold,
 And his bullock go boring to one side,
 How can there be any hope of life to such a ploughman ?

Raḥ kachchī, gā gabbhaṇī, mūrakh ās karē.
 He is a fool who expects anything from unripe crops or a cow in calf.

Trē bōriē dūḷgi dhannā—
 Jēṭh māḥ dī chakkhan chakkhī ;
 Hār Sāwan kharē parakkhī ;
 Māḥ Pōh gharō ṭurē narinnā.

Three things should be drowned in a deep pool—
 Starting from home in **Jēṭh** after eating ;
 Or in **Hār** or **Sāwan** depending on a clear sky ;
 Or in **Māḥ** and **Pōh** without having broken one's fast.

Kachchā gannh nā phēiē ; pak apē phissē.
 Bhāiā nāl nā chhēriē ; kār khājan hissē.
 Dushman hōvē sō kōh tē, kōl manjī de dissē.

One should not squeeze a raw boil ; it will discharge of itself when mature.
 One should not quarrel with one's brothers ; shares divided off will be consumed.
 Though one's enemy be a hundred miles off, one should act as if he were visible
 beside one's bed.

Madhrē chērē chagghrē, matthē uttē vaṭṭ—
 Mardā diā ēh sifā ; nārī chōṭ chapatt.

Short and broad and stout, with wrinkles on the forehead—
 These are characteristics of men ; in a woman they are utterly bad.

Chhōṭā, chērā, chagghrā, matthē uttē vaṭṭ—
 Turēā chālī ihē ; nārī chōṭ chapatt.

Short, broad and stout, with wrinkles on the forehead—
 These are qualities for men ; in a woman they are utterly bad.



Gharē dā gheō—kurī dā peō—

Jaṭkā shāh,—innhā trēhā dā nahī vasāh.

There is no trusting to these three—clarified butter in an earthen vessel, to the father of a marriageable girl (*i.e.*, as to whom he will give her to in marriage), or to a village money-lender.

Āsā, pāsā, vēsvā ṭhag, ṭhakkur, suncār ;

Itṇē mittar na hōwandē—bāndar, vēd, kalāl.

So many cannot be true friends—hope, dice, a courtesan, a robber, a cheat, a goldsmith, a monkey, a doctor and a distiller.

Gaḍḍē jawār te jamman mōṭī ;

Kirār nū vāhī khōṭī.

Even if by sowing jawār he could get a crop of pearls, still farming would be bad for a shop-keeper (in the end).

Phaggaṇ geā trē thōk vanjā.

Gal laggnō, til chabbnō, pèhnnō kapāh.

Phaggaṇ has destroyed (the pleasure of) three things—

Sleeping in each other's arms, chewing sesamum, and wearing quilted clothes (*i.e.*, it has become too hot).

Ann, amān, āmlī—trē dhan kā vās.

Jūā, zināh, zāmuī—trē dhan kā nās.

Grain, credit and official position are three abodes of (means of gaining) wealth.

Gambling, fornication and becoming surety for others are three means of losing wealth.

Ōh manggē pehāwaṇī ;

Ōh patthar ḍabhē.

One asks for his wages for grinding corn ; and the other chucks him a stone.

Annhē aggē rōuṇā—ḍorē aggē gall—

Gungē hatth sanēhā—ghall bhāwē na ghall.

Weeping before a blind man—speaking to a deaf man—

Sending a message by a dumb man—whether you send it or not (it is all the same).

Trē kamm nakamm—

Gā chōṇā, manjī unṇā, triā rassī bhann.

Three pieces of work are no work at all—

Milking a cow, weaving a bed, thirdly, twisting a rope.

Annhi kukkri—khas khas dā chōgā.

A feed of poppy-seed (very minute) to a blind hen (which cannot find it).

Jaṭṭō rāj nahī ;

Mōṭhō kāj nahī ;

Izzat binā lāj nahī ;

Ghōrē binā sāj nahī ;

Mih binā anāj nahī.

Authority cannot be wielded by a peasant ;

A feast cannot be made with Mōṭh ;

There cannot be honour without shame ;

A horse is no use without a saddle ;

No grain is to be got without rain.

Bhurē jed na kaprā—jaṭṭā jed na rāṭh ;

Ōh pandī, ōh littrī—dōṛē āwan rās.

There is no cloth like a blanket—no one is so generous as the peasants ;

The one is useful for tying up bundles, the other is made useful by a shoe-beating.

Jitnē hal, utṇā hālā ;

Jitṇā kaṭumb, utṇā mukālā ;

Jitnē kaprē, utṇā pālā.

The more the ploughs, the higher the assessment ;

The larger the family, the greater the chance of disgrace ;

The more clothes you wear, the more will you feel the cold.

Vallī kumāñiā, vuṭṭhā kē karē ?

The melons are withered, what is the good of rain ?

Thal dē gawādh, kirār dī dāhī.

One's neighbourhood in the Thal is like a Hindu's beard (sometimes shaved and sometimes not), i.e., sometimes inhabited, sometimes a desert.



Pippū khumbū, aḍhāi dehārē rāj.

Pipps (a parasitical plant that springs after rain) and mushrooms have only 2½ days' reign (and then wither).

Uchchī lammi patlī, makōrē vāngū lak ;

I chālī nārī dīā, turē chōṛ chapatt.

Tall, long and slender, with a waist like a black ant's.

These are the qualities of women, in a man they are utterly bad.

Jaṭ dā lāhna, gharē dā gheō,

Kirār dī dāhri—dhīā dā peō.

(No confidence is to be placed in) a debt due from a peasant, clarified butter kept in an earthen vessel, a Hindu's beard (which he may have shaved off at any time) or the father of a family of daughters (who will have to spend money in getting them married).

Jaṭ te bēl te bakrā, chōthī badkardār nār—

Chārē bhukkhe bhalē ; rajje karin vigār.

The peasant, bullock and he-goat, fourthly the ill-behaved woman—
All four are good when starving ; when well off, they cause harm.

Uṭṭh na runnē ; bōrā runnē.

The camel does not complain ; and yet the sack does.

Bājra jēthā, puttār palēthā,

Māl ṣṭhā, ghar kōṭhā.

Bājra sown in Jeṭh is the best—a first-born son is the best.
Camels are the best sort of cattle,—a hut, the best sort of house.

Māl bakri—ghar chhapri ;

Puttār ṣṭh jēhṛā ṣṭh pakri.

Goats make the best cattle—a thatch the best house ;
That son is the best who proves best in the end.



Eiyaṛ dā vārā, te bighār dā ghurā ;
Vaddī kuṛī te chhōṭā kuṛā ;
Khōjī hōkē lei pichhūrā ;
Oh bī burē tū burā.

It is very bad to have a sheep-fold near a wolf's den, to match a young bridegroom with an old bride, or for a tracker to follow up the tracks backwards.

Rāhak kamāc, sār khāc.

The servant works and the master eats.

Dūmā ghar viwā—

Jīwī bhāvī unjē gā.

A marriage in the musician's house—sing as you please (it does not matter how badly).

[Note.—The Mirāsīs or Dūms are the musicians who sing at marriages.]

Janj parāī aḥmak nachchin.

Majjhū nange vēlā ghattin.

Only fools dance at another's wedding and people naked at the waist (i.e., extremely poor) throw money to the dancers.

(Said of a man interfering in matters with which he has no concern.)

Rukkhā khāvē, bhōṣ savē, ghar kulachchhṇī nār,

Chōṭhā meilē kaprē ; narak nishāṇīā chār.

Eating dry bread, sleeping on the ground, an ill-behaved wife in the house, and fourthly dirty clothes, are four marks of hell.

Rabb rājī tā kebī mohājī ?

If God be pleased, then what need ?

Dhōbiā dē ghar dhukkē chōr.

O na luttē, luttē hōr.

If a thief get into a washerman's house, it is not the washerman who is robbed, but others (whose clothes are with him to wash).



Jēhri karē gheō,
Na mā karē na peō.

Neither mother nor father can do so much as clarified butter can.

Sô kāmā ikk āhri.

One man to direct is enough for a hundred workers.

Min pakāē, samajh alāē, kade khatā na khāē.

The man who measures his food before cooking it, and thinks before speaking, never makes a mistake.

Shāh dā dhan te kōhle dā dāṇā.

The shop-keeper's wealth is like grain in the granary (for the peasant to draw on).

Gur bin gat nahī—Shāh bin pat nahī.

Without a religious teacher there is no salvation, without a banker there is no respect (to be gained by the peasant).

Chiri chônke te jatti bhônkē.

The bird chirps (in the crops) and the peasant woman barks (to drive it away).

Uttam khētri, madham vipār,
Nakhiddh chākari; bhikh dār.

The best occupation is farming, trade is middling, service worst of all; below that comes begging from door to door.

Jē jāṇā mar vanjā, mitthā bōlāṭhā jagg,
Umr vanjaia zāṭ, kūrē lare lagg.

If I had known I was going to die, I should have spoken sweetly in the world, (i. e., should have acted well towards every one).

Ah! thou hast thrown thy life away, depending on false promises (of Satan).



Satt thōk sarāṇā hāddā—

Murakh nafr ; musāfrī ;
Khaṭgām ghōrā chābuk khāwdā ;
Chēchal nār ;
Kuchajja var ;
Chōrā khūh rās na āwdā ;
Bewaqt dūm kharā darbār ṭarāwdā.

Satte vī suhann—

Thal dāchiā, jal bēriā, mēhiā bēt charann,
Raṇ gabbhrā, ātiṇ kuṛiā, ghōrī pakhariann,
Pavāhē āi janj—satte vī suhann.

(Thal.)

Seven things are heart-burners—

A stupid servant ; a traveller ;
A troublesome horse that requires to be whipped ;
A coquettish woman ;
A foolish husband ;
A faulty well that does not sit straight ;
A mirāsī to get up and prate in a company out of season.

Seven too look well—

She-camels in the Thal, boats on the river, buffalo-cows grazing in the riverain ;
A youth in battle, girls in a spinning-bee, horses with their saddle-gear on ;
A wedding-party when it has come near (the bride's) village.

Bin kishtī samundar tardē gharak thindē malāhā,
Bin jāṁā safar kamāwan, nahī akl salāhā.

(Thal.)

Boatmen who swim in the deep river without a boat get out of breath.
Travelling without clothes is not a wise thing to do.

Dūā salām te bandkī sādī vanj ākho har dī mā nū ;
“Sawā barāt Allāh de tu bhī nahī palindī ghā nū.”

(Thal.)

Go and give my respects to the mother of all (i. e. the earth), and say
“Without the blessing of God even you cannot produce grass.”



Annhe nū mā masitī saṭṭ geī.

The mother has left her blind boy in the mosque (i. e. abandoned him).

Mā akṛūrī, peō tāndlā, puttār kesar di jaṛh.

Mother and father both weeds, and the son a plant of saffron.

Chētar Visākh bhāviē—Jēṭh Hār sāviē—

Sāwan Bhadrū nhāviē—Assū Kattē thōṛā khāviē.

Phēr Hakim puchchhap kiū jāviē?

Travel about in **Chetar** and **Visākh**—Sleep in **Jeṭh** and **Hār**—Bathe in **Sāwan** and **Bhadrū**—Eat little in **Assū** and **Kattē**. Then what need to go and consult a doctor?

Is duniā kē tīn nām—

Parsū, Parsā, Paras Rām.

In this world there are three ways of addressing a man.

Poor **Parsū**, respectable **Parsā**, honoured **Paras Ram**.

Kaṅkā māreā dhrakk—sōlā de battri.

“Vatt na lēsā nā, jē hōēus Khattrī,

Hassī dī hasīlī gharāihā, māhlā dē dōḥ māṅkē.”

Haṭṭī vicch kirār piṭēnā, “kē kitteāi, kaṅke?”

(Salt Ring.)

Wheat jumped from 16 sers the rupee to 32. (Says the graindealer), “I will never think of buying wheat again as sure as I am a **Khattrī**. Oh! that I had had my coin made into necklaces and strings of beads.” The graindealer beats his breast in his shop saying, “O wheat, what hast thou done to me?”

Rukkha sukkhā khake, ṭhaḍḍā pāṇi pī,

Na vēkh parāiā chōpriā, na tarsāē jī.

Eat your dry bread and drink cold water.

Do not look at other's buttered bread, nor make your heart thirsty.



Oh jo dīdīā dhērīā, jitthe kakkh pēe ;
Utthō kōi nahī ānda, itthō lakkh gēe.

Those heaps you see where the dry grass lies ;
No one comes back from there, thousands have gone from here. (A graveyard).

Sarēā sabh kujjh phapphardā—lāṇa, būṭa, jhār—
Hikk man sarēā nahī phapphardā, jehrā bōlīā ditta sār.

(Thal.)

Everything burnt up blossoms again—lāṇā, plants and trees.

Only the heart when burnt does not blossom again, which has been burnt by harsh words.

Jōbun sī, rattun sī, gōhak sī sab kō.
Jōbun rattun gawāke, rahī kuranggā ho.
Sukkhā dīngar bāgh vichh, pakkhī na bēhdā ko.

(Thal.)

When there was youth and beauty, every one was a purchaser.
When youth and beauty were lost, only the skeleton was left.
When there are only dry twigs in the garden, no bird sits there.

Lōk kahē jagg ē kūrā, kūrē ākhiṇ valē.
Is jagg jehā bēā jagg na kōi, je kōi sachcha hokar jāl ē.
Lāl jawāhir te hīrē motī, is jagg te jo kōi chāhe so nāl ē.
Je kūrā dōh surajj te dewiṇ, chāmchīṛī akkh na bhālē.

(Thal.)

People say this world is false, themselves speaking falsely.
There is no other world like this, if one lives in it truly.
Rubies, jewels, diamonds, pearls, whoever wishes them on this earth, he has them.
Whoever falsely ascribes spots to the sun, he has bat's eyes and sees nothing.

Jamm na mukkā, te nakk nāṇakeṣṭ te.
The baby is not yet born, and (you say) his nose is like his grandfather's.

Shāhr pēā nahī, te uchakke agge ā gēen.

The village is not built and the thieves have come (to rob it).

Khabbā bhangī bhang phakke.

Phakk, khabbeā bhanggiā !

Ḍabbā ṭaṭṭū ḍhāb ṭappe,

Ṭapp, ḍabbeā ṭaṭṭūā !

A left-handed bhangī eats bhang.

Eat, left-handed bhangī !

Piebald pony jumps puddle,

Jump, piebald pony !

Note.—Such sayings are given at weddings to be repeated rapidly like “Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.”

Vassiē shēhir, tōrē jhuggī hōvē.

Khājiē kaṇak, tōrē bhuggī hōvē.

It is best to live in a town, though it be in a hovel.

Wheat is worth the eating, though it be rotten.

Janggīl jaṭṭ nā chhēriē ;

Haṭṭi te kirār ;

Bēri te malāh nā chhēriē ;

Matā karē khwār.

Don't vex a peasant in the jungle ;

Or a shop-keeper at his shop ;

Don't vex a boatman on his boat ;

Lest he bring you to grief.

Kuṛkuṛ kidhr ē, te āṇḍrē kidhr ē ?

Where is the clucking, and where are the eggs ?

OPIUM, BHANG AND CHARAS.

Note.—The following rhymes show the ideas of the people regarding the effects of indulging in opium and intoxicating drugs. The poppy-plant and the capsules are called "**Pōst**," the man who drinks an infusion of the pounded capsules is a "**Pōstī**," and the man who takes the drug in the form of opium pills is called "**Hafīmī**."

Jitthe bhang nahī, utthe rang nahī,
 Jitthe charas nahī, utthe taras nahī,
 Jitthe hafīm nahī, utthe tazīm nahī.

Where there is no **bhāng**, there is no luck,
 Where there is no **charas**, there is no pity,
 Where there is no opium, there is no honour.

Bhanggī dī jō rang baranggī,
 Pōstī dī jō rōwe,
 Hafīmī dī jō inje ākhē,
 Yālāh ghar nā hōwe.

The **Bhanggī**'s wife is sometimes happy, sometimes sad,
 The **Pōstī**'s wife weeps,
 The opium-eater's wife says
 "Please God, may he not be at home."

Verified—

The **Bhanggī**'s wife has her ups and downs,
 The **Pōstī**'s weeps all day,
 The **Hafīmī**'s wife every day of her life
 Prays "God keep my husband away."

Bhang kahē, maī rang baranggī,
 Pōst kahē, maī Shāhjahān,
 Hafīm kahē, maī Chīmī Bēgam,
 Mujhe chhōḍke jāe kahā?

Bhang says, "I am of all colours" (give rise to all kinds of imaginations),
Pōst says, "I am Lord of the world,"
 Opium says, "I am a lovely Queen,
 Leaving me, where can any one go?"

Verified—

Says **Bhang**, "I'm of all shades of colour,"
 Says **Pōst**, "There is no King above me,"
 But opium says, "I'm a beautiful Queen,
 Love me once, and you always must love me."



Pōst mangge rēwariā,
Hafim mangge gannē,
Bhang nimāṇi āli bhōli
Jo āwe so agle banne.

Pōst asks for sweetmeats,
Hafim asks for sugarcane ;
Bhang, poor one and simple,
Whatever comes goes on to the next stage (is eaten).

Versified—

Pōst asks for sweets,
Hafim for cane ;
To Bhang, poor soul,
All food is gain.

Sēr bhar pōst, pā hafim dā,
Deh misri dā nukul, karam Karim dā,
Kōṛā hōwe tamākū, te pī pī dōlie,
Eh dēwē Kartār, te phēr nā bolie.

The opium-eater's prayer :—

Give me two pound of poppy-heads, or half a pound of opium,
And a knot of sugar, by the grace of God,
Let my tobacco be bitter, let me smoke and sway about,
Let God give me this, and then I have nothing more to say.

(1) Pōstā dil dōstā, terā sōne maṛhāwā būṭā,
Sō rupei dī pinak dēnā ē, hazār rupei dā jhūṭā.

The opium-eater says—

O Poppy, heart's friend, I will gild thy plant with gold,
Thou givest drowsiness worth a hundred rupees, a nod worth a thousand.

Versified—

I'll gild your petals, poppy, your beauties I'll unfold,
Your sleep is worth a silver crown, the nods you give are gold.

(2) Pōstā dil dōstā, tērā muddhō paṭāwā bātā,
 Vasde ghar ujārke, hatth pharānā ē thūṭhā.

The anti-opiumist says :—

O poppy, heart's friend, I will tear up thy plant from the root,
 Thou ruinest prosperous homes and sendest the owner out to beg with a
 potsherd in his hand.

Versified—

I'll tear your roots up, poppy,
 I'll beat you to the ground,
 'Tis you that ruin happy homes,
 And send men begging round.

(3) Pōstā dil dōstā, tēre te nūr nabī dā sācā,
 Dīn dunī dā thamm suṇīnā ē, tū es palit kōl keṣ ācā.

The opium-eater replies—

O poppy, heart's friend, the shadow of the Prophet's light is on thee,
 Thou art celebrated as the pillar of faith and the world. Why hast thou come near
 this wretch ?

Pōst chhanne dā, te nukul ganne dā.

The opium-drinker's wish—

Opium infusion in a pewter vessel, and a bit of sugarcane after it.

Āo mast kalandar,
 Mard sōi jo mūtre anddar,
 Bāhar jāe te khata khāe,
 Anddar bēhe, te surag nū jāe.

Come, drunk beggar,
 He is a man who squats in-doors,
 If you go out of doors, you will come to grief,
 If you sit inside, you will go to heaven.



Hafīm mat khā tū, zālam, ho jāēgā hafīmī,
Tan sukkke khujāwēgā, awāz hosīā dhīmī,
Nāhaq ko kuṇkuṇā baṇṭā hai, gulzār yār sīmī !

The anti-opiumist says—

Do not eat opium, oh obstinate one, you will become an opium-eater,
Your body will dry up and become itchy, your voice will become weak,
You will uselessly get to speak through your nose, dear friend !

Rattī khāe ratt nū, māsā khāe mās,
Tōlā khāe haḍḍiā, dam dā kih bharwās.

The anti-opiumist says—

Eating one rattī of opium destroys the blood, a māshā destroys the flesh,
A tōlā destroys the bones, what hope of life is left ?

Sō pōstī chaṛhe shakār,
Makkhī ghērī vichch bazār,
Mārī nahī, par langrī kī nī,
Eh bhī fatah Khudā ne dī nī.

A hundred opium-drinkers went to hunt,
They surrounded a fly in the bazār,
They did not kill him, but they did lame him,
This victory too God gave them.

Versified—

A hundred **Postīs** went to hunt
A solitary fly.
They fought him hard, with might and main,
You would have thought he had been slain,
But lo ! he's up and off again,
Minus one leg and eye.
“ For such a glorious victory,
Now Heaven be praised ” ! they cry.

Hikk dīn pōst maldeā, dōra bhajj geā,
Dhār mārān postī “ bābā ladd geā.”

One day while **post** was being ground the mortar broke,
The opium-drinkers utter the death-cry “ my father is being carried to his grave.”

Note.—It is usual for **bhang**-drinkers, while the liquor is being prepared, to shout out verses in praise of the drug and of those who supply them with the means of purchasing it, while expressions the reverse of complimentary are used with regard to those who oppose the practice, and whom they style the “oppressor” (**mūzī**). These verses resemble somewhat the toasts and sentiments that were common at drinking-bouts in England a century ago. The following are specimens of the rude rhymes sung or rather shouted on these occasions : —

Bhang nahī ch sāvā sāvā ghā ē,
 Āshkā nū mubāh ē — mūzī nū gunāh ē,
 Dō chār Mullā Brahman mar gēē tō keā ē ?
 Hikk bhanggī mar geā to sārā mulk ī fanā ē.

This is not **bhang**, it is green green grass,
 It is lawful for lovers and sinful for the enemy (to drink it).
 If a few **Mullās** or **Brahmans** die, what does it matter ?
 If one **bhang**-drinker dies, the whole world comes to an end.

Peāle pur te lunddī buchchī* dhur,
 Dere āshkā de magan pur.

The cups are full, keep the worthless away.
 The houses of the lovers are full of silent delight.

Peāle niwāle, hēth mūzī, utte khalleā āle.

(Let me have) boon-companions, below the enemy, and above men with shoes
 (to beat him).

Pio bhanggā, te saūhō bāgī,
 Te pishle jīusan appī bhāgī.

Drink **bhang** and sleep in gardens.
 And let those that come after live as their own fate wills,
i. e. let the next generation fend for themselves.

Versified—

Drink your **bhang** and sleep your fill.
 And leave your sons to **kismet's** will.

* Literally, having tail and ears cut off.



Gang bhang do bhēṇ haī, rēhaṇ Shivā de sang.
Haḍḍī khāṇī Gang hai, laḍḍū khāṇī bhang.

The Ganges and bhang are two sisters, they live in company with Shlvs (gods).

The Ganges consumes bones (of dead Hindūs) and bhang feeds on sweet-meats.

Versified—

Gang and Bhang are sisters twain,
Near gods both have their seat,
But Gang is fed with the bones of the dead,
While the food of bhang is sweet.

Gang Bhang do bhēṇ haī,
Parbat vichch vasaṇ,
Us nahāteā maī uttre,
Us piteā pāp chhaṇaṇ.

The Ganges and bhang are two sisters, and live in the mountains.
By bathing in the one dirt is washed off, by drinking the other men get rid of sin.

Danḍā kūṇā baghl mẽ, chāre kūṭ jagir.

Who has pestle and mortar under his arm, has a jāgīr all round.

Versified—

Give me a drink of bhang every day,
And I am the monarch of all I survey.

Danḍā kūṇā ghasse,
Mulk Khudā dā vasse,
Danḍā kūṇā pāṇī,
Mulk Khudā dā avādānī.

Pestle and mortar grind,
God's world lives,
Pestle, mortar, water,
God's world flourishes.

Ā bhanggū, tērā kāj rachāiē,
 Saūfā marchā diā tēnū vēlā pāiē,
 Ghōṭaṇ te Mushaihdī bahāiē,
 Bhang ghoṭī geiī, maharājā, rāji bājī rahī.

Come, **bhāng**, let us arrange your wedding,
 Let us give thee presents of aniseed and black pepper ;
 Let us set **Mushaihdīs** to grind,
 The **bhāng** is ground, great king, be happy.

Dandde vichch ṭikkā,
 Bad baḥhīl nū dhikkā,
 Shūm dī chhātī,
 Sakhi dā darwāzā,

A tick on the pestle,
 A shove to the miser.
 Sit on the miser's chest (to punish him).
 And at the generous man's door (to demand **bhāng**).

Ghoṭī ghutāi dahiwe,
 Murdā vī utṭh piwe,
 Dhakk pardā te rakh lāj,
 Nahī karnā kisī dā mohtāj,
 Mohtāj usdā karnā,
 Jisdi akkh vichch lāj.

Let it be given ready ground,
 Even the dead will rise and drink,
 Cover my secrets and keep my good name,
 Make me dependent on no one,
 (or at least) Make me dependent on him
 Who has some shame in refusing.

Ghar bhang tā lagghaṇ kehā,
 Rukkhā sukkhā mākheṣ jehā,
 Deṇā sujjhē lēṇē jehā,
 Sārā din visākhī jehā.

If you have **bhāng** in your house then what sort of fast is it ?
 A dry crust tastes like honey,
 Giving seems like getting.
 The whole day passes like a holiday.

Duddh dā daryā vahā dē,
 Barētē pawā dē khandd dē,
 Marchā dā tū bāg lawā dē,
 Haveli bhar dē bhang dī,
 Sāri sārī duniyā, Rām, tēthō eho manggdī.

Cause a river of milk to flow,
 Set islands of sugar in it,
 Plant a garden of pepper,
 Fill a house with **bhāng**,
 Rām, the whole world begs this of thee.

Āetwār tab jānīē,
 Jab miṭṭhe sukkhe chhānīē.

Think that day Sunday,
 When you strain sugar and **bhāng**.

Ghōṭie ghuṭakk ghuṭakk,
 Chhānīē chhānakk chhānakk,
 Pivīe ghuṭakk ghuṭakk.
 Challīe latak latak.
 Lālan sang pācā ghōṭā,
 Sang marmar dī daurī mangā de,
 Te tejbaḷ dā soṭā.
 Lālan sang pācā ghōṭā.

Grind your **bhāng** with a rub rub,
 Strain it with a wish wish,
 Drink it with a gulp gulp,
 Walk with a swing swing.
 I began to grind it with my friend,
 Ask for a mortar of marble,
 And a pestle of thorn.
 I began to grind it with my friend.

Bhang sō tarang, jis tīn lok tāre haī,
 Vohī narak jāēge, jo bhang se neārē haī.

Bhang has a hundred intoxicating effects which has saved all three worlds.
 Those will go to hell who keep away from **bhāng**.



Pēhlē sāfī sāf kar, pichchhe rang charhā,
Sir munnō us rann dā jehṛī khasam tō pēhile khā.

First clear your strainer, then raise your colour (by drinking *bhāṅ*).
Shave the head of the woman who eats before her husband.

Āēāi nugdā, tere naiṇ parāṇ chugdā.

There is the lump of refuse *bhāṅ*-leaves for you, to destroy your eyes and limbs.

Āo, peale niwāle ke yāro, sham sham talwārī mārō,
Marjāo te shahidī martabā pāo,
Jīṇde raho te jagīrā khāo,
Nass jāo te aisi taisī marāo.

Come along, boon companions, strike your flashing swords.
Die and gain the status of martyrs.
Live and enjoy jāgirs.
Go to pot and do as you like.

The following sayings are made use of by *Charas*-smokers :—

Chilam chōkhā—nā jīwaṇ dī ās—nā maraṇ dā dhōkhā.

An overflowing pipe—neither desire of life nor fear of death.

Versified—

If a pipe of hemp have I
What care I if I live or die.

Chilam sawāī—khatṭe sōhrā—khāwe jawāī.

An overflowing pipe—let the father-in-law earn and the son-in-law consume.

Versified—

Let me smoke and let me sleep,
Let others sow if I but reap.



Shābāsh ē bhar dendeā nū,
Lakh lānat gilā karendeā nū.

Praises to those that fill,
A thousand curses to those that slander.

Versified—

Here's to him that fills my pipe,
I love him like a brother.
Here's to him that praises hemp,
A curse on every other.

The effects of charas are described as follows :—

Khang karāū, khurak karāū, akkhiṭ annhā karāū,
Mōt nā mārī, te maī kih karāū.

Charas says—

I make you cough, I make you scratch, I make you blind,
If Death does not kill you, what can I do to you ?

Hikk muṭṭh bhang, do muṭṭhī chaṇḍ ki,
Gūhṛī howe chhā, majlas ghaṇḍ ki,
Māhja howe duddh, shakkar se mēliē,
Eh dewe Kartār, te pher nā boliē.

The bhang-drinker's prayer—

A handful of bhang, two handfuls of gram,
Let me have dense shade, and plenty of companions,
Buffalo's milk, and a sweetening of sugar,
Let God give me this, and then I have nothing more to say.

CSL²⁵

VERSES
CURRENT IN THE
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.



A SATIRE (MUṬṬH)

ON THE

POSITION OF VILLAGE HEADMEN

COMPOSED BY

SHER MUHAMMAD AWAN OF GIRŌṬ IN THE JEHLAM VALLEY

(in the dialect of the Doāb).

Naht kiṣē jahān te rāhṇā.

Sachcha nā Satārī dā.

Nabī dī shāndārī dā.

Har vēlā tērī yārī dā.

Kar insāf tū mērī zārī dā.

(*Refrain*)¹ Bhaṭṭh ōhdā lambardārī dā.
Eh piṭṭṇā nitt dehārī dā.

Lambardārī de vaḍḍe shān.

Hākmā kitē bēimān.

Bhullgēā nē sabbh dheān.

Sadke ā'aghlī palak guzārī dā.

Lambrā agge maze kitē.

Laṭṭhē khāshe darzīā sitē.

Uchche phirde bē amīke.

Huṇ vakht ācā lāchārī dā.

1. This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse.

Huṇ je tāraṇ vēnde muṭṭh,
 Rupeiā dhēli pōnda khuṭṭ;
 Shipāhi te vēnde khalle juṭṭ.
 Oh vāl na chhōraṇ dāhri dā.

Shāh de agge jōriṇ hatth,
 "Tūhāh rakkhē asāḍi pat,
 Chā nibāhē ihō jhaṭṭ,
 Toṛē likh lē fassul hāhri dā."

Shāhā de agge karde zārī,
 "Asāḍi maunhō minat vichārī;
 Lē lēāhē khaṭṭi sārī;
 Chā nibāhēō ihā vārī;
khādim hōsā umrā sārī dā."

Shāh lambrā te insāf karēnde.
 "Māmlā assā pē bharēnde"
 Dōri nāl veāj lēnde.
 Mē sadkē ā tammādāri dā.

Shāh je ditta chā jabāb,
 Kamm tē baṇē bōht kharāb;
 Hākam dēsān sakht azāb;
 Ā baṇē vakht khoāri dā.

Māmle dī rut hāhri āi.
 Tasilō nikhta hikk shipahi;
 Lambrā nū vēndā agge lāi;
 Khalleā dī us dhur machāi.
 Ā baṇē bhaṇḍ khoāri dā.

• VERSES CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT. •

Hakim jã dôreã te charhde,
 Lambardâr khalôte darde ;
 Sharm kôlũ nahĩ buddke marde !
 Vakht æã ē dhẽkã chãri dã.

Hakim jã dôreã te ãnde,
 Lambardâr je dhakke khãnde ;
 Patthe kille bhaj bhaj lè ãnde ;
 He khatra pat vichãri dã.

Lambrã de ghar beparwãhĩ.
 Dhaggĩ dhõrĩ mũl na kãĩ.
 Takkĩ vattin jã parãĩ.
 Keh rehã is sardãri dã.

Bhatth pẽi eh lambardãri.
 Dhakke lagde vãrõ vãri.
 Mãmle di mutth õkhĩ tãri.
 Insãf sãrã patwãri dã.

Jadõkã bandõbast jo hõẽã,
 Æ banĩ lãchãri.
 Lambrã je dbakke lagde,
 Õkhẽ hiñ patwãri.
 Afsar sãrẽ lut-ke khãnde.
 Õkhĩ palak-guzãri.

Har kithãhĩ lambar dãhde.
 Shãh je sãre lut-ke khãde,
 Dõri nal veãj je ahde,
 Fasãd sãrã pat gãhri dã.

Aje māmle dī muṭṭh nahī tā.ī.
 Lambar gēē je khā ugāhri,
 Hākīm vāranṭ karēnde jāri.
 Bēnāvā zimmī sārī dā.

Hākmā cha kitāb vadbāi.
 Agge pūrī pōndī nāhī.
 Lambrā utte kōhr khudāi.
 Chhadd dēsin hak sardāri dā.

Lambrā wālī niyat khōṭī.
 Lambar ghatti vatde lōṭī.
 Vēndī khalkat ṭur charōki.
 Hē Rabb je khalkat sārī dā !

Reiat sārī vanj kukēndī.
 Mōhāi je pei marēndī.
 Hinādi hākīmā kōl sunīndī.
 Nahī rakkhde khōf kachāhri dā.

Kuzrat wālā pāk Ilāhi !
 Shēr Muhammadē vār baṇāi.
 Jō gall āi hakik dasāi.
 Lambrā dī ēh kārravāi.
 Zimt sārī bē karāi.
 Kamm baṇeā be-ruzkāri dā.

TRANSLATION.

There is no living on this earth for any one.
 True is the name of God.
 The prophet's is the glory.
 Every time is a time for thy help.
 Do justice to my complaint.
 (Refrain). A curse on the post of headman.
 This daily worry.



VERSES CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

CSL
5

Lambardārs have great glory.
The Rulers have made them faithless.
They have forgotten every consideration.
Blessings on the former time.

Formerly the headmen got on well.
The tailors sewed for them clothes of good cloth.
They went about as high and mighty men.
Now has come a time of helplessness for them.

Now when they go to pay the revenue instalment,
Their money comes to an end.
The chaprāsīs fall to beating them with shoes ;
They do not leave them a hair of their beard.

They join their hands before the banker (saying),
“ Do you maintain our honour ;
“ Help us through this crisis :
“ Though you write down the spring crop (as security).”

They make their complaint before the bankers (saying),
“ Accede to our helpless request ;
“ Take all that we get,
“ Help us through this time ;
“ I will become your life-long slave.”

The bankers are kind to the headmen (saying),
“ We are paying the revenue.”
They take double interest.
I admire their greed.

If the banker has refused,
The matter turns out very ill.
The Rulers will give severe punishment.
A time of distress has come.



VERSES CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

CSL

The season for the spring instalment has come.
A chaprāsi has come out from the tahsil.
Goes driving the headmen before him.
He has made the dust fly from his shoes (in beating them).
A crowd of evils has come on them.

When the Rulers start on tour,
The headmen stand trembling.
They do not die of shame !
It is a beastly time.

When the Rulers come on tour,
Then the headmen get knocked about.
They run about for fodder and pegs ;
There is danger of their honour.

There is desperation in the headmen's house.
There are no cattle whatever.
They go about looking for other people's goods,
What is left of this honourable position ?

A curse on this headmanship !
Knocks are given at every turn.
The revenue instalment has been paid with difficulty.
All due to the patwāri's wickedness.

When the settlement was made,
This helplessness arose.
While the headmen get knocked about,
The pātwaris are badly off.
All the officers rob and devour.
A difficult time.



VERSES CURRENT IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

CSL 7

Everywhere the headmen were mighty.
Now that the bankers have robbed and devoured them,
And demanded double interest too ;
Great damage to their honour.

As yet the revenue instalment is not paid.
The headmen have consumed the collections,
The Rulers send out warrants.
Then comes sale of all their land.

The Rulers have raised the revenue.
Formerly it could not be paid.
The anger of God has come on the headmen.
They will give up their headmen's rights.

The headmen's conscience is false.
The headmen go about robbing people.
The people have long gone away.
God is the God of all the people.

The people all go howling.
Saying whatever comes into their mouths.
What the headmen say is heard by the Hākims.
They have no fear of the Court.

Almighty Pure God !
Sher Muhammad has made a poem.
Whatever was to be said I have stated truly.
This is how headmen act.
They have sold all their land.
Are left without livelihood.



DESCRIPTION (*KISSA*)
OF THE
VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER JEHLAM
COMPOSED BY
SHER MUHAMMAD AWAN OF GIROT
(in the dialect of the Doāb).

Siffat Mōlē pāk dī kichē, sorā Rabb Ghafār, Miā.
Te Bāvā Adam pēde kitos, jidhī ōlād vase chōdhār, Miā.
Vat kull paighambar pēde kitos, hik lakkh chavvī hazār, Miā.
Ākhir hōeā Nabī zamān, jidhī ummat bōht khoār, Miā.
Dīn mazhab kar dōē baṇāe, rōle ditte mār, Miā.
Shiā paṛhdā panjj takbīrā, Sunnī paṛhdā chār, Miā.
Trijē bān Bahābī gēē, tē oh karde inkār, Miā.
Pir fakīr nū nahī manēnde, jānaṇ Rabb Sachēār, Miā.

Ditthā rāj Angrezā dā, jinnhā ditta kamm sanvār, Miā.
Jahān sārē te hēn havā'ātān, keidī beshumār, Miā.
Shīh bakkrī innhā rall charāī, na chhōeā chōr te jār, Miā.
Musalmān te kasse hēnī, vāhdē hehn kirār, Miā.
Mardā dī huṇ nahī aghādi, janīā hīn Sardār, Miā.

Siffat Khushāb shāhr dī kiche, jitthe rāhdī khud Sarkār, Miā.
Lōk je arziā parche dēnde, mukadmeā dā karkār, Miā.
Adālat, bēlī, khūb karēndā vaḍḍā Tahsildār, Miā.
Garīb gurbā kōī vēndā nahī, jhagrēnde duniyādār, Miā.
Karmā wālē jitt lē ande, bhērē ande hār, Miā.

Bandobast Angrezā lāeā, āī kharoti tār, Miā.
Kabal dī je gall hōve, mētēndī intazār, Miā.
Multān Lahōr dī gadḍī andī, malā dā shabkar, Miā.
Te utth te bēriā dhakke khānde, kōī nahī ruzkar, Miā.



DESCRIPTION (KISSA).

CSL⁹

Hamökē shāhr ich rêhiñ Tiwāne, ghōreā de sawār, Miā.
Hākmā de ghar sadd puchhinde, hēñ kursī bardār, Miā.
Jagīrā sabbhe lēē leiō nē, ēhñ jo dunyādār, Miā.

Nāl khalōti Kāim di vastī, hakīmā di ē dhār, Miā.
Tē jo kōi sakht marīz hōvē, te dharnā bāhnde mār, Miā.
Gheō te khandd nāl rōti khānde, rupeia lēñ dehār, Miā.
Lēan ute innhā hatth rakheā, leiī Mālak mass utār, Miā.
Khā pi ke ruskat hūndde, orik turde mār, Miā.

TRANSLATION.

The Pure God must be praised, let me pray to God the Giver, Sir.
And He created Father Adam, whose descendants dwell in all four quarters.
Then He created all the inspired messengers, 124,000.
Lastly came the Prophet, whose followers are very badly off.
He originated two religions, and put an end to disturbances.
The Shiā repeats five "Allah Akbars" and the Sunnī four.
Thirdly the Bahābīs appeared and they deny.
They do not revere Pīrs and Fakīrs, consider God only true.

I saw the rule of the English, who arranged matters,
In the whole land are jails, prisoners without number.
They have made the tiger and goat graze together, have not let thief or
adulterer escape.
Musalmāns are become weak, the Hindūs have improved in position.
Men's wishes are now not obeyed, the women are become the masters.

One must describe Khushāb city, where is the seat of Government.
Where people give in petitions—a noise of cases.
The chief Tehsildār does excellent justice.
No poor person goes, it is the wealthy who squabble.
Lucky folks gain, the unlucky lose their cases.



DESCRIPTION (KISSA).

CSL

The English made their arrangements, then came the wire ;
Whatever may happen at Kabul, puts an end to suspense.
Trains come from Multān and Lahore, a press of goods.
Camels and boats are shoved aside, cannot get livelihood.

In Hamoka town live **Tiwānas** who ride on horses.
They are invited to Magistrates' houses, they are entitled to sit on chairs.
They have all got **jāgirs**, being well off.

Beside stands **Kāīm's** hamlet, this is a nest of doctors.
If any one be very ill, they go and sit at his door.
They eat **ghī** and sugar with their bread, take a rupee a day.
They have set their hands to taking, God has taken the gift of curing from
them.
They eat and drink and go, and in the end kill the patient.

Then follows a description of the different villages and their residents, some-
times grossly personal.



PREFACE TO AN EPIC (PORI)

ON THE

SUBJECT OF NADIR SHAH'S INVASION,

COMPOSED BY

NAJABAT, A RESIDENT OF THE CHENĀB VALLEY.

Sadi Nabī nū bāhrvī, vaḍḍe fikkar pēin khāndānā.
Ō zulm zimī te varteā, makkur, kūṛ, farēb, bahānā.
Bhāji daghā farēb dī vichch phiri jahānā.
Musāhib chōr kachēhriā lā bēhin diwānā.
Siflē karan vizārtā, adul insāf gēa Sultānā.
Kamīnēā nū miliā khidmtā, hatth hukam hēvānā.
Charh ghōre dharōṛan ājri, vakht asal asil jawānā.
Chhattā peiān arākīā, khar ā phiren mēdānā.
Mardā thō geā ē zābtā, ghālib āe zanānā.
Amirā nazrī vaddhiā, jōr jama khazānā.
Charh nōkrā kutthin bādshāh, ulīṭ peā ē zamāna.
Rabbā rakkh nigāh vichch tū, Pāk Parvardigār Rahmānā.

In this 12th century of the Prophet, men of family are in great anxiety.
Tyranny, falsehood and deceit have come and dwelt on earth.
The feast of deceit traversed the worlds.
Thieves sit holding their courts like courtiers and ministers.
Mean men act the part of ministers, kings have given up justice.
Mean men have been given posts, power is in the hands of brutes.
Shepherds ride on horses, real gentlemen suffer trouble.
Mares of Irāk carry burdens, donkeys sport on the plain.
Control has gone from men, women have the power.
Rulers have increased their levies, gathering treasure together.
Servants have slain kings, the times are upside down.
Oh God keep me in thy sight, Thou pure and merciful protector.



A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A MUSICIAN (DUM)

AND

A PEASANT CALLED SADIK

(in the dialect of the Doāb).



Musician—

Tērā Akbar jēd sitārā, Chōhđrī Sādkā,

Peasant—

Uttā dhāndā-ī dhāra, hēthō dūr thi.

*M.—*Tērā chann jēdā chamkārā, Chōhđrī Sādkā.

*P.—*Mērā dīvē dā chamkārā, o bhī ghar ich.

*M.—*Lāsā ghōrā te salārā, Chōhđrī Sādkā.

*P.—*Dēsā hikko bhōh dā khārā, o bhī cutt nāl.

*M.—*Karsā bhand ke jag khwārā, Chōhđrī Sādkā.

*P.—*Mār karēsā pārā, Dūmā kūrā.

*M.—*Khālī vēsī mīr vichārā, Chōhđrī Sādkā.

*P.—*Kōṇ hōve hattiārā, hōndeā rakhsī.

TRANSLATION.

*M.—*Thy star is like Akbar's, Master Sādik.

*P.—*The hut is falling on you, get out from below.

*M.—*Thy light is like the moon's, Master Sādik.

*P.—*My light is a lamp's, and that is in the house.

*M.—*I will take a horse and raiment, Master Sādik.

*P.—*I will give you one basket of broken straw, and that at harvest.

*M.—*I will ruin you in the world by my satire, Master Sādik.

*P.—*I will beat you into mercury, lying Dūm.

*M.—*The poor musician will go away without anything, Master Sādik.

*P.—*Who could be cruel enough to keep from you anything if he had it,



VERSES

in the dialect of the Doab.



(Supposed to be spoken by the soul to the body at death.)

Rahō nī jinhā itthe rēhṇā, aśī rāh musāfir khaliā.

Peit kabā vichhōrewālī, latt dē rakābe chaṛhiā.

Darakhtā vē, tū māṇ karēnā, kāṭh kuhāra sir te, sab kap ghatia
nē sarhiā.

Hiknā dā chuṇ balaṇ baldā, hik rang mahallē chaṛhiā.

Hiknā nū shōh Rānjha mileā, hikk usās bharēndiā khaliā.

Stay you that are to stay here, we are standing ready for the journey.

Rose the cry of separation, mounted foot in stirrup.

O tree, you are proud, the axe is at your head, it has cut you all to pieces.

Some pieces are picked up and thrown into the fire, some are put in palaces.

Some have met with my lord Rānjha, some stand sighing (for a meeting with
him).



Jiwaṇ nām dharcā-i, nī mātē, kūṛā dharcā-i nā.

Likkheā hōvī tōṛ dā, na Jiwaṇ te na nā.

Bhāiā bājh na jōriā, putrā bājh na nā.

Nivē nivē jhōprē rukkhā bājh na girā.

O mother, you that call me Jiwaṇ (life), you have given me a false name.

If it is written, neither Jiwaṇ nor his name (will live).

Without brothers there cannot be pairs, without sons one's name cannot last.

Low huts without trees are no village.

DIRGE (MARSIA)

ON THE

FATE OF SAKINA, DAUGHTER OF HUSAIN,

COMPOSED BY

FIROZ OF BHAKKHAR NEAR THE INDUS,

who died about 1889.

Sung to the tune Asā.



Note.—This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse.

Refrain—

Kitt Madīna, kitt Shāh Najaf ?
 Thjā Shām makān Sakīna dā.
 Malak pēghambar zāt Khudā dī
 Karan armān Sakīna dā.



Suṇ awāzā Umr Shimar dā
 Rūh māsūm dā bahŭ bahŭ dardā.
 Sāng dē uttō peō Akbar dā
 Kare dheān Sakīna dā.



Jē kōi dēs parāe te mar vēndā,
 Torē hōve dushman, kaṇ dehlendā.
 Hāe hāe meiyat rebā gulēndā
 Kaṇ dē kaṇ Sakīna dā.



He dastūr je kōi margeā
 Kul khwān wāris karan chaliā.
 Bīn Ābid de kōi nahī rehā
 Fatih khwān Sakīna dā.

Jā ghash vichch vanje Alī Ābid budke,
 Ākhē meiyat Sakīna dā vīran kī sadke,
 “Tēdeā zakhmā tō bhēṇ sadke sadke.
 Na kōi nigāhbān Sakīna dā,

“Vīran, mēdā ākheā mannē.
 Mēde kāṇ kafṇ dā nā na ghinnē.
 Kasm Khudā dī mutlik nahne
 Jān sajān Sakīna dā.”

Nahī kafn mangde Allāh rāsī bāle.
 Dafn karo inde chōle nāle.
 Ākhaṇ, ‘yā Rasūl Allāh, eh dēkho hāle
 Bandiwān Sakīna dā.’

Hāe hāe ! lok pardēs jo jānde
 Muddat guzārke vattnā te ānde.
 Sajjan Sughrā de margēē vāṇḍhe ;
 Thīā ghar wairān Sakīna dā.

Kōi firākī jhōlā ghulleā ;
 Sāth Hussēn dā dāhdā rulleā.
 Mōt dā nikhreā val nahī milleā
 Khāndān Sakīna dā.

Shimrā vaḍḍā hukm sunāwe,
 “Rōwīṇ de vichch vaḍā gunāh e,
 Mā phupphī nānā chāhe”
 Margei nādān Sakīna dā.

Āeā awāza māsūm dā, “na roveāhe
 Matā vir mēde kī Shimar satāe.”
 Dāhdīā na runnīā phupphī māe,
 Suṇ farman Sakīna dā.



He dastūr je kōī band vichch mardā,
Jī nikatthā vaī nahī valdā.
Ali Ābid de sir te phirdā
Rūh pareshān Sakīna dā.

Shabbir Fīroz bēkas dā mān ē.
Jahān tēdā, tū mēde kān ē.
Jagg vērī, tū rakkh dheān ē.
Sadke zishān Sakīna dā.

TRANSLATION.

Refrain—

Where is **Madīna** and where the king of **Najaf** (Ali) ?
Syria became the residence of **Sakīna**.
Angels, prophets, God himself
Have pity on **Sakīna**.

Hearing the shouting of **Umar** and **Shimar** (murderers of **Husain**)
The young child's (**Sakīnā's**) soul fears greatly.
From the top of the spear (on which his head was stuck) the father of **Akbar**
(i.e. **Husain**) looks down on **Sakīna**.

Whoever dies in a strange land,
Though he be an enemy, yet a winding-sheet is given him.
Alas the corpse of **Sakīna** is left searching for a winding-sheet.

It is the custom that when any one dies
His relatives read the funeral verses and mourn on the 40th day.
Save **Abd** (her brother) there is no one left to mourn for **Sakīna**.

When **Ali Abad** was drowned in grief
Sakīna's corpse calls to the hero and says,
"Your sister be a sacrifice for your wounds.
There is no one to watch over **Sakīna**."



DIRGE (MARSIA).

CSL 33
17

Hero, do as I say,
Do not speak of a winding-sheet for me.
As God lives there is no one at all
Who knows or cares for **Sakina**."

The Poor and Helpless require no winding-sheet
Bury this body with its coat.
People say "O Prophet of God! see this sad state of the captive **Sakina**."

Alas! those who go to foreign lands
Return home after a time.
Sughrā's (sister of **Sakina**) friends have died in distant lands;
Sakina's house is desolate.

A gust of separation has blown;
Husain's companions have been sadly dispersed;
Separated by death have not met again
The family of **Sakina**.

Shimra announces a strict order,
"Weeping is a great crime,
"Whether it be mother, aunt or grandfather."
Poor young **Sakina** is dead.

There came a voice from the child "Do not weep
Lest **Shimar** oppress my hero."
Her aunt and mother did not weep loud
Hearing the command of **Sakina**.

It is the rule that if any one die in captivity,
Life once gone does not return again.
(But) Round **Ali Abid's** head floats
The troubled soul of **Sakina**.

Shabbir (Husain) is the praised of humble **Firoz** (the poet).
The world is thine—thou art mine.
The world is my enemy, do thou pay regard to me,
For the sake of glorious **Sakina**.



Versified—

Refrain.

Far from her home, in Syrian soil
Lies buried young **Sakina**, Ah !
Saints, angels, nay Great God himself
Lament for poor **Sakina**, Ah !

The murderer's shouts ring in her ear ;
The young child's soul is rent with fear ;
Her father's head from the slayer's spear
Looks sadly on **Sakina**, Ah !

Though foe mid foes his death should meet,
None grudge the dead his winding-sheet.
Ah ! weep for one so fair and sweet,
Unshrouded lies **Sakina**, Ah !

When man is from his dear ones torn,
His funeral chant they sing forlorn.
None save her brother's left to mourn
And weep for poor **Sakina**, Ah !

While drowned in grief he wept and sighed,
The ghost of dead **Sakina** cried,
" A sacrifice for you I died,"
Unguarded fell **Sakina**, Ah !

Her prayer fell on her brother's ear,
" A shroud is for the loved and dear,
" As God lives, I am friendless here,
" And no one knows **Sakina**, Ah ! "

" God's helpless ones all die like me,
" Bury me now where none can see."
Ah God ! to think that this should be,
Poor captive slain **Sakina**, Ah !



DIRGE (MARSIA).

19 SL

"How many come, how many go!
"Exiles return—God wills it so.
"But me my home no more shall know.
"No more returns **Sakina, Ah!**"

A wind from the far north has blown
And seeds of desolation sown.
Bereft of all she loved, alone
Her mother mourns **Sakina, Ah!**

Curse on the man that slew and said,
"No tears be wasted on the dead,
"A price is set upon the head
Of all who mourn **Sakina, Ah!**"

The child said gently, "weep not so
"Lest he should work my brother woe."
Her aunt and mother wept full low,
Obeying dead **Sakina, Ah!**

Her soul no mansion of the blest
Can tempt with dreams of peace and rest.
Beside the brother she loved best
Still lingers sad **Sakina, Ah!**

I, slave and poet, praise **Husain**,
The world is thine and thou art mine.
May thy great mercy on me shine
In memory of **Sakina, Ah!**

WOMEN'S SONGS

IN THE

Dialect of the Chenab Valley in the Doab.



Charh, vē channā, te kar rushnāi.

Tāre giṇdeā rāt vebāi.

Chann vichāra huṇ charheā.

Merī jān saheliō, chann vichāra huṇ charheā.

Rise, Oh moon, and make it light !

I have passed the night in counting the stars.

The moon, poor thing, has just risen.

My dears, the moon, poor thing, has just risen.



Uchhe ṭille chhōhrā malle, nīvē malle huṇ kuṛiā.

Mēri jān saheliō, nīvē malle huṇ kuṛiā.

Chhōhar khēḍaṇ khūṇḍ makhūṇḍī, chhōhrī khēḍaṇ jhur muṭṛā.

Mēri jān saheliō, chhōhrī khēḍaṇ jhur muṭṛā.

The boys have seized the high hillocks and the girls the low ones.

My dears, the girls have seized the low ones.

The boys are playing hockey, the girls are playing dance in the ring.

My dears, the girls are playing dance in the ring.



Habnā vichō mēra nikrā vīr, ohḍī khunḍī rāṅgli.

Mēri jān saheliō, ohḍī khunḍī rāṅgli.

Habnā vichchō mēri nikrī bhābī, ohḍā bōḍā nō laṛiā,

Nō laṛiā, mēri jān saheliō, ohḍā bōḍā nō laṛiā.

Among them all is my little hero with his coloured club,

My dears, with his coloured club.

Among them all is my little sister-in-law with her hair in nine plaits,

In nine plaits, my dears, her hair in nine plaits.



Āneḥ trakkī, tōlē bōḍā, bōḍā latthā nō dharīā,

Mēri jān saheliō, bōḍā latthā nō dharīā.

Nō dharīā, mēri jān saheliō, bōḍā latthā nō dharīā.

Bring scales and weigh her hair, her hair weighs 90 lbs.

My dears, her hair weighs ninety pounds,

Ninety pounds, my dears, her hair weighs 90 lbs.

Bhatth ghatā mē tōḷaṇwālā, jis mērā bōdā tōl leā.

I will throw into the oven the one that weighed my hair.

Shèhr Sohāwa sohnā vasse, jitthe majjhī huṇ chhīṛiā,

Huṇ chhīṛiā, mēri jān sahēliō, huṇ chhīṛiā.

Je chhīṛ jāwaṇ, bā sohāwaṇ. je ghar āwaṇ dhumṇ galiā,

Mēri jān sahēliō, je ghar āwaṇ dhumṇ galiā.

Thaṇ jinhā dē lātū lamkaṇ, dand chambe diā huṇ kaliā,

Mēri jān sahēliō, dand chambe diā huṇ kaliā.

Je chōiṛ, maṭṭ bhariṛ, jē riṛkiṛ gheō ghaṛiā,

Mēri jān sahēliō, jē riṛkiṛ gheō ghaṛiā.

Duddh jinhā dē sharbat miṭṭhe, gheō mishri diā ḍaliā,

Mēri jān sahēliō, gheō mishri diā ḍaliā.

Chañh sār jinhā de palanghe sutte, chōiā maliā huṇ galiā,

Mēri jān sahēliō, chōiā maliā huṇ galiā.

Happy be **Sohāwa** town where the buffaloes have now gone to graze,

Gone to graze, my dears, gone to graze.

When they go out to graze, they beautify the country, when they come home they make a stir in the streets.

My dears, when they come home, they make a stir in the streets.

Whose udders hang down like tops, whose teeth are white flower-buds,

My dears, whose teeth are white flower-buds.

If you milk them, you will fill the jars, if you churn it, you will get pots full of clarified butter,

My dears, if you churn it, you will get pots full of clarified butter.

Whose milk is sweet as **sharbat**, whose **ghi** is lumps of sugar,

My dears, whose **ghi** is lumps of sugar.

Whose masters are asleep on beds, and thieves have gained the streets,

My dears, thieves have gained the streets.

Ungliā de pur pur chhalle, chīchī dā rang pīlā,

Ruṭhīā ḍhōl manindā nahīṛ, rahiā ghatt vastīā,

Hōreā nahī rahndā, nī, kamlā hōreā nahī rahndā.

Ghar jē hōwaṇ pālo pālī, kī ētar hōwaṇ siwī,

Rānjhe dā ghar kōle hōwe, gallariā kar jiwī,

Hōreā nahī rahndā, nī, kamlā hōreā nahī rahndā.

Akhiā dā diwānā kamlā, ghatt pibṛā muddh bahndā.
Hōreā nahī rahndā, nī, kamlā hōreā nahī rahndā.

Fingers covered with rings, the little finger coloured yellow,
My offended sweetheart will not make peace, though I have employed a go-
between.
Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

If our houses are side by side, and our fields adjoin each other,
If my sweetheart's house be close by, I shall be able to live in having talk with him.
Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

With wildness in his eyes, he puts a stool down and sits besides me.
Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

Mēreā vē māhīā, kikkarā nū būr pēā,
Vasnā ē Rāwalpindī, tērā chitt kehā dūr geā !
Mēreā vē māhīā, nitt chādar siwāngī
Tērā dīttheā, ve, mē chir jag jiwāngī.
Mēreā vē māhīā, tēri akkh vichch surmā ī,
Puchchh pardesī nū kēhrē val ṭurnā ī.
Mēreā vē māhīā, nitt ṭur ṭur lāī ā.
Ik din ṭur, sajnā, kahī chintā lāī ā.
Mēreā vē māhīā, mē pēi sēhī ā,
Har dam jiwī, sajnā, pēi mantā manī ā.
Mēreā vē māhīā, nitt khali banērē tē
Lā ke yāri nū, ṭur vēnā ē dērē tē.

Oh my love ! the pollen has formed on the acacias,
You live in Rāwalpindī, how far have your thoughts gone from me !
Oh my love ! I will sew your wrapper daily ;
By a sight of you I shall live long in the world.
Oh my love ! there is antimony in your eye ;
Ask the stranger (my sweetheart) in what direction he is to go.
Oh my love ! you are always talking of going.
Go some day, my dear, what anxiety you have caused me !
Oh my love ! I am sore distressed.
May you live for ever, my dear, I am always praying for you.
Oh my love ! I stand daily on the cornice
Making love, and you go away to your house.

The song of Chhalla (a ring)

(In the dialect of the Doāb).



Chhallā lālō lāl ē.
 Dil Kālō nāl ē,
 Kālō bachchar wāl ē.

Chhallā vichch Lahōr dē
 Yārī lāī ā hōr dē,
 Asāḍā khārā chhor dē.

Chhallā lōhē diā sikhān,
 Anddar peī marisān,
 Siddhi mūl na thisān.

Chhallā pēā bēri.
 Rānhjā vēndā jhēri.
 Paṭṭī bannhā kēhri ?

Chhallā pēā khuh tē.
 Laggi vēsā jūh te.
 Gallā karsā mūh te.

Chhallā akk di tihri.
 Mōhrē mann shartri.
 Pichchhē pakri vīri.

Chhallā pēā dabbē,
 Lutṭī tēre kajle,
 Majjh nile majhiē.

Chhallā dē chā mē nũ.
Bhaṭṭh ghattā pēē nũ
Gaḷ lāi tē nũ.

TRANSLATION.

Chhallā is handsome.
His heart is with Kālō (a black'e),
Kālō has children.

Chhallā in Lahorē
Has loved another,
Giving up coming to me (my road).

Chhallā is like bars of iron.
I will be killed inside the house,
But will never be straight, i. e., give up my love.

Chhallā went off in a boat.
Rānjhū goes quarrelling.
What bandage can I put on ?

Chhallā is lying at the well.
I will go to the waste land.
And will speak to him face to face.

Chhallā is a branch of akk.
First agree to give me sweetmeats.
Then seize my wrist.

Chhallā lay in a box.
Your antimony (on eyelids) have robbed me
And your blue waist-cloth.

Give me Chhallā
I will throw my husband in the oven,
And embrace you.

VERSES FROM AN EPIC (POHRI)

COMPOSED

ON THE SLAYING OF A TIGER

BY

MIRA BARD OF CHITTA

IN THE SALT RANGE

(In the dialect of the Salt Range).



Watan jamm shērā nā kaddhiā.
 Shēr bōkiṇ rāṭi addhiā.
 Shērā diā kuwatā vadiā.
 Kōṇ chāē shērā diā badiā?
 Ghattaṇ shēr dalā nū phōr.

Peō shīh, shīhṇī mā;
 Puchchhius dūhā thī salāh,
 "Rajj Pakkhar, Sūṇ suwā;
 Waddh palamā hoeṇ ghāh;
 Kar āwā sēl safā
 Jawāni husan tōr."

Jhal belā chīr nikhatthā;
 Mūh dhareus parbat matthā,
 Chaṇ Sūṇ nā hākim latthā,
 Kē visāh dādhe te patta?
 Khaṛ māre batth zuratta;
 Ghinṇe andarō bukkā trōr.

Jeṭh aeā Phaggaṇ Hār ē,
 Pachhā fajrī māre dhārē,
 Dangar mār Lakhīnēō chāhrē
 Dar khatra khōf Kharārē,
 Phaddh manjō dangar jhārē,
 Nap wāhe dandiō rōhr.

Ghinne bakhra hissa mīt,
 Dhrūh wāre wāhṇē dhrik.
 Kōṇ āwē nēr nazik
 Ḍabb chitṭe kālī lik?
 Tōrē hōvē kaṭak amik
 Kand shēr na dēne pīṭh.
 Zōr aglā trān yadhik.
 Ḍhāh hathī ghattin gōr.

Muḍḍh shērā uchchī zāt.
 Tura rakkhe shēr nimāk,
 Traṇ pūchhal māre trāt,
 Jiwē gajjē kālī hāṭh.
 Kittī mār ḍabāes rāṭh?
 Ā khulāeus Chitṭa nāṭh,
 Bannh vāhdē āndā tōr.

Pichchhō āe sanēhrē ghalle,
 "Mahī charan chahikā talle,
 Daryāwā mōz uchhalle,
 Kē rōh koānde malle?
 Akkhī nīr na rāhnde ṭhalle,
 Kaddi part muhārā mōr."

Sher ditta sakht jabāb,
 "Utthe rōrā, bhukkh, azāb,
 Gōnglū kūt bandeā dā khāj;
 Itthe thīwaṇ bōht anāj,
 Gāi majjhī be hisāb
 Char āwin sāvī dādh.
 Asāḍi lagge na gōsht bāhj.
 Saja ghijje rōz kabāb,
 Jit vēlē pawwē lōr."

Mall lāghā beīṭhā rakh;
 Kābū pēā na kare ghaṭṭ;
 Vanje achchanchēti napp.
 Ān Kēr banāeus ḍhakk.
 Ishkā-ū ūṭhṛē bakk,
 Ākhe Miā Buḍḍhā te Muhammad Yār,
 “Ā vanj puchhāhus tōr.”

“Mār mārā māreus Kēr;
 Dēwe har nū hallā shērī.
 Lāwāh vanj diwāhus phērī,
 Suhaiiā Chittā ḍhērī
 Tiṛ bhān Hāfiz nā khōr.”

Lāl, Shekhā, Buḍḍhā, Muhammad Yār
 Chārē sab juṭṭē ishkār,
 “Kēr vēkhiē ḍhūḍh hanjār,
 Agge ā vanje darkār.
 Sabh ghijjeus lāh udhār.
 Ē Shīh ghattāhā mār.
 Suṇē Bannū, Aṭak, Pishōr.”

Aggē Shīh sutta nindhrācā.
 Sutte Shēkhe āp jagācā,
 Dab paṛiā mār ūṭhācā.
 Tofki Buḍḍhē nā kaḍhācā,
 Muhammad Yāre kadam laghācā,
 (Saputtar māu jācā)
 Sājre na nakhsh vadhācā,
 Hatheār vilāiti chācā,
 Maṇḍ dārū gōlā pācā,
 Nāl sāthiā dil jamācā,
 Lā trōrā gull bhakhācā,
 Ghiddi jamki kalā chamōr.

Gaj shīhn marēli chhuttī,
Jō vīj asmāñḍ truṭṭī;
Bhan gaūs trikkal puṭṭhī;
Nāl kāwri khalā uṭṭhī,
Bhan saṭṭe ṭāhal marōr.

Kūk ghattie, mileā lōk;
Khalē chār chaphēro rōk.
Sir āi Sarje de chōṭ;
Gal pēus azal dī dōr.

Muhammad Yārē tufak wāhī;
Dūe kaḍḍhaṇ na ditti sāhī.
Miā Buḍḍhe mōbde lāi,
Muḍḍh sārī zāt subāi,
Ral makkhī shist pakāi,
Ṭāng lagī us kāhri jāi.
Beṭhā sab kujh dīl vich pāi,
Khāve ātish āg chingōr.

Khabarī geiā Vehat Chanhāwā.
Bēh rōwus bhēṇā māwā,
“Vakhrā māreḍ bābj bhirāwā,
Lēkh likkheā matthe nāwā,
Likkhī kōṇ valāe hōr.”

Raj shīhnā piṭṇā ghatteā,
“Kitthe māreḍ, bhambeā chhatteā,
Jawānī husaṇ matteā,
Pēhlwānā, shēr zuratteā,
Saṭṭ geṭṭ lamme lōhr.”

Dukkh sūlā shībñī sallhī,
Thī vāhī kamli jhallī,
“Kōl howāhā ghattāhā mallī,
Lōhe nā kōṭ karā bhann gallī;
Huṇ vass na mērā challī;
Tē bāhj mē rēhīus hikallī,
Jiwē Sassī rēhī Bhambōr.”

Khush thīwiṇ mirihā machchīṇ,
Ghinn chungā chhalā trappīṇ,
Charḥ uchchīā jāi takkīṇ,
“Sher lagheā agle pattīṇ
Geā ēs jahāñ chhōr.”

Fazl kītā sachche Sār.
Tal geiā kul balāi.
Nitt charin Sakesar gāi.
Rajj dhōliā kariṇ dūāi,
Khairī dhukkin dāgar dhōr.

Shābas! Mialā te Sajralā.
Sobb! Gundwālā te Muhammadalā.
Jawānmardā kitīā ghālā.
Isse shībē mārēā,
Miṭ geā khatra chhōr.
Bad mārēā nē zor-ō-zor.

TRANSLATION.

Tigers are born in river-valleys.
Tigers roar at midnight.
Tigers have great powers.
Who can endure the wicked doings of tigers?
Tigers burst armies asunder.



A tiger is his father, a tigress his mother ;
He asked advice of both (saying)
" The Pakkhar is well off and the Sūn prosperous ;
The grass has grown and spread ;
I will take a turn there,
In my youth and beauty."

He divided the river jungle and came out ;
He set his face towards the hills ;
Ascended and alighted the King of the Sūn.
What trust can be placed in the powerful ?
He seizes and strikes with violent paw ;
Tears out the entrails.

When Jeth came and Phaggaṇ and Hār,
He makes forays both evening and morning,
Drives the cattle from Lakhīna (in Rakh Chittā)
Up the fearsome slope of Kharāra (a hill),
Seizes the cattle by the neck and throws them down.
Rolls them violently down from the cliffs.

He takes his full share,
Drags it into the gorges,
Who dare come near him
With his white spots and black stripes ?
Though it be a mighty army
The tiger never turns his back.
Rushes forward with immense violence,
Dashes the elephant down to the ground.

Tigers are indeed a lofty race.
The tiger raises his mane like a turban.
Swings his tail with a swish.
Roars like the thundering of a black cloud.
How many brave men has he brought to the dust
On reaching Chittā he has opened his game.
Fate has urged him here.

Messages came from his former home (from his mother).
 "The buffaloes are grazing on the river-grasses.
 The rivers have raised their waves,
 Why have you gone to the rugged hills?
 My tears do not cease to flow.
 At some time turn your reins (return)."

The tiger returned a straight answer.
 "There you have drought, famine and scarcity.
 Turnips are a food for men;
 Here there is plenty of grain,
 Countless cows and buffaloes
 Graze on fresh green grass.
 We cannot get on without flesh.
 I get fresh roast every day,
 Whenever I need it."

The tiger took possession of a pass,
 Let nothing go that came in his power;
 Suddenly seized upon it.
 Came and made **Kōr** (a hill near **Chittā**) his den.
 Up rose the hunters in wrath,
Mīā Buddhā and **Muhammad Yār**, and said
 "Come and let us find him wherever he is."

"He has killed a kill on **Kōr**,
 He gives a challenge to all and sundry.
 Let us go and surround him
 And bring fame to **Chittā** Hill,
 The seat of our **Hāfiz** (who founded **Chittā**)."

Lāl, Shekha, Buddhā and **Muhammad Yār**
 All four went to the hunt (saying),
 "Let us search **Kōr** thoroughly
 He will come into our hands.
 We shall get back all we have lent him.
 Let us slay this tiger.
Bannū, Attock and **Peshāwar** shall hear of it."

In front of them the tiger lay sound asleep,
Shekhā came and woke him up,
 Threw rocks and made him rise.
 Hunter **Buddhā** made a name for himself.
Muhammad Yār got before him,
 (His mother bore a good son),
 Advanced the fame of the **Sarjā** family,
 Raised his foreign-made gun.
 Rammed in the powder and bullet.
 Took courage with his companions,
 Blew up his match,
 Fastened it to the trigger.

The tiger-slaying gun went off with a roar,
 As if lightning had burst from the sky ;
 Crack went the tiger's loins ;
 Up he rose erect with wrath,
 Twisted the branches till they broke.

They shouted out, and the people gathered ;
 Surrounded the tiger on all sides.
 The blow came on **Sarjā's** (the tiger's) head ;
 The rope of destiny fell on his neck.

Muhammad Yār fired his gun ;
 Gave him no time to draw another breath,
Miā Buddhā put his to his shoulder,
 Brought honour on all his race,
 Brought the back and foresight well in a line,
 Hit him in a fatal spot.
 He sat down and took it all in,
 Eating flame and fire and sparks.

The news has gone to the **Jehlam** and **Chonāb**.
 His sisters and mothers sit weeping (saying),
 " You have been killed away from your brothers,
 Your name was so written on your forehead,
 Who can turn away what is fated ? "



The tigresses together beat their breasts (saying),
"Where have you been killed, Oh dear youth,
In the pride of your youth and beauty,
Oh strong one, mighty tiger!
They have sent you rolling down the stream."

The tigress was pierced with the thorns of grief.
She became quite frantic (saying),
"Had I been near I would have fought for you,
Had it been a fortress of iron I would have broken a way through,
Now my power does not reach you;
Without you I am left alone,
As Sassi was left in Bhambōr."

The deer are happy and shout with joy;
Bound and jump with leaps,
Climb on high places and look about (saying),
"The tiger has gone by the next ferry,
He has left this world."

The true Lord showed mercy.
All troubles have passed by.
The cows graze daily on Sakesar hill.
The white cows eating their fill utter blessings.
The cattle come home in safety.

Bravo! Mīāls and Sajrāls,
Bravo! Gundwāls and Muhammadāls.
The youths have done great deeds,
In killing this tiger.
Danger has been put an end to.
They have by their strength killed the demon.



VERSES FROM A PANEGRIC (JASS).

CSL

VERSES FROM A PANEGRIC (JASS),

COMPOSED BY

MIRA, BARD OF CHITṬA

(in the Dialect of the Salt Range),

ON THE

MĪĀ FAMILY OF AMB.

Alla mann, Muhammad gāiē,
Din jēdē thī rutbē pāiē,
Ism jēdā ghinnnā chālāiē
Kalmā paṛhnā faruz zarūr.
* Sultān Ibrāhīm nī pāk kamāi
Darbār Khudā dē pēi manzūr.
Satte hajj guzāre Makke.
Nabbi sang ralācā pakke,
Dastāgīr jēdē hatth nappē,
Kharā kachāhri tōṛ hazūr.

Kitī pāk kamāi sachchī ;
Mōjuze kēi vikhāē akkhī.
Charhī dēg sachāvi bhaṭṭhī.
Mās pulā miṭhēai pakki.
Sēkrē pei hazārā chakkhī.
Bhandārē kām langar bharpūr.

Ghulām Rasūl kitā chālānā.
Jō azlā vēhṛēā ē shīh satrānā.
Ōh āh pārus, soṇē nā gāhṇā !
Jō Sadhānā Ahmad Shāh Tambār.

* Abdurrahīm, great-grandfather of MĪĀ Mehr All of Amb, whose tomb and shrine are in Amb.

Dhaleā dēhō, hōiē dhal peshī.
 Bhōr gēā uq̄d rūh pardēsī.
 Bhale hā pēii yād karēsī.
 Jinēā pichchhō pēii sambhlēsī,
 Guṇ siftī us nē akul shahār.

Miē Sultān Ibrāhīm pēii bafāt,
 Shahādat kalmā mūhō wāt.
 Dar khullē buhyē bahishtē tāk
 Millāi aggō sattar hār.

Paṛhkar dāhḍī jass sunāī.
 Amb barkat lā kiāmat tār,
 Jithe kī i ghōr Baghdād de sār,
 Khush vasse shōhur kōṭ mamūr !

TRANSLATION.

Acknowledge God, sing of Muhammad,
 From belief in whom we may obtain honour,
 Whose name should be repeated.
 Repeating the **Kalimā** is a necessary duty.
Sultān Ibrāhīm's pure merit
 Has been approved in God's presence.
 He made seven pilgrimages to Mecca.
 The Prophet joined him to an excellent band,
 Whose hands **Dastgīr (Shāh Abdul Kādir Jilānī)** grasped
 And took him to the presence of the Prophet.

He earned pure and true merit ;
 Showed several miracles to people's eyes.
 He put up a large pot and a real oven,
 Flesh, **pulāo**, cooked sweetmeats.
 Hundreds and thousands were fed.
 He established a general kitchen and bakery.



VERSES FROM A PANEGRIC (JASS).

Ghulām Rasūl died.

Death (as it were) encompassed a mighty tiger.

He was a touch-stone, a jewel of gold !

Died like Ahmad Shāh (King of Kābul), son of Taimūr.

The sun has declined, it is afternoon.

The wandering soul flies up like a bee.

The good will be remembered.

He will be hereafter kept in mind by the living,

For his good qualities and intelligent mind.

Sultān Ibrāhīm died,

Repeating the creed of martyrdom.

The doors and gates of Paradise opened for thee,

Then 70⁰ hours were given thee.

I have recited a splendid panegyric.

O God bless Amb till judgment-day,

On which the Lord of Baghdād (Pīr Dastgīr) has shown regard.

May the town and fort remain prosperous !

DICTIONARY.

A.

ā	<i>v. n.</i> come. <i>p. p.</i> āēā <i>pres. p.</i> āunda.
ā	<i>v. n.</i> I am.
abbāghat	<i>adv.</i> suddenly, unexpectedly.
abdāl	<i>a.</i> mad.
achanchēt	<i>adv.</i> suddenly, unexpectedly.
āḍ	} <i>s. f.</i> small irrigation-channel at a well.
āḍḍ	
āḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> thwart of a boat.
addh	<i>s. m.</i> half.
addhā	<i>a.</i> half.
addhī rāt	<i>s. f.</i> midnight.
addho addh	<i>adv.</i> half and half.
addho pāṛī	<i>adv.</i> about half.
āḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> heel.
āḍhāl	<i>a.</i> two and a half.
adharwanja	<i>s. m.</i> tying one end of a sheet round the waist and throwing the other end over the head.
adhēla	<i>s. m.</i> half a paisā.
adhmūl	<i>s. m.</i> excitement, restlessness.
adhōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> half a skin of cow, buffalo or camel.
adhōtar	<i>s. f.</i> fine country-cloth.
adhrang	<i>s. m.</i> paralysis.
adhūra	<i>a.</i> unfinished.
adhvārā	<i>s. m.</i> half a skin of sheep or goat.
agās	<i>s. m.</i> space.
agdō	<i>adv.</i> formerly, before.
agēre	<i>adv.</i> further, forward, a little forward.
agg	<i>s. f.</i> fire.
aggāndū	<i>adv.</i> in future.

agge

adv. in front, formerly, before.

aghāl

v. a. rinse.

āgit

s. f. receipt.

aglā

a. former, ahead.

agōbhrā

a. forward.

agōl

v. a. search.

agujj

s. f. percolation.

āh

S. postp. to.

āh

v. n. we are.

āhā

v. n. I am, we are.

āhā

v. n. he was.

āhdā

v. a. pres. part. of ākh, saying.

āhō

v. n. thou wast.

āhō

v. n. you were.

āhgas

s. f. ability, power.

āhh āhh

interj. call to bullocks to turn to left.

āhī

v. n. thou wast.

āhin

v. n. they were.

āhī

v. n. she was.

āhīs

v. n. I was.

āhl

s. m. manure.

āhlī

s. f. site of a deserted village.

āhlīṇā

s. m. bird's nest.

āhmū sāmnē

adv. one in front of the other.

āhr

s. m. incitement, encouragement, instructions; (dō) give a commission, employ, request to look for a stolen animal.

āhri

a. active, industrious, earnest.

āhri

s. m. broker.

ahse

pron. aff. we, us.

āhsse	<i>v. n.</i> they were.	alōgaṛ	<i>a.</i> ownerless, husbandless.
āhus	<i>v. n.</i> I was.	amb	<i>s. m.</i> mango.
āhū	<i>v. n.</i> thou wast.	ambār	<i>s. m.</i> granary.
āhwē	<i>v. n. imp.</i> be pleased to come.	āmī	<i>interj.</i> welcome.
ajan	<i>adv.</i> as yet.	ammā	<i>s. f.</i> form of address to mother.
aje	<i>adv.</i> as yet.	amrī	<i>a.</i> natural, not artificial.
ajj	<i>adv.</i> to-day.	amūdhā	<i>a.</i> lying on the face
ajjaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> flock of sheep of goats.	amukk	<i>v. n.</i> ferment (as grain).
ajje	<i>adv.</i> this very day.	amuss	<i>v. n.</i> become slightly putrid, high (as meat).
ajjhak	<i>v. n.</i> stop, wait a bit.	āṇ	<i>v. a.</i> bring, <i>p. p.</i> āṇḍā. brought.
ajōkā	<i>a.</i> belonging to to-day.	ānā	<i>s. m.</i> eye-ball; <i>anna</i> ; five tōlas weight.
ājī	<i>s. m.</i> shepherd or goatherd <i>f. ajrānī.</i>	anāj	<i>s. m.</i> grain.
akā	<i>v. a.</i> vex.	anakhari	<i>s. f.</i> fallow land.
ākār	<i>v. n.</i> become stiff, stretch oneself.	anār	<i>s. m.</i> pomegranate; a fire-work.
ākār khā	<i>a.</i> stiff, proud, conceited.	añbaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> disagreement.
ākḥ	<i>v. a.</i> say, tell, <i>pres part.</i> āhdā.	ānda	<i>p. p.</i> of āṇ, brought.
akhāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> saying, proverb.	andā mār	<i>v. a.</i> trip up (in wrestling).
ākhar	<i>a.</i> vast, excessive.	āṇḍar	<i>a.</i> entire (of an animal).
akhtā	<i>a.</i> disturbed, put about.	āndari	<i>s. m.</i> player on inside at <i>piṛ kaḍī.</i>
akk	<i>s. m.</i> a milky-juiced plant (<i>calotropis procera</i>).	andir	<i>postp.</i> inside.
akk	<i>v. n.</i> be vexed.	āndrā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> guts, bowels, entrails.
akkh	<i>s. f.</i> eye. <i>plural</i> akkhī.	āṇḍrā	<i>s. m.</i> egg.
akkhā	<i>contraction</i> meaning "says he."	andrakhā	<i>s. m.</i> coat reaching to the knees.
akkhar	<i>s. m.</i> letter of the alphabet, handwriting.	āngā	<i>s. m.</i> vaccinator.
akkhē	<i>intej.</i> says he.	angā	<i>v. a.</i> get vaccinated.
akkṛā	<i>s. m.</i> a small bush of <i>akk.</i>	angal	} <i>s. f.</i> finger, toe.
ākra	<i>a.</i> stiff.	anglī	
āl	<i>affix</i> meaning descendants of.	angār	<i>s. m.</i> embers.
al	<i>s. f.</i> nickname, well-known name <i>plural</i> alā.	angḡ	<i>s. m.</i> number of page.
alā	<i>v. n.</i> speak.	angḡ	<i>v. a.</i> vaccinate,
alā	<i>s. m.</i> speech.	angūṭh	<i>s. m.</i> thumb, big toe.
alāṇī	<i>a.</i> without a saddle.	anhā	<i>s. m.</i> thong fastening the plough to the yoke.
all	<i>postp.</i> towards.	anhak	<i>s. m.</i> wrong, injustice.
allāh	<i>s. m.</i> God.	anhak	<i>adv.</i> wrongly, unjustly.
allāh rāsī	<i>a.</i> dependent on God alone, helpless.	anhārā	<i>S a.</i> dark.
		anhāri	<i>S s. f.</i> darkness, dust-storm.

anhērā	a. dark.
anhērī	s. f. darkness, dust storm.
anj vanj	s. m. pl. limbs.
anmōl	a. a famous breed of mares (priceless).
annhā	a. blind.
anōkhrā	a. singular.
anpachchā	a. unlanced.
aṇūṇī	s. f. long-drawn howl of dog or jackal.
āp	pron. self.
āpas vich	pron. among themselves.
āpe	pron. int. self.
āphar	v. n. swell.
āpnā	a. own.
appar } appir }	v. n. arrive, reach.
aprā	v. a. cause to reach.
aputṭhā	a. upside down.
ār	s. f. shoe-maker's awl.
ār	inseparable affix meaning like.
ar	v. n. jib, stop, be stopped.
aṛā	s. m. constipation.
ārā	s. m. the tract between the riverain and the Bár uplands.
arāī	s. m. market-gardener, f. arēn.
arak	s. m. essence, spirit.
ārak	s. f. elbow.
aṛak	s. m. untrained bullock.
ārang	s. m. cloudy weather.
araṭ	s. m. Persian wheel.
araṭṭ	s. f. engagement, promise.
arēn	s. f. female of arāī caste.
arēṛā	s. m. } cross-piece of wood on the rope of a Persian wheel; cross-piece over which the rope is pulled in drawing water from a well.
arēṛī	s. f. }
arheō	s. f. mustard.
ārī	s. m. partner in a game.
armān	s. m. grief, pity, regret, sorrow.

armōsh	s. m. an old male camel after 13 years.
arth	s. m. annual festival at a saint's tomb.
ārūdārū	s. m. peach.
ārung	s. m. cloudy weather promising rain.
arūrī	s. f. heap of refuse.
arzi	s. f. plaint in a case.
ās	s. f. hope, trust, reliance.
āsā	s. m. trust, reliance; name of a tune.
asā	T pron. pl. nom. we.
asā	pron. pl. obl. us.
asāqā	T pron. pl. poss. our.
asāh	S pron. pl. dat. to us.
asēha	a. of itself, spontaneous.
āsō pāse	postp. and adv. near, around, round about.
ashmattar	a. like me, our folk.
asi	pron. pl. we.
asiqā	S pron. pl. poss. our.
askar	a. most.
askar	adv. generally, as a rule.
asmān	s. m. sky.
āsṛā	s. m. hope, trust, reliance.
assahūr	s. m. early morning, about 4 A. M.
assahūr ālā	s. m. morning star.
assō	S s. m. the month September—October.
assi	num. eighty.
assū	D s. m. the month of September—October.
aṭ	s. m. sediment from a well, loamy silt.
ātā	s. m. wheat-meal.
aṭak	v. n. be stopped, stick.
aṭak	s. f. the River Indus above Kālábāgh.
āṭan	s. m. a party of women collected to spin together, a spinning-bee.
ate	conj. and.
aṭer	v. a. wind yarn.

aṭeruṇ	<i>s. m.</i> bat, yarn-twister.
aṭhaiṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-eight.
aṭhārā	<i>num.</i> eighteen.
aṭhattṛi	<i>num.</i> thirty-eight.
aṭhāvi	<i>num.</i> twenty-eight.
athra	<i>a.</i> restless.
aṭhrūā	<i>s. m.</i> sitting with buttocks on heels.
aṭhtālī	<i>num.</i> forty-eight.
āthur	<i>s. m.</i> bullock gear.
aṭhwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-eight.
aṭkal	<i>s. f.</i> knowledge, skill.
aṭkal pach- chu.	<i>adv.</i> by guess, approxi- mately.
aṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> verse.
aṭṭā saṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> a rough guess.
aṭṭh	<i>num.</i> eight.
aṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> skein of yarn.
attun	<i>s. m.</i> a party of women collected to spin together; a spin- ning-bee.
āundā	<i>part. adj.</i> coming, future.
āwā	<i>s. m.</i> brick-kiln.
awāz	<i>s. m.</i> voice.
āwi	<i>s. f.</i> potter's kiln.
azār	<i>s. m.</i> illness, disease.
azārī	<i>a.</i> ill, sick. <i>f.</i> azārīn.
azdahā	<i>s. m.</i> a long thick rock snake, not poison- ous.

B.

bābā	<i>s. m.</i> father; general term of reverence.
babbar	<i>s. m.</i> large potsherd.
babbri	<i>s. f.</i> small potsherd.
bachchī	<i>s. f.</i> middle part of shaft of plough.
bachṛā	<i>s. m.</i> darling child.
bad	<i>s. m.</i> boar.
badda	}
baddu	
bādhā	<i>s. m.</i> dam.
baddhā	<i>p. p.</i> of bannh—tied.
baḍhing	<i>s. m.</i> adjutant-bird.

bagg	<i>s. m.</i> scarlet flamingo.
baggā	<i>a.</i> white.
bāghā	<i>s. m.</i> a circular dance.
baglā	<i>s. m.</i> paddy-bird.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> arm, sleeve. <i>pl.</i> bāhā.
bāhari	<i>s. m.</i> player in a game on the outside.
bāharla	<i>s. m.</i> boar.
bāhī	<i>s. f.</i> side-piece of a lad- der, frame, bed, &c.
bāhir	<i>postp.</i> outside.
bāhīā	<i>a.</i> much, many.
bāhmaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> Brahman. <i>f.</i> bāh- mānī.
bāhrā	<i>T num.</i> twelve.
bāhriā	<i>s. m.</i> boar.
bāhū	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder of horse.
bahū	<i>a.</i> much, many.
baith	<i>num.</i> sixty-two.
bajj	<i>s. f.</i> side-piece of saddle; (<i>pl.</i> bajā).
bājh	<i>postp.</i> without.
bajjh	<i>v. n.</i> be tied, &c. <i>intr.</i> of bannh.
bājṛā	<i>s. m.</i> spiked millet.
bak	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> fawn.
bāk	<i>s. m.</i> bleat of sheep or goat.
bakhērā	<i>s. m.</i> fun, irony, mockery.
bakhrā	<i>s. m.</i> share.
bāki	<i>s. f.</i> balance.
bakhtawar	<i>a.</i> well off, moneyed.
bakkrā	<i>s. m.</i> young he-goat.
bakkri	<i>s. f.</i> she-goat.
bākrā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the goat.
bakrin	<i>s. m.</i> a long thick rock- snake, not poison- ous.
bal	<i>v. n.</i> burn, kindle.
bāl	<i>v. a.</i> burn, kindle.
bāl	<i>s. m.</i> boy. <i>f.</i> bālī.
balēd	}
balēdā	
bālī	<i>s. m.</i> a herd of bullocks.
bālū	<i>s. f.</i> girl.
bālun	<i>s. m.</i> fuel, firewood.
bambal	<i>s. m.</i> fringe.

bāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a large kind of dog.
bāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> arrow.
band	<i>s. f.</i> fastening.
banda	<i>s. m.</i> person, servant (of God).
bandī	<i>s. f.</i> rough note of sales.
bandīwān	<i>s. m.</i> prisoner.
bandkī	<i>s. f.</i> service.
banēra	<i>s. m.</i> eave, cornice.
bāṅg	<i>s. m.</i> crow of cock (<i>c. w.</i> dē); call to prayer.
bāṅgā	<i>s. m.</i> the person who calls to prayer; the large bead at the end of a string.
banglā	<i>s. m.</i> bungalow, upper chamber.
bann	<i>s. m.</i> embankment, wave.
bannā	<i>s. m.</i> field-boundary, field.
bannh	<i>v. a.</i> bind, tie, make, stop, build an embankment. <i>p. p.</i> baddhā.
bannh	S <i>s. f.</i> pond.
bannī	<i>s. f.</i> embankment, wave.
bannōhrī	<i>s. f.</i> small pond.
bāpū	<i>interj.</i> oh grandfather!
bar	<i>s. m.</i> width of cloth.
bār	<i>s. f.</i> the dry uplands, between the Punjab Rivers.
bārā	<i>num.</i> twelve.
bār kirāna	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Jhelam and Chenab Rivers.
bārī	<i>s. f.</i> window, opening.
barṛā	<i>a.</i> white-eyed (of a horse); squint-eyed (of a man).
barūrī	<i>s. f.</i> pimple.
bāshā	<i>s. m.</i> hawk (worth about Rs. 3).
bāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> flower of karī.
baṭērā	<i>s. m.</i> quail (<i>fem.</i> baṭēri).
battak	<i>s. m.</i> tame goose.
battrī	<i>num.</i> thirty-two, set of teeth.
bawā	<i>s. f.</i> choiera.

bāvi	<i>num.</i> twenty-two.
bawanjā	<i>num.</i> fifty-two.
bāz	<i>s. m.</i> falcon.
bazār	<i>s. m.</i> market-place, the milky way.
bē	<i>s. m.</i> purchase.
bēā	T <i>a.</i> other. (<i>fem.</i> beil.)
bēbē	<i>s. f.</i> respectful, (term for sister.
bēḍā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the plain country.
bēh	<i>v. n.</i> sit, cover (of camel); <i>p. p.</i> beṭhā.
bēhā	<i>a.</i> stale.
bēhdā	<i>s. m.</i> bringing home the bride.
beil	T <i>a. f.</i> other (<i>fem.</i> of bēā.)
beṭhā	<i>p. p.</i> of bēh, sat.
bēlā	<i>s. m.</i> land subject to inundation.
bēli	<i>s. m.</i> fellow, companion.
beōhdā	<i>s. m.</i> fetching the bride home after marriage.
bēr	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> berī) a tree—zizyphus jujuba.
bēr	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of the bē or malla.
bēṛā	<i>s. m.</i> large cargo boat.
bērā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of wood in roof.
bērak	<i>s. f.</i> rag or flag over a grave.
ber haḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> splint (on horse's leg).
bēṛī	<i>s. f.</i> large flat-bottomed boat.
bēt	<i>s. f.</i> willow—salix.
bēṭ	<i>s. m.</i> riverain land.
bētālī	<i>num.</i> forty-two.
bewākī	<i>s. f.</i> disagreement.
bhā	<i>s. m.</i> price, rate.
bhā	<i>s. f.</i> fire, flame, <i>pl.</i> bhāi.
bhā	<i>v. n.</i> be agreeable, pleasant.
bhabbaṭ	<i>s. m.</i> moth.

- bhabhūṇ** *s. m.* D. beetle, S. a humming bee-like insect.
- bhadrēn** *s. f.* a cow in calf again soon after calving.
- bhadrē** }
bhadrū } *s. m.* the month August-September.
- bhaggal** *s. m.* coarse blanket.
- bhāh** *s. f.* flame.
- bhāī** *s. m.* brother, cousin, relation.
- bhāiwāl** *s. m.* partner.
- bhajā** *v. a.* make to run.
- bhajj** *v. n.* run.
- bhajj** *v. n.* be broken (*p. p.* **bhannā**).
- bhāk** *v. n.* bleat.
- bhakkh** *v. n.* burn brightly, be kindled.
- bhakkhṛā** *s. m.* a thorny weed, tribulus alatus.
- bhāl** *v. a.* search.
- bhalā** *a.* well.
- bhalā** *interj.* yes! well!
- bhalke** *adv.* to-morrow.
- bhamb** }
bhamm } *s. m.* earthquake (**āeā**).
- bhambīrī** *s. f.* butterfly; ornament.
- bhāṇ** **T** *s. m.* temporary dwelling in the fields, hamlet, outsteading.
- bhaṇḍār** *s. m.* collection of women to spin together.
- bhaṇḍariā** *s. f. pl.* ravine ground.
- bhaṇḍī** *s. f.* slander, abuse.
- bhaṇḍā** *s. m.* sister's son, *f.* **bhaṇḍī**.
- bhāṅgā** *s. m.* section.
- bhann** *v. a.* break.
- bhanna** *p. p.* of **bhajj**, broken, run.
- bhaṇḍiā** }
bhaṇḍjā } *s. m.* sister's husband.
- bhanvīa** }
- bhar** *v. a.* fill, repeat (the Kalima), pay, discharge.
- bhār** *s. m.* weight, burden.
- bhārā** *a.* heavy.
- bharbiṭṭa** *s. m.* eye-brow.
- bharī** *s. f.* head-load.
- bharjāī** *s. f.* brother's wife.
- bharua** *s. m.* cuckold.
- bhaṭṭar** *s. m.* sand-grouse.
- bhaṭṭa** *s. m.* a ringed snake, said to be poisonous.
- chhalla** *s. m.* brother's son, *f.* **bhatrī**.
- bhatrīa** *s. m.* grain-parcher's oven, mirage.
- bhaṭṭh** *interj.* to the oven with! curse on!
- bhaṭṭh** *s. f.* grain-parcher's oven; distillery, kiln.
- bhaṭṭhī** *v. a.* turn, send back.
- bhāwā** *conj.* whether, or, although.
- bhāwē** *v. n.* turn, *pres. p.* **bhōnda**.
- bhē** *p. p.* **bhāvēā**.
- bhē** *adv.* back.
- bhēḍ** *s. f.* ewe, *pl.* **bhēḍā**.
- bhēḍā** *a.* belonging to the sheep.
- bhēhr** *s. m.* large kettle drum.
- bhēṇ** *s. f.* sister, *ob.* **bhēṇū**, *pl.* **bhēṇā**.
- bhēṇḍ** *s. m.* clod of earth.
- bhēṅgā** *a.* looking sideways.
- bhēṇā** *a.* bad, wicked, ill-omened.
- bhī** *adv.* more.
- bhī allāh** *interj.* never mind!
- bhir** *v. a.* fight.
- bhirā** *s. m.* brother, cousin, relation.
- bhirā bhāī** *s. m. pl.* agnatic relations.
- bhirōchi** *a.* belonging to Bhera town.
- bhōchhan** *s. m.* plain cotton wrap of woman.
- bhōchIran** *s. f.* sand-lizard.
- bhōḍā** *a.* hornless.
- bhōḍ** *s. f.* land.
- bhōh** *s. m.* broken straw, chaff.
- bhōhar** *s. f.* level light soil.
- bhōk** *s. f.* bark of dog.
- bhōṇ** *s. f.* sow.
- bhōvea** **T** *p. p.* of **bhē**, turned.



bhrā	<i>s. m.</i> brother <i>ob.</i> bhrāū, <i>pl.</i> bhrāwā.	biltī	<i>s. f.</i> invoice.
bhugga	<i>a.</i> rotten, decayed, ant-eaten.	bimār	<i>a.</i> out of order (of a well).
bhugg vattar	<i>s. m.</i> too little moisture.	bīṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pipe.
bhukāṭ	<i>s. m.</i> an onion-like weed.	bindā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket.
bhukkh	<i>s. f.</i> hunger, starvation, famine.	bindōā	<i>s. m.</i> lizard said to be very poisonous.
bhukkhā	<i>a.</i> hungry, starving, poor.	bīṛ	<i>s. f.</i> row of teeth.
bhuil	<i>s. f.</i> error, mistake, fault.	bīṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cloth-button.
bhuil	<i>v. n.</i> err, lose one's way.	birōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> sandy island.
bhun	<i>v. a.</i> parch, roast.	birūṭā	<i>s. m.</i> a small <i>ber</i> tree.
bhūn	<i>s. f.</i> sow.	bishallī	<i>s. f.</i> scone of bājra meal.
bhūṇḍ	<i>S s. f.</i> sow.	biṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> match.
bhunīa	<i>s. m.</i> sister's hushand.	bīṭhūhā	<i>s. m.</i> small scorpion.
bhur	<i>v. n.</i> crumble.	bitti	<i>s. f.</i> Russian gold coin.
bhūrā	<i>s. m.</i> coarse blanket.	bīvi	<i>s. f.</i> lady.
bhūra	<i>a.</i> brown, red and white (of cattle).	bōdī	<i>s. f.</i> top of a tree, top-knot of hair, forelock of a horse.
bhūslā	<i>a.</i> brown.	bohaṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> armlet.
bhuss	<i>s. m.</i> anaemia, earth-eating illness.	bōhjā	<i>s. m.</i> pocket.
bhussa	<i>s. m.</i> sandstone.	bōhli	<i>s. m.</i> milk of a cow newly calved, the action of the arms in swimming.
bhussa	<i>a.</i> grey.	bōhr	<i>s. f.</i> banyan tree— <i>ficus Bengalensis</i> .
bhuṭṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> dry chhembur grass.	bōhṭrī	<i>s. f.</i> bride.
bī	<i>s. m.</i> seed.	bōk	<i>s. m.</i> cry of he-goat or ram.
bī saṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> sow seed.	bōkā	<i>s. m.</i> leather bucket.
bī	<i>adv.</i> also, too, even.	bōl	<i>s. m.</i> line of poetry.
bīāl	<i>s. f.</i> sowing.	bōlā	<i>a.</i> having spot of white hair on forehead (of buffaloes only).
bibri	<i>s. f.</i> potsherd.	bōll	<i>s. f.</i> pebble.
bidāna	<i>s. m.</i> a sweetmeat.	bōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
bighār	<i>D s. m.</i> wolf.	bōṛ	<i>v. a.</i> drown, submerge.
bighiār	<i>S s. m.</i> wolf.	bōrā	<i>s. m.</i> large sack.
bihāṇ	<i>s. f.</i> filly.	bōrī	<i>s. f.</i> sack; bag made of camel's and goat's hair.
bihāṇṭā	<i>s. m.</i> young donkey after weaning.	bōṭṇā	<i>S s. m.</i> young donkey.
bijjū	<i>s. m.</i> badger.	buchkar	<i>s. f.</i> chirrup.
bikhrā	<i>a.</i> uneven.	buḍ	<i>v. n.</i> be drowned, submerged.
bikk	<i>v. n.</i> pair for a game.		
billā	<i>s. m.</i> male cat.		
billī	<i>s. f.</i> female cat.		
billungrā	<i>s. m.</i> kitten.		
bilōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> boy, child.		
bilōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> girl, child.		

buddh } buddhī }	<i>s. f.</i> deserted river-channel (Chenab).
buddhwār	<i>s. m.</i> Wednesday.
budhrā	<i>a.</i> old.
bugdar	<i>s. m.</i> dumb-bell.
bugdū	<i>s. m.</i> crude saltpetre.
būhā	<i>s. m.</i> door, d o o r w a y, house.
būi	<i>s. f.</i> a plant common in the Thal—pauderia pilosa.
bujhā	<i>v. a.</i> summon by extending palm and moving finger inwards, make gesture with hand.
bujjā	<i>s. m.</i> spreading out the palm as an insult, stopper of a lizard's hole.
bukk	<i>s. m.</i> double handful.
bukki	<i>s. f.</i> kidney.
bulāk	<i>s. f.</i> nose-ring.
bulārā	<i>s. m.</i> decoy-hird.
bulbula	<i>s. m.</i> bubble.
bunddā	<i>s. m.</i> earring drop (worn by virgin).
bundri	<i>s. f.</i> buttock.
bur	<i>s. f.</i> nap of cloth, long hair of dog or caterpillar.
būr	<i>v. n.</i> flower, blossom, <i>pres. p.</i> burindā.
būr	<i>s. m.</i> flower or pollen of such plants as mallā, bājra, wheat, mango.
būr	<i>s. f.</i> pride, conceit.
būrā	<i>s. m.</i> half-churned milk.
buraj	<i>s. m.</i> tower, dome, cylinder of well, paper balloon
burhk	<i>v. n.</i> bubble (of camel).
burji	<i>s. f.</i> boundary pillar.
būṭā	<i>s. m.</i> plant; (<i>in Thal</i>) the khip plant.
būth } būthī }	<i>s. m.</i> } mouth (of an ani- <i>s. f.</i> } mal).
būti	<i>s. m.</i> plant.
butti	<i>s. f.</i> boundary-pillar.

C.

cha	<i>v. n.</i> rise.
cha	<i>interj.</i> implying suddenness or unreasonableness of action.
chā	<i>v. a.</i> raise, lift.
chā	<i>s. m.</i> blue jay from which Hindūs take omens.
chabāra	<i>s. m.</i> upper storey.
chabb	<i>v. a.</i> chew.
chabbal	<i>s. f.</i> nonsense.
chāchā	<i>s. m.</i> father's brother, <i>f.</i> chāchī, used also for father-in-law and mother-in-law.
chachālī	<i>s. f.</i> north-west, a legendary serpent that lived near Kālā-bāgh.
chachrā	<i>a.</i> stammering.
chādar	<i>s. f.</i> wrap.
chagghrā	<i>a.</i> stout.
chahā S	<i>s. m.</i> a measure of capacity.
chāhā	<i>s. m.</i> snipe.
chāhlī	<i>num.</i> forty.
chāhṛ	<i>v. a.</i> cause to ascend, write-up.
chak	<i>s. m.</i> block of land, newly founded village on State land.
chākhṛī	<i>s. f.</i> lid of churn.
chakk	<i>s. m.</i> wooden cylinder on which masonry cylinder of well is built.
chakk	<i>s. m.</i> bite, chakk mār, <i>v. a.</i> bite.
chakkar	<i>s. m.</i> wheel.
chakkh	<i>v. a.</i> taste.
chakkhī	<i>s. f.</i> taste.
chakkī	<i>s. f.</i> hand flour mill, cake of soap.
chakōl	<i>s. m.</i> sprain of pastern.
chālī	<i>num.</i> forty.

chalihāra *s. m.* a group of forty.
challā *s. m.* reservoir for water.
chamātā *s. m.* slap with open hand.
chambā *s. m.* bird's foot.
chāmchirī *s. f.* bat.
chamm *s. m.* skin, hide, leather.
chammar *v. n.* stick to, adhere.
chamrā *s. m.* skin, hide, leather.
chandūr *s. f.* crested lark.
changēra *a.* better, heavier.
changā *a.* good.
changā bhalā *a.* all right, quite well.
chanhā *s. m.* the river Chenab.
chann *s. m.* moon.
chānnā *s. m.* light.
chānnī *s. f.* blighting cold; staggers (of horse).
chānnī *s. f.* light of moon, or light of star.
chānun *s. m.* light.
chaphēr *a. and pp.* all round.
chapli *s. f.* tent-pegging.
chappa *s. m.* oar; breadth of the four fingers.
chappa *a.* having horns pointing outwards (of cattle).
chappi *s. f.* oar.
chāpri *s. f.* cake of silt split in pieces.
chār *num.* four.
chār *s. m.* riding-horse, tree, bow-string.
chārā *S a.* broad.
chārḥ *v. n.* mount, ascend, rise (of the sun).
chārḥ *v. a.* raise, enter in account.
chārḥā *s. m.* next month.
chārḥā *v. a.* raise, put up or on.
chārhdā *s. m.* rising of the sun, east.
charī *s. f.* jawār used as fodder.
chārḥōa *s. m.* washerman, cotton-printer. *f.* char-hōi.

charhtal *s. f.* cavalcade.
charkhā *s. m.* spinning-wheel.
chāt *s. f.* brass plate of gun.
chaṭṭ *v. a.* lick.
chaṭṭha *s. m.* wooden plank at mouth of well on which water is emptied.
chaṭṭi *s. f.* fine, penalty, loss.
chaṭṭrī *S s. m.* grain-parcher's pan.
chaṭṭu *s. m.* wooden mortar.
chattur *S s. m.* grain-parcher's oven.
chaṭūrā *s. m.* vessel for straining.
chaugā *a.* having four teeth, five-year old (of camel), four-year old (of cattle).
chavvi *num.* twenty-four.
chawā *v. a.* cause to raise.
chawākk *s. m.* four cowries.
chēchal *a.* coquettish, wanton.
chēhbā *s. m.* print, stamp on cloth.
chēṛā *D a.* broad.
chēt *s. f.* reminder, exhortation.
chētur *s. m.* the month March-April.
chhā *s. f.* shade, shadow.
chhā *s. f.* sediment of melted butter.
chhabbi *num.* twenty-six.
chhachh *s. m.* the hard sterile plain between the Salt Range and the Thal.
chhachhra *s. m.* a tree—butea frondosa.
chhaḍ *v. a.* let go, leave.
chhāl *s. f.* ashes, black spots on the face.
chhajj *s. m.* winnowing basket.
chhakōr *s. m.* tray.
chhall *s. f.* very heavy rain.
chhall *s. m.* overflowing.
chhallā *s. m.* plain ring.
chhallā *s. m.* flock of goats.

chhallī	<i>s. f.</i> honey-comb, reel of spun thread.	chhēr	<i>v. a.</i> tease, vex; take to pasture.
chhaṇchhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> Saturday.	chhērū	<i>s. m.</i> herdsman.
chhāṅg	<i>v. a.</i> trim, prune, lop, pollard.	chhibb	<i>s. f.</i> skein of yarn; <i>pl.</i> chhibbā.
chhangāī	<i>s. f.</i> lopping.	chhiḍki	<i>s. f.</i> dregs of lassi.
chhanna	<i>s. m.</i> metal drinking-essel.	chhiggā	<i>adj.</i> having six teeth; five years old (of cattle); six years old (of camel).
chhap	<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.	chhīh chhīh	<i>interj.</i> call to bullocks to drink.
chhapā	<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.	chhik	<i>v. a.</i> pull, draw, smoke (a pipe); take (snuff).
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> thatched roof; eyelid; back of hand; top of foot; thatched shed or hut.	chhikkaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> end of girth for pulling.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> pond.	chhill	<i>s. f.</i> skin, bark, rind.
chhapprī	<i>s. f.</i> small thatched shed.	chhillar	<i>s. m.</i> bark, rind, skin (of any fruit); rupee.
chharā	<i>a.</i> only, alone, simple.	chhilrātā	<i>s. m.</i> rupee.
chharā murā	<i>a.</i> only, alone (intensive of chharā.)	chhimkī	<i>S s. f.</i> twig.
chhatar	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> camel up to four years.	chhimmak	<i>S s. m.</i> twig.
chhaṭākī	<i>s. f.</i> five tōlas.	chhir	<i>v. n.</i> go to pasture.
chhaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> double bullock-sack.	chhirak	<i>s. f.</i> foot-path.
chhatt	<i>s. f.</i> roof.	chhir chhir	<i>interj.</i> to drive away a cat.
chhatt	<i>v. a.</i> roof.	chhitālī	<i>num.</i> forty-six.
chhaṭṭā	<i>s. f.</i> rush, attack.	chhiṭkā	<i>s. m.</i> male ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> chhiṭkī).
chhatta	<i>s. m.</i> broadcast.	chhiwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-six.
chhaṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> small double-sack for bullock or donkey.	chhō	<i>s. f.</i> pillow-cover or mattress-cover
chhattra	<i>s. m.</i> ram.	chhōhir	<i>s. f.</i> girl.
chhattri	<i>num.</i> thirty-six.	chhōhur	<i>s. m.</i> boy.
chhē	<i>num.</i> six.	chhōlā	<i>s. m.</i> gram.
chheāiṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-six.	chhōṛ	<i>v. a.</i> let go, leave.
chhōbal	<i>s. m.</i> green slime on water.	chhōrā	<i>a.</i> motherless, fatherless.
chhēh	<i>v. n.</i> lie in ambush.	chhōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> forfeit, interest on repayments.
chhēk	<i>s. m.</i> hole, perforation.	chhōṭā	<i>a.</i> short.
chhēkā	<i>s. m.</i> drawer, puller.	chhōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> knotted cloth; whip.
chhēkīṛ	<i>adv.</i> at last, afterwards.	chhūchhak	<i>D s. m.</i> twig.
chhēkur	<i>s. m.</i> the end; <i>loc.</i> chhēkīṛ at last.	chhurā	<i>v. a.</i> release, redeem.
chhēlā	<i>s. m.</i> he-goat.	chhuri	<i>s. f.</i> knife.
chhēmbur	<i>s. m.</i> a common grass, <i>cleusine flagellifera</i> .	chhuṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> escape, run, fall (of a star).
chhēr	<i>s. f.</i> interval (<i>pl.</i> chhērā).		
chhēr	<i>s. m.</i> flock or herd of any kind of cattle.		

chīchi	<i>s. f.</i> little finger; little toe.
chī chī (kar)	<i>s. f.</i> chirp of sparrow.
chīchkā	<i>s. m.</i> kernel; melon seed.
chīhgāri	<i>s. f.</i> bearded (of wheat).
chīk	<i>v. n.</i> chirp.
chikk	<i>v. a.</i> drive away in disgrace.
chikkur	<i>s. m.</i> mud.
chikrī	<i>s. f.</i> box-wood.
chillā	<i>s. m.</i> forty-days' fast.
chīnj	<i>D s. f.</i> beak, point; <i>pl.</i> chinjā.
chir	<i>s. m.</i> space of time, long time, delay.
chirā	<i>s. m.</i> sparrow.
chirbil	<i>s. f.</i> a small owl considered ill-omened.
chirī	<i>s. f.</i> sparrow.
chīrī	<i>s. f.</i> brass clasp on gun-stock.
chīrī dhirkhān	<i>s. m.</i> wood-pecker (carpenter-bird).
chirōkā	<i>a.</i> of some time ago.
chittā	<i>a.</i> white.
chittā kīrā	<i>s. m.</i> maggot.
chittā vaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> lime-stone.
chittar	<i>s. m.</i> spot.
chittī	<i>s. f.</i> letter.
chō	<i>v. a.</i> milk.
chōb	<i>s. f.</i> stick; <i>pl.</i> chōbā.
chōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> chip.
chōḍā	<i>num.</i> fourteen.
chōdvī dā chann.	<i>s. m.</i> full moon; handsome man.
choggā	<i>s. m.</i> food for birds.
chōhā	<i>s. m.</i> spring.
chōhrā	<i>a.</i> giving little water (of a well).
chōk	<i>v. n.</i> chirp.
chōkhā	<i>a.</i> good, fair, much, many.
chōkhṛā	<i>S a.</i> good, fair, much, many.
chōkhur	<i>s. m.</i> horned cattle.
chōl	<i>s. m.</i> small hollow.

chōlā	<i>s. m.</i> long bodice (of woman); sleeved jacket (of man).
chōlī	<i>s. f.</i> short bodice.
chōṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pick, choice.
chōṇā	<i>a.</i> fourfold.
chōṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> grass only fit to nibble, hair worn rolled (by married women).
chōṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> grass only fit to nibble.
chōṅ	<i>Ch s. f.</i> beak, point (<i>pl.</i> chōṅā).
chōṇī	<i>s. f.</i> picking, choosing.
chōṇwā	<i>a.</i> chosen, select, excellent.
chōpar	<i>v. a.</i> smear.
chōpaṭ	<i>s. m.</i> a game like backgammon.
chōr	<i>s. m.</i> thief.
chōrī	<i>s. f.</i> theft.
chōr chapattī	<i>a.</i> utterly worthless; <i>s. f.</i> desolation, ruin.
chōranja	<i>num.</i> fifty-four.
chōrattar	<i>num.</i> seventy-four.
chōsā	<i>s. m.</i> coarse country cloth.
chōtā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth worn tight.
chōtālī	<i>num.</i> forty-four.
chōṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-four.
chōthā	<i>a.</i> fourth.
chōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> summit, peak.
chōṭrī	<i>num.</i> thirty four.
chōvī	<i>num.</i> twenty-four.
chūchā	<i>s. m.</i> chicken.
chugg	<i>v. a.</i> graze, peck, pick, choose.
chuggh	<i>v. a.</i> suck milk (said of a human being).
chughā	<i>s. m.</i> long loose robe open at throat.
chugghā	<i>s. m.</i> small walking-stick.
chūhā	<i>s. m.</i> rat.
chūhemār	<i>s. m.</i> mouse-hawk.
chūhī	<i>s. f.</i> mouse.
chūhrā	<i>s. m.</i> sweeper by tribe; <i>f.</i> chūhrī.

chukā	<i>v. a.</i> finish, settle, adjust.	dabā	<i>v. a.</i> press, overawe, subdue.
chukk	<i>v. n.</i> be finished, settled, done with, forgotten.	dabb	<i>v. a.</i> press, bury.
chukka	<i>s. m.</i> half handful.	ḍabb	<i>s. m.</i> spot.
chūl	<i>s. f.</i> dovetail; <i>pl.</i> chūlā	ḍabbā	<i>a.</i> spotted, piebald.
chullh	<i>s. f.</i> fire-place; <i>pl.</i> chullhī.	ḍabbak	<i>s. m.</i> deep hole.
chumm	<i>v. a.</i> kiss.	ḍabbai	<i>a.</i> (corruption of double : current (of coin).
chummā	<i>s. m.</i> kiss.	ḍabbar	<i>s. m.</i> clayey hollow.
chun	<i>v. a.</i> pick, choose.	ḍabbi	<i>s. f.</i> small box, match-box.
chūnā	<i>s. m.</i> lime.	dabbke	<i>v. a.</i> part, loudly.
chunḍ	<i>v. a.</i> plait hair in three plaits.	dabghughu	<i>s. m.</i> owl.
chunḍ	<i>s. f.</i> corner, angle.	dabh	<i>s. m.</i> a grass—poa cynosuroides.
chūnḍā	<i>v. a.</i> gnaw, nibble.	ḍāch	<i>s. f.</i> skill, knowledge.
chūnḍā	<i>s. m.</i> hair worn with plaits in front (by virgin).	ḍāchī	<i>s. f.</i> she-camel.
chūṇē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> hair as worn by men.	dādā	T } <i>s. m.</i> father's father; <i>f.</i> dādī.
chunḍ	S <i>s. f.</i> beak of a bird; point of a knife or sword (<i>pl.</i> chunḍā).	ḍāḍā	
chūp		ḍāḍḍ	<i>s. f.</i> frog.
churā	<i>v. a.</i> suck.	ḍāḍḍū	<i>s. m.</i> frog.
chūṛa	<i>s. m.</i> small hollow.	dādkē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> father's father's house or family.
chūrā	<i>s. m.</i> armlets on the forearm.	ḍāgar	<i>s. f.</i> a coarse white wheat.
chūrā	<i>s. m.</i> cairn marking place where a man has been killed.	daggar rāh	<i>s. m.</i> wide road.
chūrī	<i>s. f.</i> bread with ghī and sugar.	ḍagrā	<i>v. a.</i> drive (cattle).
chūrī	<i>s. f.</i> bracelet.	dāh	<i>num.</i> ten.
churṛā	<i>s. m.</i> the Thal breed of sheep.	ḍāh	T <i>num.</i> ten.
chūthā	<i>s. m.</i> corner.	ḍāh	
chūthī	<i>s. f.</i> pivot; tapering-point, tap-root.	dahākha	<i>v. a.</i> throw, place.
		dāhar	<i>s. m.</i> a ten.
		dāhar	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
		ḍahḍā	<i>v. a.</i> bite (of a camel or dog or beast of prey.)
			<i>a.</i> strong, mighty, powerful; <i>adv.</i> exceedingly.
	D.	dahī	<i>s. f.</i> curds.
dā	<i>s. m.</i> direction,	dāhī	T } <i>s. f.</i> beard; T, man.
dā	<i>adv.</i> towards.	ḍāhī	
dā	<i>postp.</i> of; towards.	dāi	<i>s. f.</i> foster-mother.
dā	<i>s. m.</i> fitness.	dāj	<i>s. m.</i> dowry.
		dājā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> mane (of horse).
		dākh	S <i>s. f.</i> grape, vine.

ḍāki	s. f. vomiting, cholera.	ḍār	s. m. herd of deer, flock of birds or flight of locusts.
ḍakk	v. a. stop, obstruct.	daṛ	s. f. loam.
dakkhaṇ	s. m. south.	dārā	s. m. guest-house; village club.
dakkhaṇi	a. belonging to the south.	ḍarā	v. a. frighten.
dakḥṇā	s. m. stupid; camel-driver.	ḍarāwā	s. m. scare-crow.
ḍal	s. m. flight of locusts; army.	dārū	s. m. medicine; gunpowder; spirits.
ḍāl	s. f. pulse.	daryā	s. m. river.
ḍālīk	s. f. crack in soil.	darzī	s. m. tailor; f. darze-ānī.
dāṇā	s. m. grain; intensive dāṇā phakkā; grained steel.	dasāwar	s. f. distant country of trade.
dānat	s. f. honour, respect.	ḍaskārā	T s. m. quick, hurried breathing; catching of the breath.
ḍānd	T s. m. bullock fit for the plough.	ḍaskōrā	s. m. quick, hurried breathing; catching of the breath.
dānd	s. m. bullock fit for the plough.	dass	v. a. show, point out, tell.
dand	s. f. precipice.	dassī	s. f. pattern.
danda	s. m. edge; tract between Muhār and Thal; bank separating the Bār from the Jehlam Valley.	dastī	a. on temporary loam.
ḍaṇḍa	s. m. small walking-stick; step of a ladder; cross-piece; hockey-stick.	dātrī	s. f. sickle.
dandār	s. m. catch of arched pieces in saddle.	ḍaṭṭa	s. m. stopper, plug.
dandd	s. m. tooth.	dāūḍī	s. f. a fine white wheat.
dandī	s. f. milk-tooth; cliff.	dāuṇī	s. f. strip at foot of bed; broad head-ornament.
ḍaṇḍī	s. f. small stick; stem.	ḍaur	v. n. run.
dandīll	s. f. tooth-pick.	dāwar	T s. m. spider.
dandri	s. f. border of cloth.	dāwur	S s. m. spider.
ḍangg	s. m. sting, bite of snake.	dāyā	s. m. purpose.
ḍāngg	s. f. large staff, club.	dē	post p. oblique m. sing. and nom. pl. m. of.
ḍānggur	s. m. horned cattle.	dē	v. a. give, shut (of a door); p. p. dittā.
dāngī	s. f. grain-parcher's pan.	ḍe	T v. a. give, p. p. dittā.
ḍāngōrī	s. f. small staff.	deā	post p. oblique masc. pl. of.
ḍaph	s. m. tambourine shaped drum.	ḍēdhā	T pres. part. of ḍēkh, seeing.
ḍar	s. m. fear.	ḍēdhī	} s. f. entrance-hall, porch.
ḍar	v. n. fear.	ḍēhī	
		dēhā	adv. to-morrow.
		ḍēhō	T s. m. sun.

dêhē	num. all ten.	dhakk	s. f. prev, captive, (pl. dhakkā).
dēhmū	s. m. wasp, kābuli dēhmū hornet.	dhakk	v. a. imprison.
dēhri	S s. f. domed tomb.	dhakkā	s. m. shove, jolt; rinderpest.
dēhū	s. m. sun.	dhakūtrā	s. m. diuresis.
dēhū nappēā	= the sun stands eclipsed.	ḍhaḷ	v. n. decline, flow down from a slope.
dēkh	T v. a. see; pres. part. dē-dhā; p. p. ḍiṭṭhā	dhāman	s. m. an excellent grass, pennisetum centhroides.
dēlā	s. m. fruit of karī; diseased eye-ball.	dhamm	v. n. dawn.
dēor	} s. m. husband's brother, especially younger brother.	dhamman	s. m. a tree—grewia vestita.
dēr			
dēs	s. m. country.	dhammi	adv. at dawn.
dēsī	a. indigencous.	ḍhaṇā	v. a. put to the bull.
dēuḍhī	s. f. entrance hall, porch.	ḍhaṇāi	s. m. cow-herd, milkman. f. ḍhaṇēṇ.
dēwar	s. f. suit of two clothes, lungī and phul-kārī.	ḍhaṇāp	s. f. heifer fit to bear young for the first time (about 3 years old).
dhā	v. n. bathe; p. p. dhātā.	ḍhaṇēṇ	f. female cow-herd.
dhā	v. a. enter with a rush; pervade.	ḍhaṇēō	s. f. milch-cow.
ḍhā	v. a. knock down.	ḍhangg	v. a. hobble an animal.
dhabbā	s. m. washerman, cotton-printer. (fem. dhabbi.)	ḍhaṇī	v. n. be put to the bull.
ḍhabrā	s. m. a large fish, weighing up to 16 lbs.	dhann	interj. blessed, well done.
ḍhaḍḍh	s. f. sounding the drum rapidly to call men together.	ḍhann	s. f. deep pool, linn.
ḍhādhār	s. m. south wind.	dhanni	s. f. the tract about Talagang.
ḍhāḍhī	s. m. poet, bard.	dhappa	s. m. blow with both hands open.
ḍhaḍhōra	s. m. proclamation by beat of drum.	ḍhaṛ	s. f. heap, faction, party. (pl. ḍhaṛā).
ḍhāḍhū	T s. m. south wind.	dhār	s. f. stream; current; edge. dhārā lē = suck milk.
dhadūlkā	s. f. pl. twilight, glooming.	dhārā	S s. m. field-boundary.
dhāgā	s. m. thread, twine.	dhārā	s. m. robbery.
ḍhagga	s. m. a poor small or weak bullock (fem. ḍhaggi).	ḍhārā	s. m. rough shed, cattle-shed.
ḍhāh	s. m. bank, dip into river-valley from the Thal.	dharabbar	s. m. drizzle.
ḍhāh	v. a. throw down; cause to fall.	dhāran	s. f. quantity weighed at one time.
ḍhāk	s. f. hip.	dhārath	s. f. charge on weighment.

dhardāri	<i>s. f.</i> factionousness, partisanship.	dhirkhāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> man of the carpenter caste (<i>fem.</i> dhirkāṇī).
dharī	<i>s. f.</i> weight of five sers; breakers; rough water.	dhīri	<i>s. f.</i> wagging the middle finger to provoke.
dhāri	<i>s. f.</i> rough thatched shed.	dhō	<i>v. a.</i> convey, carry.
dharsāl	<i>s. f.</i> lower cross-piece of door-frame.	dhōḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> bannock of bājra-meal.
dharvōi	<i>s. m.</i> robber.	dhōḍhar } dhōḍur kās }	<i>s. m.</i> raven.
dharvāi	<i>s. m.</i> village weighman, accountant.	dhōh	<i>s. f.</i> back of stool.
dhātā	<i>v. n. pp.</i> of dhā , bathed.	dhōhō	<i>s. m.</i> large thatched shed, <i>pl.</i> dhūhī .
dhātṭhā	<i>v. n. pp.</i> of dhē , fallen.	dhōk	<i>s. f.</i> outlying homestead, hamlet, hut in the fields.
dhē	<i>v. passive</i> of dē , be given; <i>pp.</i> dhēā .	dhōi	<i>s. m.</i> drum, (<i>c. w.</i> vagā).
dhēlā	<i>a.</i> buffalo with horns hanging down.	dhōlā	<i>s. m.</i> blank verse.
dhēm	<i>s. f.</i> clod.	dhōla	<i>a.</i> whitish (of cattle).
dhēr	<i>a.</i> much, many; <i>pl. obl.</i> dhērnā .	dhōlki	<i>s. f.</i> small drum.
dhōri	<i>s. f.</i> knoll, hillock.	dhōṇ	<i>s. f.</i> nape of neck.
dhōtē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> the bride's people at a wedding.	dhōtar	<i>s. m.</i> thin country cloth.
dhī	<i>s. f.</i> daughter, bride, <i>obl.</i> dhīū , <i>pl.</i> dhīā .	dhṛākḥ	<i>s. f.</i> grape, vine.
dhīān	<i>s. m.</i> thought, consideration, understanding.	dhṛakk	<i>s. m.</i> jump. (<i>c. w.</i> mār).
dhībī	<i>s. f.</i> rocky knoll, hillock.	dhṛallī	<i>a. f.</i> good milker (cow or buffalo).
dhīḍḍh	<i>s. m.</i> belly, stomach.	dhṛangā	<i>s. m.</i> partly-consumed carcass (of cattle).
dhīḍhār	<i>s. f.</i> old river-channel of the Jehlam.	dhṛapphar	<i>s. m.</i> nettle-rash.
dhīkhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> livelihood, means of existence.	dhṛō	<i>v. n.</i> sink, subside.
dhikk	<i>s. f.</i> bellow of cow.	dhṛōk	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>melia asadā-rach</i> , bukain .
dhill	<i>s. f.</i> delay, slackness.	dhṛis	<i>s. f.</i> a circular dance.
dhillā	<i>a.</i> loose; slack.	dhū	<i>s. m.</i> smoke.
dhīm	<i>s. f.</i> clod, (<i>pl.</i> dhīmā).	dhūḍ	<i>v. a.</i> seek.
dhingḡ	<i>s. f.</i> adjutant-bird.	dhudd	<i>s. f.</i> mistiness of eye-sight.
dhinggar	<i>s. m.</i> thorny twig or branches; twigs when cut.	dhugg	<i>s. f.</i> bone of quarter (of a horse).
dhir	<i>s. f.</i> side, direction,	dhūi	<i>s. f.</i> anus, buttock.
dhir	<i>postp.</i> towards,	dhūi dīngga } dhūi truttā }	<i>s. m.</i> hyena.
		dhukḥ	<i>v. n.</i> smoke.
		dhukk	<i>v. n.</i> be conveyed, arrive; come home (of cattle).

dhūm dhām	s. f. pomp, pageantry.	dōhā	s. m. couplet.
dhum	s. f. noise, stir, bustle.	dohār	s. f. second ploughing ; doubled cloth.
dhunni	s. f. navel, zenith.	dōhē	num. both.
dhupp	s. f. sun's heat ; sunlight.	dōhla	s. m. upper arm.
dhur	interj. get away ! (to a dog).	dōhli	s. f. upper part of leg of quadruped.
dhūr	s. f. dust.	dōhrā	a. double.
dhussa	S s. m. coarse blanket.	dōhrā	s. m. verse.
dī	postp. f. sing. of.	dōhtrā	s. m. daughter's son. f. dōhtri.
diā	postp. f. pl. of.	dōlā	s. m. arm above the elbow ; a kind of fish, weighing up to 10 lbs.
qichkar	s. f. chirrup.	dōlā	s. m. earthen vessel.
qīdhār	s. m. deserted channel of river Jehlam.	dōli	s. f. small earthenware vessel ; litter.
qīdāh	a. one-and-a-half.	dōndā	s. m. boat, skiff.
dīgar	s. m. evening prayers ; towards sunset, about 5 P. M.	dōndī	s. f. boat, skiff.
dihār	s. f. day-time.	dopāhr	s. m. pl. midday. loc. do- pāhri, at noon.
dihāra	s. m. day.	dōr	s. m. blossoming khav- vi grass.
dihmū	s. m. wasp.	dōr	s. f. cotton rope.
dihvār	T s. f. daytime.	dōrā	a. deaf.
dīl	S s. f. rock, large stone.	dōrā	s. m. string, cord, cross- line on cloth.
dīlā	s. m. ripe murak grass.	dōrā	s. m. mortar.
dīlh	s. f. boulder, large stone. (pl. dīlhi.)	dotahī	s. f. doubled cotton shawl.
dīlāh	s. m. west.	drākh	s. f. grape, vine.
dīngga	a. crooked.	drōr	v. n. run.
dīrānī	s. f. husband's brother's wife.	dū	T num. two.
diruttur	s. m. husband's brother's son.	duā khēr	s. f. blessing (c. w. ākh).
diss	v. n. be visible.	qubh	T v. n. be milked. p. p. quddhī.
dittā	v. a. p. p. of dē, given.	duddh	s. m. milk.
dīttā	v. a. p. p. of vēkh, seen.	dūghā	a. deep.
dīwāla	s. m. bankrupt.	duddhī	T p. p. of qubh, milked.
dīwī	T s. f. wagging the middle finger to provoke.	dūin	a. f. after its second calf (of a cow).
dōāhñā	s. m. culturable island.	dūjīn	a. second.
dōakk	a. having two teeth ; four years old (of camel).	dūjā	s. m. workshop of artificer.
doālō	postp. round about.	dukān	s. m. pain, distress.
dōdā	s. m. poppy-head, cotton pod.	dukh	v. n. pain, ache, smart.
dōē	num. two.	dukh	v. n. be shaken.
doh	T v. a. milk.	duli	

dūm	<i>s. m.</i> bard, musician, <i>mīr-āsi</i> (<i>f. dūmī</i>).
dumbā	<i>s. m.</i> fat-tailed sheep.
dumbāl	<i>s. m.</i> butt of gun.
dūmī	<i>s. f.</i> female of musician caste.
dūṇā	<i>a.</i> double.
dundā	<i>a.</i> having two teeth ; about 2½ years old (of cattle).
ḍundrī	<i>s. f.</i> short tail of the Thal sheep.
ḍunggha	<i>a.</i> deep.
dupōt	<i>a.</i> made of two widths of cloth.
dur	<i>s. m.</i> tongue of bell ; earring worn by boys.
ḍutthru	<i>s. m.</i> fit of choking.

E.

e, eh	<i>pron.</i> this.
ē	<i>v. n.</i> he is.
ē	<i>v. n.</i> thou art.
ē	<i>interj.</i> Ah !
ēhā	<i>v. n.</i> he was.
ēhā	<i>v. n.</i> we were.
ēhā jahī	<i>a. f.</i> the same as this, like this.
ēhe	<i>v. n.</i> they were.
ēhinn	<i>v. n.</i> they are.
ēhō	<i>v. n.</i> you are.
ēhū	<i>v. n.</i> thou wast.
ēhā jēhā	<i>a. m.</i> the same as this, like this.
ēhin	<i>s. f.</i> hail.
ēhran	<i>s. f.</i> anvil.
eyāl	<i>s. m.</i> shepherd, goat-herd ; <i>f. eyālī</i> .
eyur	<i>s. m.</i> flock of sheep or goats.
ēra	<i>s. m.</i> foundation.
ētwār	<i>s. m.</i> Sunday.

F.

fakīr	<i>s. m.</i> beggar, <i>f. fakīrī</i> .
fanāh	<i>a.</i> ruined.
faniar	<i>s. m.</i> cobra— <i>naja tripu-dians</i> .
fazir	<i>adv. loc.</i> in the morning, to-morrow morning.
fēsāl	<i>s. m.</i> distance.
fiṭṭ	<i>interj.</i> curse on !
fiṭṭak	<i>s. f.</i> curse.
fulād	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
furshat	<i>s. f.</i> means, resources.

G.

gā	<i>s. f.</i> cow. <i>pl. gāī</i> .
gabbhan	<i>a.</i> pregnant (of an animal).
gabhrū	<i>a.</i> adult, in the prime of youth.
gāchī	<i>s. f.</i> tail of the fat-tailed sheep.
gaḍ	<i>v. a.</i> sow.
gaḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> cart.
gaḍḍ	<i>s. f.</i> knot.
gaḍḍ chhōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> deduction made from loan on giving it.
gaddar	<i>s. m.</i> mutiny.
gaddē	<i>s. f.</i> female donkey.
gaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> fasten, join, splice, knot.
gaḍḍh	<i>s. f.</i> knot.
gaḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> bulb (of onion, &c.).
gaḍḍh chhōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> deduction from loan when granted.
gaḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> sheaf ; unlucky day.
gaddō	<i>s. m.</i> donkey (<i>fem. gaddē</i>).
gaḍīndar	<i>s. f.</i> land under cultivation.
gadra	<i>a.</i> flea-bitten grey (of cattle).
gaggaṇ	<i>a.</i> wasted, consumed.

gah	<i>v. n.</i> be threshed.	gār	<i>s. f.</i> stony ground.
gāh	<i>v. a.</i> thresh.	garā	<i>s. m.</i> hail.
gāh	<i>s. m.</i> threshing grain with bullocks.	gārā	<i>s. m.</i> thin mud used for mortar.
gahhī	<i>s. f.</i> oblong receptacle for storing grain.	garad	<i>s. f.</i> dust.
gāhīrī	<i>s. f.</i> } squirrel.	garak	<i>v. n.</i> sink.
gāhīr	<i>s. m.</i> }	garāṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> stony ground.
gāhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> jewels, pledge, pawn, mortgage.	garhā	<i>s. m.</i> gunwale.
gāhṇō pā	<i>v. a.</i> pledge, mortgage, (<i>lit.</i> put in pledge).	garhā	<i>v. a.</i> to bring buffalo to bull.
gāhṇō ghatt		garhāp	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo heifer ready to bear young.
gajj	<i>v. n.</i> thunder, roar (of tiger).	garhk	<i>v. n.</i> bellow (of bullock).
gakkar	<i>s. f.</i> stone of a fruit.	garmand	<i>s. m.</i> neck-rope to keep saddle forward.
gāl	<i>s. f.</i> word, thing, abuse.	garṇ bhagwān	<i>s. m.</i> blue jay, from which Hindūs take omens.
gāl	<i>v. a.</i> melt, destroy.		
gaḷ	<i>s. m.</i> neck.	garṇā	<i>a.</i> roan (of horses).
gall	<i>s. f.</i> word, thing, conversation. <i>pl.</i> gallā.	gātrā	<i>s. m.</i> inner peg of yoke.
gallā	<i>s. m.</i> herd of male camels or horses.	gāṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> throat, neck.
gallh	<i>s. f.</i> cheek. <i>pl.</i> gallhī or gallhā.	gaṭṭak	<i>s. f.</i> stone of a fruit.
galmā	<i>s. m.</i> dewlap (of cattle).	gavōṛ	<i>s. f.</i> clue.
galvīn	<i>s. f.</i> neck-slit of jacket.	gāvi	<i>s. f.</i> a herd of cows.
gāmchī	<i>s. f.</i> pastern.	gāwā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the cow.
gaṇ	<i>v. a.</i> count.	gawāḍh	<i>s. m.</i> neighbourhood.
gānā	<i>s. m.</i> necklace of cowrie-shells on bullock, camel, &c.	gawāḍhī	<i>s. m.</i> neighbour.
		gawāḍhīn	<i>s. f.</i> neighbour.
gandā	<i>a.</i> putrid, filthy, rotten, useless.	gaz	<i>s. m.</i> yard, rod, ramrod.
gandlā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> young shoots of sarhō used as greens.	gēā	<i>v. p. p.</i> of vanj, —gone. <i>f.</i> geii; <i>n. pl.</i> gēō.
gangōṛ	<i>s. f.</i> consultation.	gōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> dove.
gānī	<i>s. f.</i> necklace of cowrie-shells on animal; bracelet of silk thread worn by bride and bridegroom.	ghā	<i>s. m.</i> grass.
		ghabrū	<i>a.</i> adult, grown-up.
ganja	<i>a.</i> bald.	ghā dā ghōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> grass-like insect.
gannā	<i>s. m.</i> juicy stalk of jāwār or sugarcane.	ghaggra	<i>s. m.</i> woman's skirt.
gannh	<i>s. m.</i> boil.	ghall	<i>v. a.</i> send.
gār	<i>s. f.</i> cave, pit,	ghamaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> hump (of cattle).
		ghaṇā	<i>a.</i> thick, close, numerous, much, many.
		ghandī	<i>s. f.</i> Adam's apple (on throat).
		ghāngā	<i>s. m.</i> beetle.

ghāngī	<i>s. f.</i> beetle.	ghōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> mare, wooden-stand.
ghāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> mud used as mortar.	ghuggḥī	<i>s. f.</i> female dove.
ghanj	<i>s. m.</i> steel striker.	ghuggū	<i>s. m.</i> large owl.
ghappal	<i>s. f.</i> nonsense.	ghukkā	<i>s. m.</i> snail.
ghar	<i>s. m.</i> house, home, household.	ghuḥ	<i>v. n.</i> blow (of wind); be diluted; wrestle.
ghar	<i>v. a.</i> smooth, fashion by moulding, hammering, &c.; cut (stone).	ghumā	<i>s. m.</i> an acre.
ghār	<i>s. f.</i> cave.	ghumbar	<i>s. m.</i> circular dance.
gharāp	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo-cow when first fit to bear young.	ghuṇ	<i>s. m.</i> weevil.
gharōlī	<i>s. f.</i> water jar.	ghuṇādhā	<i>s. m.</i> decay of teeth.
ghārṣā	<i>a.</i> chiselled, shaped (stone).	ghuṇaj	<i>v. n.</i> be tangled, twisted.
gharullā	<i>s. m.</i> flying white ant.	ghuṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> drawing a veil over the face.
ghass	<i>v. n.</i> be rubbed, worn.	ghuṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> boiled bājra-meal.
ghassunn	<i>s. m.</i> fist.	ghungru	<i>s. m.</i> small bell worn by horse or camel.
ghāt	} <i>s. f.</i> } diminution, loss, } <i>s. m.</i> } discount.	ghurā	<i>s. m.</i> den.
ghāṭā		ghur ghur	<i>s. m.</i> whisper (<i>c. v.</i> kar).
ghāṭā	<i>a.</i> thick, dense, crowded, many.	ghuss	<i>v. n.</i> err, mistake, be forgotten, <i>p. p.</i> ghut-thā.
ghaṭṭ	<i>a.</i> deficient, few, less.	ghuṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
ghaṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be diminished, grow less.	ghuṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> squeeze, press, close (the fist).
ghatt	<i>v. a.</i> pour, drop, spread out, put on (roof); place in pawn or mortgage.	ghutthā	<i>p. p.</i> of ghuss, mistaken.
ghāvēr	<i>s. m.</i> vortex, whirlpool, palpitation, giddiness.	giddur	<i>s. m.</i> jackal (<i>fem.</i> giddrī).
ghavviā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> twilight, gloaming.	gilālī	<i>s. f.</i> long-tailed thin lizard.
ghōb	<i>s. f.</i> the country of the Ghēbās about Fatehjang.	gilla	<i>s. m.</i> complaint.
gheō	<i>s. m.</i> clarified butter.	giṇ	<i>v. a.</i> count.
ghiddā	<i>p. p.</i> of ghinn, taken.	gir	<i>s. f.</i> kernel, fleshy part of mango, date, ber, &c.
ghiddī baṭṭo S	<i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys.	girā	<i>s. m.</i> village.
ghijj S	<i>v. n.</i> be taken.	girām	<i>s. m.</i> note.
ghimm	<i>s. f.</i> sultriness.	giraṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> stony ground.
ghinn S and T	<i>v. a.</i> take. <i>p. p.</i> ghiddā.	giri	<i>s. f.</i> kernel, fleshy part of mango, date, &c.
ghōl	<i>v. a.</i> dilute.	giriḥ	<i>s. f.</i> vulture, (<i>pl.</i> gir-jhā).
ghōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> horse.	giṭā	<i>s. m.</i> small rough stone; pebble; gravel (<i>pl.</i> g ḑ).
		giṭī	<i>s. f.</i> flint.

giṭkār	<i>s. f.</i> chirrup (to a horse or bullock).	gōrā	<i>a.</i> pale, fair-complexioned, beautiful, red (of cattle).
giṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> ankle.	gōraṛ	<i>s. m.</i> male ravine-deer.
giṭṭak	<i>s. f.</i> stone of a fruit.	gosat	<i>s. m.</i> flesh, meat.
giṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> span from thumb to little finger.	gōt	<i>s. f.</i> a mixture of straw and oil-cake given as food to cattle; clan (of Hindūs).
gōbhu	<i>a.</i> pot-bellied.	gōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> gold or silver lace.
gōchrā	<i>a.</i> depending on, connected with.	gōṭh	<i>s. m.</i> strip of cloth sewed on to side of woman's bodice.
gōḍ	<i>v. a.</i> hoe, dig, loosen earth.	gōṭh	<i>s. f.</i> sitting with sheet tied round the back and knees (<i>c. w. mār</i>).
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> knee.	gōṭh	<i>v. a.</i> mend, splice, darn.
gōḍā bhār	<i>v. n.</i> kneel.	gotta	<i>s. m.</i> drowning sensation.
gōḍī	<i>s. f.</i> weeding, loosening earth.	gubbh	<i>s. f.</i> pot-belly.
gōḍī	<i>s. f.</i> beggar's patched garment.	guchchha	<i>s. m.</i> bunch, cluster, tassel, tangle.
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> scone.	guḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> peg.
gōgaṛ	<i>s. f.</i> pot-belly.	guddhā	<i>p. p.</i> of gunnh, plaited, kneaded.
gōgl	<i>s. f.</i> small scone, food, bread, meal.	guḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> kite.
gōgrā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-pod.	gudduṛ	<i>s. m.</i> sweepings, rubbish.
gōh	<i>s. f.</i> a large lizard (<i>pl. gōhī</i>).	gūh	<i>s. m.</i> ordure.
gōhā	<i>s. m.</i> dry cow or buffalo dung.	guhīra	<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh lizard.
gōhbi	<i>s. f.</i> cabbage.	gujjhā	<i>a.</i> secret.
gohīrā	<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh lizard.	gujī	<i>s. f.</i> crop of a fowl.
gōhṛā	<i>s. m.</i> pellet of mud used in a sling; ball of carded cotton.	gul	<i>s. m.</i> burnt brick; ashes of a pipe; burning match of gun.
gōin	<i>s. f.</i> nilgāe antelope.	gulāī	<i>s. f.</i> roundness.
gōj	<i>s. f.</i> an eel-shaped fish.	gulōī	<i>s. f.</i> pellet-bow.
gōkhṛu	<i>s. m.</i> a bracelet with rough surface.	gulōīā	<i>s. m.</i> pellet of earth.
gōkū	<i>s. m.</i> span from thumb to forefinger.	gulgā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of camel's hump.
gōl	<i>a.</i> round. gōl mōl, rounded, vague.	gulgalā	<i>s. m.</i> cake fried in oil.
gōl	<i>v. a.</i> search.	gullar	<i>s. m.</i> puppy.
gōla	<i>s. m.</i> large ball; colic; a firework.	gullī	<i>s. f.</i> cake, scone, bread; kernel, pith; pea.
gōlā	<i>s. m.</i> ball, bullet.	gumān	<i>s. m.</i> suspicion, pride.
gōlī	<i>s. f.</i> small ball, bullet.	gumāshta	<i>s. m.</i> agent.
gōllā	<i>s. m.</i> slave.		
gōnglū	<i>s. m.</i> turnip.		

gumm	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
gumm	<i>a.</i> lost.
gummaṭ	<i>s. f.</i> bullock's hump.
gummat	<i>s. m.</i> knob on yoke.
gummuz	<i>s. m.</i> dome.
guṇ	<i>s. m.</i> virtue, merit.
guṇāh	<i>s. m.</i> sin, crime, fault.
gund	<i>v. a.</i> plait (hair) <i>p. p.</i> guttā.
gundar	<i>s. m.</i> crease in cloth.
gungēr	<i>s. f.</i> a bush found in the Bār.
gunggā	<i>a.</i> dumb.
gunḡlu	<i>s. m.</i> turnip.
guṇḡṇ	<i>s. m.</i> mumbling.
guṇī	<i>s. f.</i> sack, gunny-bag.
guṇiā	<i>s. m.</i> carpenter's square.
gūnj	<i>s. f.</i> echo.
gunnh	<i>v. a.</i> plait loosely; (<i>S</i>) knead <i>p. p.</i> gud-dhā.
guphā	<i>s. m.</i> hermit's cave.
gur	<i>s. m.</i> religious guide (of Hindūs), revered man.
guṛ	<i>s. m.</i> inspissated juice of the sugarcane.
guṛākū	<i>s. m.</i> a preparation of gur and tobacco.
guṛēn	<i>s. f.</i> small bustard.
gurgābi	<i>s. f.</i> slipper.
guṛgur	<i>s. f.</i> sound of a hookah; rumbling.
guṛh	<i>v. n.</i> be experienced.
gūṛhā	<i>a.</i> deep (in colour).
guṛhak	<i>v. n.</i> laugh inwardly.
guṛumm	<i>s. m.</i> splash; swelling on neck.
gūsā	<i>s. m.</i> blow with the fist.
gussa	<i>s. m.</i> anger.
gustān	<i>s. m.</i> graveyard.
guṭak	<i>v. n.</i> coo, laugh in one's sleeve.
guthiā	<i>s. m.</i> bag of cloth.
guttrakki	<i>s. f.</i> sty in the eye,

gutt	<i>s. f.</i> plait of hair hanging down woman's back.
gutta	<i>p. p.</i> of gund, plaited.
guṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> joint.
guṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> corner.
guṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> wrist.
guṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> joint.
guzāra	<i>s. m.</i> } livelihood, subsistence, maintenance.
guzrān	<i>s. f.</i> }

H.

hā	} <i>interj.</i> yes.
hā	
hā	<i>s. f.</i> heart, mind.
hā	<i>S. post. p.</i> to.
hā	<i>v. n.</i> I am; we are.
habb	<i>s. f.</i> determination.
habba	<i>adj. m. and f.</i> all, <i>pl. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> habbe, <i>obl.</i> habbnā.
hach	<i>s. m.</i> greed, covetousness.
hachoh	<i>v. n.</i> be beaten, tired of doing a thing.
hachchha	<i>a.</i> good, well.
hād	<i>s. f.</i> hunting with dogs and men; sport.
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> blood-feud.
haḍḍ	<i>v. a.</i> beat (bushes, &c., to drive game).
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> large bone.
haḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> spavin.
haḍḍh	<i>v. n.</i> get old, be worn, wear.
haḍḍhā	<i>v. a.</i> wear out (clothes, &c.).
haḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> bone.
haḍḍī kadḍh	<i>v. a.</i> show a splint (of horse).
haḍḍō	<i>adv.</i> quite, just, altogether, at all, however.
haḍḍō	<i>conj.</i> however.
hāḍī	<i>s. m.</i> bitter enemy.
hāe hāe	<i>interj.</i> alas!

hāḥim	<i>s. f.</i> opium.
hāḥiml	<i>s. m.</i> opium-eater.
hagg	<i>v. n.</i> go to stool.
hagg	<i>v. n.</i> be able.
haggh	<i>v. n.</i> get loose (as a rope).
hāḥṛ	<i>s. m.</i> the month June-July.
hāḥṛī	<i>s. f.</i> the spring crop.
hāhu	<i>a.</i> very deep.
haī	<i>interj.</i> expressive of displeasure or prohibition.
haī	<i>v. n.</i> we are.
hail	<i>S. s. f.</i> land enjoying good irrigation or manure.
hājat	<i>s. f.</i> ability, power.
hakallā	<i>a.</i> alone.
hakār	<i>v. a.</i> drive off birds from a crop.
hākīm	<i>s. m.</i> ruler, magistrate.
hakīm	<i>s. m.</i> physician.
hakkī bakki	<i>a.</i> astonished.
hakaṭṭhā	<i>a.</i> together, collected.
haḷ	<i>s. m.</i> plough.
hal	<i>s. f.</i> shaft of plough.
haḷ	<i>v. n.</i> move, shake, haḷ jul, move along!
hālā	<i>s. m.</i> assessment, redness in the sky.
halabbuṛ	<i>s. m.</i> thong fastening the plough to the yoke.
halāra	<i>s. m.</i> a number of ploughs working together.
halchalā	<i>s. m.</i> tumult.
haldhar	<i>s. f.</i> turmeric.
hāl hāl	<i>s. f.</i> call for help or mercy.
hālī	<i>s. m.</i> ploughman.
halkā	<i>a.</i> mad (of a dog).
halkāra	<i>s. m.</i> postman.
hall	<i>s. f.</i> beam of plough; shaking.
hallā	<i>s. m.</i> assault; onset.

hallā	<i>interj.</i> yes, indeed! (an exclamation of surprise).
halōhiṛ	<i>s. f.</i> ploughed land.
hāl palhrea	<i>s. f.</i> call for help or mercy.
halwāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a kind of red cloth; kid; lamb.
hamail	<i>s. f.</i> necklace of small bells on horse or camel.
haṇ	<i>S. adv.</i> now.
hāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> equality of age.
hāṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> weight of empty vessel.
hāṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> earthen vessel used for cooking.
haṇḍōla	<i>s. m.</i> a revolving swing.
hanj	<i>adv.</i> thus.
hanj	<i>s. f.</i> (pl. hanjū) tear.
hanjirā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> swelling of glands.
hāṇī	<i>a.</i> of the same age.
hannā	<i>s. m.</i> the wooden part of a saddle.
haṇṇeō	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
haṇṇh	<i>s. f.</i> (pl. haṇṇhā) back-tooth (S. pl. haṇṇhū).
har	<i>s. f.</i> grief of mother for absent young (used of cattle).
hār	<i>v. n.</i> lose, be beaten.
hār	<i>s. m.</i> the month June-July.
hār	<i>D. s. f.</i> hunting with men and dogs; sport.
hār	an inseparable particle, meaning like, fit for.
har	<i>s. m.</i> rush of water, spate.
harā	<i>v. a.</i> water (a field).
harat	<i>s. m.</i> wood-work of Persian wheel.
har chandūr	<i>s. m.</i> clear state of atmosphere.
hardal	<i>s. f.</i> turmeric.
harḥ	<i>s. m.</i> flood, rush of water

haṛhā	<i>v. a.</i> wash away.
hārī	<i>s. f.</i> the spring crop.
hariār	<i>s. m. f.</i> an animal (cow, &c.) that wanders.
hāris	<i>a.</i> greedy.
harlā	<i>a.</i> pure.
harmul	<i>s. m.</i> a common weed— <i>peganum harmala</i> .
harn	<i>s. m.</i> ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> harnī).
harnī	<i>s. f.</i> ravine-deer.
harnōlī	<i>s. f.</i> the castor-oil plant.
hasbī	<i>interj.</i> God protect you !
hasilī	<i>s. f.</i> small silver collar.
hass	<i>v. n.</i> laugh, smile.
hāssā	<i>s. m.</i> laughter, smile.
hassī	<i>s. f.</i> silver collar, collar-bone.
haswār	<i>a.</i> riding ; on horse-back.
haṭ	<i>s. m.</i> large shop.
haṭ	<i>v. n.</i> go back, get out of the way.
haṭak	<i>v. a.</i> hinder, forbid.
hāth	<i>s. m.</i> depth of water up to chin.
haṭh	<i>s. m.</i> determination, perseverance.
hāṭh	<i>s. f.</i> dense cloud.
hathālā	<i>a.</i> shallow.
hathōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> hammer.
hatheār	<i>s. m.</i> instrument, weapon.
hathkarī	<i>s. f.</i> hand-cuff.
haṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> large shop.
hatth	<i>s. m.</i> hand, cubit (= 24 inches); <i>loc.</i> hatthē by hand.
hatthā	<i>s. m.</i> handle.
hatthai	<i>a.</i> cow or buffalo difficult to milk.
hatthe pāi	<i>s. f.</i> scuffle ; laying hands on each other.
hatthī	<i>s. m.</i> handle.

haṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> shop.
hattiārā	<i>a.</i> cruel.
hattho hatth	<i>s. m.</i> quits ; return (especially of enmity).
hattho pāi	<i>s. f.</i> scuffle.
hatthṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit-measure = 24 inches.
hau	<i>interj.</i> meant to frighten.
hawā	<i>s. m.</i> squib.
hāwā	<i>s. m.</i> grief.
hawān	<i>s. m.</i> animal, beast.
hawār	<i>s. f.</i> steam.
hawēlī	<i>s. f.</i> enclosure with dwelling-house.
hazār	<i>num.</i> thousand.
hē	<i>v. n.</i> he is.
hē	<i>v. n.</i> thou art.
hē	<i>interj.</i> expression of displeasure.
hēhṛ	<i>s. f.</i> a herd of cattle trespassing on crops.
hekaṭṭhā	<i>a.</i> together.
hēkil	<i>S s. f.</i> sow (<i>m.</i> hēkul).
hekk	<i>num.</i> one.
hekkā	<i>a. m and f.</i> one and the same.
hekk lāg	<i>a.</i> continuous, <i>adv.</i> continuously.
hekko jahī	<i>a. f.</i> of one and the same kind.
hekko jehā	<i>a. m.</i> of one and the same kind.
hēkul	<i>S s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem.</i> hēkil).
hēṇu	<i>a.</i> cow or bullock too young to be of use.
hēṛī	<i>s. f.</i> pound for cattle ; pound-fee or fine ; a gathering of people to help in some work for nothing.
hēṭh	<i>post. p.</i> (with <i>de</i>) below, beneath, under.
hēṭh	<i>adv.</i> below, low down.

hēṭhā	D	<i>adv.</i> below.	hindī	<i>s. f.</i> the indigenous dialect and character.
hēṭhlā		<i>a.</i> low-lying, lower.	hindwāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> water-melon.
hēza		<i>s. m.</i> cholera.	hīng	<i>v. n.</i> bray (of donkey or mule).
hīblo		<i>s. f.</i> splashing water over one another in sport.	hīnj	S <i>adv.</i> thus.
hiḍak		<i>v. n.</i> expect, hope.	hīnkār	<i>s. m.</i> neighing.
hiḍḍak		<i>s. f.</i> hope, expectation.	hīr	<i>s. f.</i> the heroine of the poem of Hīr and Rānhjā, born at Jhang.
hiḍkā		<i>s. m.</i> hope, expectation.	hirs	<i>s. m.</i> greed.
hiḍkī		<i>s. f.</i> hiccough.	hiss	<i>v. n.</i> be extingui shed, withered, emaciated, flat.
hiḍkōra		<i>s. m.</i> catching of the breath when dying; death-rattle.	hiṭhār	<i>s. m.</i> lowland.
higrā		<i>a.</i> single.	hō	<i>v. n.</i> become, <i>p. p.</i> hōeā.
hīh		<i>s. f.</i> side-rail of a bedstead.	hō	<i>v. n.</i> you are.
hījrā		<i>s. m.</i> eunuch; hermaphrodite.	hochchha	<i>a.</i> quarrelsome over trifles.
hikāhrā		<i>a.</i> single, thin.	hōe hōe	<i>interj.</i> fy! fy! <i>s. f.</i> shame, disgrace.
hikallā		<i>a.</i> alone.	hōk	<i>s. m.</i> pant.
hīkhī		<i>s. f.</i> hope, expectation.	hōk	<i>v. n.</i> pant, be out of breath.
hikk		<i>s. f.</i> chest.	hōk	<i>v. a.</i> proclaim.
hikk		<i>num.</i> one <i>pl.</i> hikk = some, others; <i>obl.</i> hīknā.	hōkā	<i>s. m.</i> proclamation.
hikk		<i>v. a.</i> drive on.	hōi	<i>s. m.</i> fear.
hikke		<i>conj.</i> either, or.	hōi	<i>v. n.</i> be afraid or distressed.
hikko		<i>a.</i> only one, alone, one and the same.	hōiā	<i>a.</i> buffalo having one horn down and the other pointing differently.
hikko kujjh		<i>pron.</i> all the same.	hōia	<i>a.</i> light, gentle.
hīkrā		<i>a.</i> single.	hōiā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> green pulse parched.
hil	S	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>obl.</i> hīllī, <i>pl.</i> hīllī) kite.	hōiē	<i>adv.</i> gently.
hil		<i>v. n.</i> become accustomed to, become tame.	hongān	<i>v. n.</i> howl (of jackal).
hīl hujjat		<i>s. f.</i> pretences, subterfuges.	hōr	<i>v. a.</i> forbid; roughen the face of a mill-stone.
hiltar		<i>s. f.</i> habit.	hor	<i>pron.</i> other.
himmat		<i>s. f.</i> strength of body; coercion.	hor	<i>conj.</i> and.
hīmtāl		<i>a.</i> strong; powerful; overbearing.	hōrā	<i>s. m.</i> tool for roughing mill-stones.
hin	S	<i>pron. obl.</i> these = inh.		
hin		<i>v. n.</i> they are.		
hīṇā		<i>a.</i> weak; deficient.		
hīṇak		<i>v. n.</i> neigh of horse.		

hōri	<i>pl.</i> suffix of respect, e.g., malik hōri = his honour the malik <i>obl.</i> hōrā .	hundāwan	<i>s. m.</i> discount on draft.
hōrnā	<i>obl. pl.</i> of hōr , others.	hundū	<i>s. m.</i> fighting ram.
hōtā	<i>s. m.</i> S. heart D. liver.	hundī	<i>s. f.</i> draft, bill of exchange.
hōth	<i>s. m.</i> lip.	hūng	<i>v. n.</i> groan; yell.
hū	<i>s. m.</i> God.	hūng	<i>s. f.</i> yell of jackal; groan.
hū	<i>interj.</i> yes, don't do that! sound used to stop a bullock.	hūngāra	<i>s. m.</i> assent.
hubbiā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> strangles.	hungir	<i>v. a.</i> urge on; drive (cattle).
huchchh	<i>s. m.</i> gush.	hungri	<i>s. f.</i> the sound made by a drover to drive on his cattle.
hūḍak	<i>v. n.</i> limp.	hunh hunh	<i>interj.</i> call to camels to get up or go on.
hūḍḍ	<i>s. f.</i> boar's tusk.	hur	<i>S. v. n.</i> descend, get down.
huddā	<i>s. m.</i> charm repeated over snakes.	hūr	<i>s. f.</i> nymph of Paradise.
huddh	<i>s. f.</i> stroke with the point of a stick or weapon; shaft of a cart.	hūrā	<i>s. m.</i> fist (used to strike outwards).
hugg	<i>s. f.</i> fame.	hurak	<i>v. a.</i> threaten to butt or bite (said of an animal).
hujj	<i>v. a.</i> sweep, clean.	hurāl	<i>s. f.</i> descent, declivity.
hujjat	<i>s. f.</i> frivolous argument.	hūrh	<i>s. f.</i> obstinacy.
hujjatī	<i>s. m.</i> wrangler.	hūrhī	<i>a.</i> obstinate.
hujkā	<i>s. m.</i> jolt.	hureāl	<i>S. } s. m.</i> wild hill-sheep, oorial.
hujrā	<i>s. m.</i> small room attached to mosque for the use of strangers.	hureār	
hukk	<i>s. f.</i> piercing pain in side or breast.	hurr	<i>s. f.</i> cry made to frighten birds.
hukkā	<i>s. m.</i> pipe.	hush	<i>interj.</i> exclamation to camel or bullock to make it sit down.
hukam	<i>s. m.</i> order.	hūsh	<i>s. m.</i> a stupid ignorant fellow.
hukrā	<i>s. m.</i> small pipe.	hushkār	<i>v. a.</i> set a dog on.
hulārā	<i>s. m.</i> striking or throw- ing with a sweep of the arm; a long swing; nose-bag used also as a pad for mules; panic- rush of cattle attacked by gad- fly.	hussar	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
hull	<i>s. f.</i> fame.	l	<i>pronom. aff.</i> thou, thee.
hullā	<i>s. m.</i> laboured breathing.	ich	<i>postp.</i> in.
hullar	<i>s. m.</i> great flood.	ichar bichar	<i>s. f.</i> indecision.
hun	<i>adv.</i> now.	idde	<i>adv.</i> hither.
hunḍal	<i>s. m.</i> deceit.	idḍe	<i>T. adv.</i> hither.
		ihē	<i>v. n.</i> he is.
		ihē	<i>v. n.</i> thou art.

lho jehā *pron. adj.* the same as this *f.* lho jahī.

ijāb kabūl *s. m.* marriage-ceremony.

ijehā *pron. a.* such as this.

ijehā kehā *a.* so—so, not much good *f.* ijahī kahī.

ikāiṭh *num.* sixty-one.

ikalla *a.* alone.

ikattrī *num.* thirty-one.

ikkī *num.* twenty-one.

ikkvanja *num.* fifty-one.

ikvī *num.* twenty-one.

illat *s. f.* disease, disreputable conduct, bad habit, vice.

illti *a.* ill-behaved.

in *pron. pl.* these.

in *v. n.* they are.

inhā *pro. dem. pl. obl.* these.

inje } *adv.* thus.

injē }

ird gird *adv. and post. p.* all round.

is *pro. dem. obl.* this.

ishak *s. m.* love, passion, desire, hobby.

ishkanja *s. m.* catch for steel (of flint-and-steel).

ishkār *s. m.* sport, hunting.

ishpāwa *s. m.* forked gun-rest.

isjehā *pro. a.* such as this.

issee *pronom. aff.* we, us.

itnā } *pro. a.* so much as this.

itrā } *s.*

itrōke *adv.* this year.

itt *s. f.* brick *pl.* ittā.

ittihā *adv.* just here.

ittthe *adv.* here.

itti *s. f.* foot of a vessel an ornament worn on the neck

itti } *s.* *pron. a.* so big.

itwā *pron. a.* so large a share.

itwārī *adv.* this year, this time.

izzaq *s. m.* permission, authority.

J.

jā *s. f.* place. *obl.* jāi, *pl. n.* jāi.

jabāb *s. m.* answer.

jāch *s. f.* estimate; trying; skill.

jad *conj. rel.* when.

jadā *conj. rel.* when.

jādā *s. f.* hair of sweating place on camel; mane of horse.

jaddī *s. m.* agnate.

jadun *conj. rel.* when.

jāēā *pp.* of jamm; brought forth.

jāg *s. f.* acid substance put into milk to curdle it; wakefulness.

jāg *v. n.* be kindled, awake.

jagā *v. a.* kindle, awake.

jagāt *s. f.* toll; duty; octroi.

jagg *s. m.* world.

jagīr *s. f.* revenue assignment.

jagrātā *s. m.* keeping awake all night.

jāh *imperative* of vanj, go.

jahā } *s. m.* hedgehog.

jāhā }

jahī *pron. f.* of jeha, of which sort.

jāhi *s. f.* hedgehog.

jāhl } *T. s. m.* a tree, *salvadora oleoides*.

jajmān *s. m.* customer.

jakkh *s. f.* village mirāsī's fee.

jāl *s. m.* net.

jāl *v. n.* stop, go slowly, be late.

jālā *s. m.* cobweb; niche in a wall.

jalam *s. f.* leech.

jālī *s. f.* small net.

jallhar	s. f. platform on van tree for watching crops.	janj	s. f. marriage-procession, the company that attends the bride-groom at a marriage.
jāmā	s. m. cloth.	janjīrī	s. f. chain.
jamāhū	s. m. an oil-seed, tārā-mīra.	janju	s. m. Brahminical thread.
jamāuṇā	s. m. vessel in which milk is curdled.	japphā	s. m. seizing, embrace (c. w. mār or pā)
jamjam	adv. welcome.	jas	s. m. verses in praise of some one.
jāmkī	s. f. roll of match on gun.	jātā	v. a. p. p. of jāṇ, known, thought.
jamm	v. a. (p. p. jāoā) bring forth young.	jātak	s. m. boy.
jamm	v. n. be born; be thick, frozen; stay; stick; curdle (of milk); sprout.	jātakrī	s. f. girl.
jamm vanj	wait a bit!	jaṭhuttur	s. m. husband's elder brother's son.
jamūr	s. m. pincers.	jaṭkā	a. of villages, rustic.
jāṇ	v. n. know, think, pp. jāṭā.	jatt	s. f. goat's hair.
jaṇā	s. m. man, person, husband f. jaṇī.	jatt	s. m. camel-driver; f. jattī.
janānī	a. female, feminine; woman.	jaṭṭ	s. m. peasant, name of a tribe f. jaṭṭī.
janāzā	s. m. verses recited at grave.	javvil	s. f. measure of cloth = 20 hatth or 12 yards.
janḍ	s. m. the tree <i>prosopis spicigera</i> .	jawāh	s. m. a plant <i>alhagi maurorum</i> .
jandar	s. m. flour mill turned by water; lever for pounding pulp or rice.	jawāl	s. m. son-in-law.
janḍī	s. f. a small janḍ tree.	jawālī	s. f. wheat with barley mixed with it.
jandrā	s. m. padlock; lock; large wooden rake.	jawātrā	s. m. son-in-law.
jandri	s. f. small padlock; mule-pannier; small water-mill.	je	conj. if, that, because.
jāndri	s. m. miller on jandar.	jê	S. s. f. perennial stream.
jāṇe	conj. namely, i. e., that.	jê	pron. rel. obl. who.
jangīra	s. m. sweet cakes.	jêḍ	pron. rel. as large as, like, equal to.
janggu	s. n. forest; out-fields.	jehā	pro. rel. as, f. jahī, a little; rather.
jaṇī	s. f. woman, female person, wife.	jēhlām	s. m. the river Jehlam above Khushāb.
		jēhra	pron. a. rel. who, which.
		jēkar	conj. if.
		jēlkhāna	s. m. jail.

jēṭh

s. m. the month May-June; husband's elder brother.

jēṭha

a. best, first.

jēṭh palēṭhā

a. first-born.

jhā

s. m. hedgehog.

jhabb

adv. quick.

jhabb

v. a. soak (cloth).

jhābēl

s. m. a tribe of river-dwellers.

jhagg

s. f. foam.

jhaggā

s. m. small churning-stick; coat.

jhāhā

s. m. hedgehog.

jhajjhā

a. having spot of white hair on forehead (of cattle).

jhajjhari

s. f. charge on marriage.

jhakk

v. n. be afraid, shrink.

jhakkh

s. f. nonsense.

jhakkhar

s. m. a squall, dust storm.

jhālār

s. m. Persian wheel on bank of a stream.

jhāmar

S.

s. m. branch.

jhamb

s. f. rain blown by the wind, a storm of wind and rain.

jhamb

v. a. card cotton.

jhandā

s. m. } flag, standard.

jhandī

s. f. }

jhamṇī

s. f. cotton-carding stick.

jhangg

s. m. } grove of trees.

jhangī

s. f. }

jhār

s. m. flock of birds.

jhār

s. m. tree (used of all kinds of large trees); large karī; outturn (of crops).

jhār

v. a. sweep, thresh.

jhārī

s. f. moderate rain.

jhārī

s. f. bush, especially a thorny plant of any kind; small karī or jand.

jharōṭ

s. m. useless old male camel after 15 years.

jhāt

s. f. snatch (mār).

jhāṭil hill

s. f. snatching kite of a dark colour.

jhatt

T.

s. m. a camel-herd.

jhērā

s. m. quarrel, riot.

jhikkā

a. low.

jhingār

s. m. creaking noise.

jhirkā

s. m. hope.

jhirkṛā

s. m. hope.

jhōk

s. m. village, hamlet, temporary settlement.

jhōlā

s. m. strong wind, gust.

jhōlī

s. f. lap.

jhōmprā

s. m. thatched hut.

jhōṭā

s. m. (fem. jhōṭī or jhōṭī) an adolescent buffalo up to 2½ years.

jhuggī

s. f. thatched hut; hovel; lean-to shed tent of gipsy.

jhullī

s. f. patchwork of rags used as tent-covering.

jhum mār

v. a. fold a cloth or blanket over the head and shoulders.

jhūngā

a. (cattle) having horns pointing forwards.

jhūṭā

s. m. swinging motion; nod.

jhūṭī

s. f. snatch (mār).

jī

interj. Sir, Madam.

jī

v. n. live.

jibbh

s. f. tongue (pl. jibbhā).

jidde

conj. rel. whither.

jig

s. m. throat of camel.

jikuṇ

conj. rel. as.

jīṇ

v. n. conquer (used with kōlō) pp. jittā.

jinas

s. f. crop; kind.

jīnd

s. f. life, soul.

jīs

pron. rel. obl. whom, which.

jithāi	<i>conj. rel.</i> wherever.
jitrā	{ <i>pron. rel.</i> as much.
jitrā	
jitthe	<i>conj. rel.</i> where.
jitti	<i>pron. rel.</i> however large.
jitwā	<i>pron. rel.</i> as large a share.
jiur	<i>v. n.</i> be absorbed, percolate (of water).
jiwar	<i>v. n.</i> be absorbed (as water in earth) percolate.
jiwē	<i>conj. rel.</i> as.
jiwē tū	<i>interj.</i> mayest thou live!
jō	<i>s. m.</i> barley, <i>obl pl</i> jawā.
joār	<i>s. f.</i> great millet.
jōban	<i>s. f.</i> vigour of youth.
jōdar	{ <i>s. m.</i> oats, a weed like oats.
jōdra	
jōg	<i>s. f.</i> pair of oxen.
jōgā	<i>adj.</i> fit, able, capable.
jōgān	<i>post. p.</i> for, on account of.
jōkhiō	<i>s. m.</i> risk.
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> joint; total.
jōr	<i>v. a.</i> join, add up, fabricate.
jōrā	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.
jōrī	<i>s. f.</i> pair, couple.
juḷ	<i>v. n.</i> start, go.
jumṁā	<i>s. m.</i> Friday.
juṛ	<i>v. n.</i> be joined.
jūrā	<i>s. m.</i> queue of hair.
jurrā	<i>s. m.</i> small falcon.
jussa	<i>s. m.</i> body.
juṭh	<i>s. f.</i> leavings of a meal.
juṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> crosspiece at foot of churn.
jutti	<i>s. f.</i> shoe.
kā	<i>K.</i>
kabaḍḍī	<i>s. m.</i> crow.
kāball	<i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys.
	<i>adj.</i> from kābal, foreign, applied to strange varieties.

kāballi dōhmū	<i>s. m.</i> hornet.
kāballi kikkar	<i>s. f.</i> cypress-s h a p e d acacia.
kabar	<i>s. f.</i> grave, tomb, <i>pl.</i> kabrā
kabar gustān	<i>s. m.</i> graveyard.
kabār	<i>s. m.</i> bājra-straw.
kabila	<i>s. m.</i> family.
kabūtār	<i>s. m.</i> pigeon.
kachāwā	<i>s. m.</i> camel-pannier.
kachchā	<i>a.</i> unripe; raw; incomplete.
kachchā	<i>s. m.</i> new alluvion, land subject to inundation.
kachchh	<i>v. a.</i> measure (by length.)
kachchh	<i>s. f.</i> armpit, measure (<i>pl.</i> kachchhā).
kachchhā	<i>s. m.</i> side of a boat.
kachchhī	<i>s. f.</i> riverain, river valley the alluvial valley of the Indus.
kachchir	<i>s. f.</i> female mule.
kachchur	<i>s. m.</i> male mule.
kachnār	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>bauhinia racemosa</i> .
kachōri	<i>s. f.</i> pastry.
kachūnī	<i>s. f.</i> hair of temple.
kaḍā	<i>T. adv. int.</i> when?
kadāhā	<i>T. adv.</i> some time, at any time.
kaddh	<i>s. f.</i> wall <i>pl.</i> kaddhā.
kaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> pull out, take out, expel, put out <i>pp.</i> kaḍḍhā.
kaḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> steep hill-side.
kaddhī	<i>D. s. f.</i> bank of river, riverain, river valley; the alluvial valley of the Jehlam.
kade	<i>adv.</i> sometime or other.
kade kade	<i>adv.</i> sometimes, other times.
kaduṇ	<i>adv. int.</i> when?
kāgul	<i>T. s. m.</i> paper.

kāgut	<i>s. m.</i> paper.
kāh	<i>s. f.</i> a grass (<i>saccharum spontaneum</i>).
kāh	<i>s. f.</i> fistful.
kahā	<i>s. f.</i> cry.
kahār	<i>s. m.</i> lake.
kahē	T. <i>pron. obl.</i> of <i>kōi</i> —some one.
kahī	<i>s. f.</i> mattock.
kahī	<i>pro. obl.</i> of <i>kōi</i> —some one.
kahī	<i>a. inter. f.</i> of <i>kōhā</i> , what sort of ?
kāhīrā	<i>s. m.</i> black-buck.
kāhn	<i>s. f.</i> nettle.
kahōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> earthen grain-receptacle.
kahu	<i>s. m.</i> tinder.
kāi	<i>pro. a.</i> any, some.
kāj	<i>s. m.</i> a ceremonial feast.
kajāk	<i>a.</i> fine, large (of an animal).
kajlā	<i>s. m.</i> antimony; eye paint.
kākā	<i>s. f.</i> chattering like a crow; croak of raven.
kakhārī	<i>s. f.</i> jaw-bone.
kākī	<i>s. f.</i> pupil of the eye.
kakk	<i>s. f.</i> large hill-partridge (<i>m. kōnk</i>).
kakkā	<i>adj.</i> fair (of human hair); chestnut (of a horse); yellow (of sand).
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> frost, hoar-frost, ice; raw thong.
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> a kind of snake.
kakkariā nimāshā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> early evening, twilight.
kakkh	<i>s. m.</i> grass; naturally growing fodder, stalk of grass.
kakkhā laddī	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that lives in a nest made of stalks of grass.

kakkrā	<i>adj.</i> lightish-coloured (of human hair)
kal	<i>s. f.</i> trigger of gun.
kālā	<i>s. m.</i> thief (slang).
kālā	<i>a.</i> black.
kalāi	<i>s. f.</i> thin cotton-quilt.
kālakh	T. <i>s. m.</i> water-melon.
kalām	<i>s. f.</i> charm; charm repeated over snakes; the Muhammadan creed.
kalāut	<i>s. m.</i> a singer.
kalāwat	<i>s. m.</i> a singer.
kalēja	<i>s. m.</i> liver.
kalhōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> } earthen cylinder for storing
kalhōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> } grain.
kali	<i>s. f.</i> bud.
kālkar- ichchhi	<i>s. f.</i> king-crow.
kallam	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
kallar	<i>s. m.</i> manure; barren ground saturated with salt; earth-salts.
kallar shōr	<i>s. m.</i> earth impregnated with salts.
kali	<i>adv.</i> yesterday.
kalmī	<i>a.</i> crystallized (salt-petre).
kalwattar	<i>s. m.</i> saw.
kalwattrī	<i>s. f.</i> saw.
kamā	<i>v. a.</i> work, earn, <i>p. p.</i> kamatta.
kāmb	<i>s. f.</i> bent stick used as tent-prop.
kamād	<i>s. m.</i> sugarcane.
kamānhār	<i>s. m.</i> like a bow, crescent moon.
kamatta	<i>v. tr. p. p.</i> of <i>kamā</i> , earned.
kamlā	<i>a.</i> foolish, silly.
kāmlā	<i>s. m.</i> knob on yoke.
kamm	<i>s. m.</i> work, business.
kammkōs	<i>s. m.</i> shirker.
kammī	<i>s. m.</i> labourer, village menial, artisan.

kammiānā	<i>s. m.</i> cess on artisans.
kaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> outturn (of crops)
kaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> line of poetry.
kāṇ	<i>post. p.</i> (with <i>de</i>), for, for the sake of.
kānā	<i>a.</i> one-eyed.
kānā	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of <i>sar</i> grass.
kaṇak	<i>s. f.</i> wheat <i>pl.</i> <i>kaṇkā</i> .
kanāl	<i>s. m.</i> an eighth of an acre.
kanār	<i>s. m.</i> cold (of quadruped).
kānch	<i>s. f.</i> tight drawers worn by players in a game.
kand	<i>s. f.</i> back.
kaṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> thorn.
kaṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> small scales
kāṅg	<i>s. f.</i> flood, spate, freshet (<i>pl.</i> <i>kāṅgā</i>).
kangar	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>pistacia integerrima</i> .
kanggaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> bracelet; bangle; ring.
kangrēr	<i>s. f.</i> back-bone; sharp ridge.
kanhīrā S.	<i>s. m.</i> o'eander— <i>noxiu m odorum</i> .
kaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> drop (<i>pl.</i> <i>kaṇīā</i>) rain; slight rain.
kāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
kanj	<i>a.</i> barren.
kānjan	<i>s. m.</i> beam of Persian wheel.
kanjā T.	<i>s. m.</i> butter-milk and water.
kanjkā	<i>s. m.</i> tassel.
kanjī	<i>s. f.</i> partridge.
kanjul	<i>s. m.</i> partridge.
kankauwā	<i>s. m.</i> kite.
kann	<i>s. m.</i> ear.
kannī	<i>s. f.</i> border, margin.
kaṇūnī	<i>s. f.</i> the hole of the ear.
kaṇāh	<i>s. f.</i> cleaned cotton.
kapp	<i>v. a.</i> cut, reap.
kapp	<i>s. m.</i> cut; breach; crossing of a canal.

kaṇṇā	<i>s. m.</i> cloth.
kaṇṇē vaṭṭāē gēē.	clothes were changed—public mark of marriages.
kār	<i>s. f.</i> work, business.
kar	<i>v. a.</i> do, make <i>p. p.</i> <i>kītā</i> .
kaṇā	<i>s. m.</i> bracelet, bangle.
karāh	<i>s. m.</i> a shovel drawn by bullocks.
karāhī	<i>s. f.</i> embanked land.
kaṇāh	<i>s. m.</i> }
kaṇāhī	<i>s. f.</i> } a sweetmeat.
kaṇak	<i>v. n.</i> crack as of thunder or a falling tree or a broken vessel; sound.
kārḥ	<i>v. a.</i> heat (milk).
karhōlā	<i>s. m.</i> high bank.
karī	<i>s. m.</i> the tree <i>capparis aphylla</i> .
kaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> rafter.
kaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> ring; anklet.
karīchaṇīā	<i>s. f.</i> small rings worn by women on the fingers.
karj	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
karjāl	<i>a.</i> indebted
kark	<i>s. f.</i> cluck of hen.
kaṇkumma	<i>s. m.</i> turtle.
karla	<i>s. m.</i> small crosspiece of roof.
kaṇtal	<i>s. m.</i> woven strip of leather.
kaṇtumā	<i>s. m.</i> a creeping plant with orange like fruit— <i>citrullus colocynthus</i> .
karu	<i>s. m.</i> 66 inches.
karummal	<i>s. f.</i> fresh shoots of karī.
karuz	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
karwānī	<i>s. m.</i> morning star.
kasāl	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-scatcher; butcher <i>f.</i> <i>kasāṇ</i> .
kasār	<i>s. f.</i> change, flaw, defect, loss, profit, difference, want, deficiency.



kasēṇ	<i>s. f.</i> female of the kasāl caste.	kaudī	<i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys; small shell used as money or as an ornament for animals.
kash	<i>v. a.</i> urge on.	kaur	<i>s. f.</i> anger; a medicine used for horses.
kashk	<i>s. m.</i> rope of arch of saddle.	kāvaṛ S. T.	<i>s. f.</i> anger.
kasīda	<i>s. m.</i> song of praise.	kavṛī S. T.	<i>a.</i> angrv. passionate, bad-tempered.
kass	<i>s. f.</i> loss; fever.	kavvā	<i>s. m.</i> wild olive— <i>olea cuspidata</i> .
kass S. T.	<i>s. m.</i> catch-drain; ravine.	kāzī	<i>s. m.</i> a kāzī <i>f.</i> kazeāṇī .
kassā	<i>a.</i> less, deficient.	kē	<i>conj.</i> or.
kassā	<i>s. m.</i> curds.	kē	<i>pro.</i> what?
kassī S. T.	<i>s. f.</i> small catch-drain; small ravine.	kē	<i>pron.</i> oblique of kōṇ who?
kassīā S. T.	<i>s. m.</i> small catch-drain.	kēhā	<i>adj. int.</i> what sort of? <i>f.</i> kahī .
kasūr	<i>s. m.</i> 13 months' interest charged on twelve-months' debt.	kēhṛā	<i>adj. int.</i> which?
kasūtar	<i>s. m.</i> quarrel, disagreement.	kēī	<i>pron. pl.</i> some, any.
kasūtar	} <i>a.</i> out of line, bad, improper.	kē kē	<i>s. f.</i> quack of duck.
kasūtrā		kēlā	<i>a.</i> pale red (of buffaloes).
kasūtrī	<i>s. f.</i> quarrel, disagreement.	kōr	<i>s. m.</i> bank of a pond or tank.
katab	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.	kēsū phull	<i>s. m.</i> flower of Chhachhra .
kaṭbarṛa	<i>a.</i> grey (of a man's beard).	khā	<i>v. a.</i> eat <i>p. p.</i> khādā .
katēbā	<i>s. m.</i> beam along top of wall.	khā	<i>interj.</i> Sir.
katīlī	<i>s. f.</i> boar's tusk.	khāb	<i>s. m.</i> dream.
kaṭōrī	<i>s. f.</i> small open-mouthed vessel.	khābāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> sling.
katt	<i>v. a.</i> spin.	khābārā	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of the wild fig-tree.
kaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> deduction made from loan on giving it.	khābārī	<i>s. f.</i> wild fig tree— <i>figus carica</i> .
kaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem</i> kaṭṭī) buffalo-calf; large falcon.	khābbā	<i>a.</i> left (hand).
kaṭṭē	} <i>s. m.</i> the month October-November.	khābbā	<i>s. m.</i> stake which forms the fulcrum of an oar.
kaṭṭēū		khābbal	<i>s. m.</i> an excellent grass— <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .
kāṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> saddle.	khābbh	<i>s. m.</i> feather; shoulder-blade.
katūrā	<i>s. m.</i> puppy (<i>fem.</i> katūrī).	khābbhīṭ	<i>s. f.</i> wing.
kaṭvī T.	<i>s. f.</i> an earthen vessel with wide mouth used for cooking.	khābbur	<i>s. m.</i> old shoe.
kau	<i>s. m.</i> wild olive— <i>olea cuspidata</i> .	khachak	<i>v. n.</i> fail, go wrong.

- khachh** *s. f.* nonsense.
- khaḍḍ** *s. f.* hole; cavern; pit; gorge.
- khāḍā** *v. a. p. p.* of **khā**, eaten.
- khaḍḍar** *s. m.* coarse country cloth.
- khāḍī** *s. f.* chin.
- khaḍḍī** *s. f.* weaver's shop.
- khagg** *s. f.* cough.
- khagg** *v. n.* cough.
- khaggal T.** *s. m.* the **ukāh** tree
- khāgiṛ** *a. f.* about to stop giving milk (of a cow).
- khāi** *s. f.* ditch, moat.
- khair** *s. m.* alms.
- khair** *a.* well.
- khair e** *interj.* No.
- khair mēhr e** *interj.* all right!
- khāj** *v. n.* be eaten, consumed.
- khajūr** *s. f.* date palm, date fruit—*Phoenix sylvestris*.
- khakhāri** *s. f.* jaw.
- khakhri** *s. f.* melon.
- khakkhir** *s. f.* bee's or wasp's nest.
- khaḷ** *s. f.* oil-cake.
- khalā** *a.* standing.
- khalār** *v. n.* a. make to stand.
- khalkat** *s. f.* people.
- khal** *s. f.* skin, hide (especially of sheep and more especially of goat).
- khalā** *s. m.* shoe-beating.
- khalār** *s. m.* leather bag.
- khalō** *v. n.* stand up *p. p.* **kha-lōtā**.
- khalōta** *p. p.* of **khalō**, standing.
- khalri** *s. f.* skin, hide (especially of sheep and more especially of goat).
- khalwār** *s. m.* a measure of weight = four local maunds = eight standard maunds.
- khalwārā D.** *s. m.* stack, heap of grain in straw; **S.** threshing-floor.
- khāmbā** *s. m.* useless old male camel after 15 years.
- khambūr** *s. m.* a large edible fungus.
- khāmīs** *s. m.* Thursday (fifth day)
- khap** *s. m.* a small lizard supposed to have poison in its claws.
- khāna-ba-dōsh.** *a.* tent dweller (house-on-back.)
- khāngāh** *s. f.* saint's tomb, shrine.
- khengar** *s. m.* spongy limestone.
- khap** *v. n.* get angry.
- khapā** *v. a.* vex, annoy.
- khapp** *v. n.* be wasted, destroyed, dried up.
- khappā** *s. m.* hole.
- khaprā S.** *a.* brackish, bitter; *s. m.* a poisonous snake, *echis carinata*.
- khār** *s. f.* a plant—*Salso la griffithsii*; the alkali made from the plant, *i. e.*, **sajji**.
- khār** *v. a.* seize, take away, *p. p.* **khareā** *p. p.* passive **khariḡeā**, stolen or lost.
- khārā** *s. m.* cattle-track.
- khārā** *adj.* salt, brackish.
- khārā** *s. m.* large basket.
- khārā** *adj.* clear, pure, genuine, true.
- khārak** *s. m.* sound of knocking, creaking, rustling, sound of footsteps; news; care.
- khārak** *v. n.* be panic-struck.
- khārī** *s. f.* large basket.
- khārkā** *s. m.* beating bushes.

- kharkā** *v. a.* make to rustle ; beat (bushes).
kharkā *s. m. (fem. kharkī)* donkey.
kharmōr S. *s. f.* small bustard.
khārōch *s. m. pl.* rough ground due to cattle having trodden through mud.
khārōṛā *s. m.* cylinder of twigs in kachcha well.
kharpā *s. m.* steep stony place.
kharpēnch *s. m.* quarrel-monger in a village.
khāshā *s. m.* fine cotton-cloth of foreign make.
khass *v. a.* snatch, seize, take by force.
khassi *a.* castrated ; gelding ; barren (of *jawār* or cane).
khātā *s. f.* account in ledger.
khaṭgām *adj.* slow-walking (horse).
khaṭṭ *v. a.* dig, earn.
khaṭṭ *v. n.* curdle (of milk).
khaṭṭā *s. m.* sour milk, &c., used to curdle fresh milk of camels.
khaṭṭā *a.* sour, acid.
khaṭṭar *s. f.* a cow that refuses to give milk.
khattri *s. m.* Khattri *f. khattrā-ṇī*.
khatūmbrā *s. m. fem (khatūmbrī)* young donkey.
khāṭwā *s. m.* an excavated pond.
khāvi *s. f.* a sweet-smelling resinous, red-coloured grass.
khāwā *s. m.* salt mine.
khōḍ *s. f.* game.
khōḍ *v. n.* play a game.
khōh *s. f.* dust.
khōī *s. m.* branch of Pathans.
khēnū *s. m.* ball used in hockey.
khōo *v. n.* flash.
- khêr** *s. m.* welfare.
khêra *s. m.* large duck.
khêrāt *s. f.* alms.
khêṛī S. *s. f.* sandal (used in the Salt Range)
khēs *s. m.* thick cotton shawl with a coloured border.
khidār } *s. m.* player in a game.
khidēār }
khidkāra *s. m.* loud laughter (*c. w. mār*).
khil *v. n.* open (of a flower), smile.
khilār *v. a.* stretch, spread.
hipp *s. f.* a plant common in the Thal—*crotonaria burhia*.
khīr T. *s. m.* milk.
khīṛ *v. n.* open (of a flower), smile.
khīṛī *s. f.* udder.
khīṛīṇ *s. f.* meal boiled in milk.
khīṛkī *s. f.* door made of grass or reeds interwoven.
khiraṭ *s. m.* earnest-money, arles paid to tenant or servant on engagement.
khīṣā *s. m.* pouch.
khishkāṣ *s. f.* poppy-seed.
khittā *s. m.* thorny twigs of *mallā*, after leaves have been threshed off.
khittī *s. f.* Pleiades.
khōbā *s. m.* quagmire, quicksand.
khōh *v. a.* snatch, seize, take by force.
khohāī *a.* belonging to a well.
khōjī *s. m.* tracker.
khōknā *s. m.* small churning-stick.
khōī *v. a.* open ; suck (said of a calf), boil (of water).
khōlā *a.* hollow, empty.
khōlā *s. m.* house without a roof.

khōpā	<i>s. m.</i> leather blinders put on bullocks' eyes.	khurchhi	<i>s. f.</i> place with many tracks of cattle.
khōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> alloy, impurity, defect.	khurī	<i>adv.</i> quickly, fast.
khōtā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem</i> khotī) young donkey.	khurī	<i>s. f.</i> heel.
khōtā	<i>a.</i> alloyed, base, false.	khurk	<i>v. a.</i> scratch.
khūā	<i>s. m.</i> mast.	khurī	<i>s. f.</i> trough, manger.
khūb	<i>s. m.</i> strangles.	khursī	<i>S.</i> <i>s. f.</i> chair.
khubb	<i>v. n.</i> stick in mud or sand.	khusrā	<i>s. m.</i> hermaprodite; eunuch.
khubbī	<i>s. f.</i> quicksand.	khuss	<i>v. n.</i> be seized, snatched.
khuchchar	<i>s. m.</i> hock of quadruped.	khussā	<i>s. m.</i> leather shoe put on stolen cattle to make tracks indistinct.
khudd	<i>s. f.</i> hole.	khutt	<i>v. n.</i> be finished.
khuddā	<i>adj.</i> blunt, (buffalo) with horns curling inwards.	khwār	<i>a.</i> injured, ruined.
khuddhir	<i>s. f.</i> } broken raviny	kiārī	<i>s. f.</i> plot, compartment.
khuddhur	<i>s. m.</i> } ground.	kičhe	<i>impersonal</i> of kar, is to be done.
khuddhri	<i>s. f.</i> raviny ground.	kiddāī	<i>adv.</i> somewhere or other.
khuddū	<i>s. m.</i> ball, used in hockey.	kidde	<i>adv.</i> whither? some whither.
khūh	<i>s. m.</i> well.	kidde	<i>T.</i> <i>adv. int.</i> whither?
khujipā	<i>s. m.</i> reward of tracker.	kijehā	<i>adj. int.</i> what sort of?
khukkhri	<i>s. f.</i> pod of cotton or akh.	kikkar	<i>s. m.</i> }
khul	<i>s. f.</i> cloven hoof <i>pl.</i> khulli.	kikkarī	<i>s. f.</i> } a tree, <i>acacia arabica</i> .
khulāk	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> calf or cow or buffalo still sucking its mother	kikun	<i>adv. int.</i> how?
khumbh	<i>s. f.</i> mushroom <i>pl.</i> khumbhū.	kill	<i>s. f.</i> a nail.
khundā	<i>a.</i> blunt; having one horn down and the other pointing differently (of cattle.)	killā	<i>s. m.</i> peg; upright of plough.
khundar	<i>s. m.</i> deceit.	killehō	<i>S.</i> <i>s. m.</i> dwarf-palm.
khundī	<i>s. f.</i> drum-stick.	killī	<i>s. f.</i> a small peg.
khundri	<i>adj.</i> deceitful.	killidhirkhān	<i>s. m.</i> hoopoe.
khurā	<i>s. m.</i> foot-track—khurā kaḍḍh <i>v. a.</i> to follow up tracks—khurā lōgā = he followed up tracks, khurā lōk gā = the track led to the village.	killū	<i>s. m.</i> dwarf-palm.
		kināhā	<i>pron. obl. pl.</i> of kōī, some, any.
		kiṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> litter.
		kiṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> young pig.
		kingrā	<i>s. m.</i> pillar-like rock.
		kinhā	<i>pron. obl. pl.</i> of kōṇ who?
		kiṛā	<i>s. m.</i> insect of any kind, or snake, reptile, snail.
		kirār	<i>s. m.</i> Hindū shopkeeper <i>f.</i> Kirārī.

kīrī	s. f. small black aunt.
kirakkā S.	a. connected with Hindūs.
kirakkī roṭī-wēla	s. m. Hindūs' breakfast time, about 10 A.M.
kirikkā D.	a. connected with Hinuūs.
kis	pron. obl. of kē what?
kitā	v. a. p. p. of kar, done.
kitāb	s. f. book, land-revenue assessment.
kitṇā	adj. int. how much?
kitrā S.	adj. int. how much?
kitthāī	adv. somewhere or other.
kitthe	adv. where? somewhere.
kitti S.	adj. int. how much?
kitwā	adj. int. what share?
kiū	adj. int. why?
kiwē	adv. how?
koāh S.	s. m. tamarisk tree, <i>tamarix articulata</i> .
kōh	v. a. kill, butcher, p. p. kuṭṭhā.
kōh	s. m. a mile and a half.
kohāṇḍ T.	s. f. camel's hump.
kohārā	s. m. box for cash or odds and ends used by blacksmiths, silver-smiths and shop-keepers.
kohīr	s. m. mist, fog, haze.
kohjā	a. ugly.
kōi	pro. some, any (pl. kaī.)
kōilā	s. f. charcoal.
kōkan	s. m. dried fruit of mallā or vaṇ.
kōklā	s. m. dainty, delicacy.
kōm	s. f. tribe, caste.
kōj	post. p. (with or without <i>de</i>) with, in possession of.
kōlī	s. f. chest (of an animal.)
kōlō	T. } post. p. (with or without <i>de</i>) from.
kōlō	
kōlū	
kōṇ	pron. who? obl. kō.

kōnk	s. m. hill / partridge (chakōr) fem. kakk.
kōnkirī	s. f. house-lizard.
kōpri	s. f. skull, crown of head.
kōr S.	pron. inter. who?
kōrā	s. m. hoar, frost.
kōṛā	a. bitter, brackish.
kōṛā	a. chestnut-coloured (of a man's eyes).
kōrā	a. fresh, unused (said of an earthen vessel), simple, stupid (of a man).
kōrī	s. f. milking vessel.
kōṛī	s. f. wart on chest of camel.
kōrū	s. m. slight covering of good soil over sand.
kōru	a. chestnut-eyed.
kōsā S.	a. lukewarm.
kōt	s. m. main part of shaft of plough.
kōṭ	s. m. long-sleeved jacket, fort.
kōṭhā	s. m. hut, room, house.
kōṭhī	s. f. large house, bungalow; breast, heart (S); side in a game; powder-chamber.
kōṭhī	s. f. small room leading off another room.
kōṭkirī S.	s. f. house-lizard.
ku	inseparable prefix meaning bad, ill.
kuāh	s. m. a tree, <i>tamarix articulata</i> .
kuārā	s. m. bachelor.
kuārī	s. f. virgin, maiden.
kubhār	s. m. (fem. kubhārī) potter.
kuchchhīr	a. f. carrying a child astride the hip.
kuchchhī	s. f. brush.
kuffā	s. m. bed-time, about 9 P. M.

kuhārā	<i>s. m.</i> axe.	kunkēr	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of mallā.
kuhārī	<i>s. m.</i> axe.	kunnī	<i>s. f.</i> an earthen vessel with wide mouth used for cooking and for heating milk.
kuhīr	<i>s. f.</i> forked prop for pulley on well ; mist.	kupattā	<i>adj.</i> infamous, not respectable.
kūhl	<i>s. f.</i> watercourse.	kuppā	<i>s. m.</i> large jar made of camel's hide.
kujjh	<i>pro.</i> something, anything.	kur	<i>s. m.</i> plough-share.
kūk	<i>v. n.</i> shriek, complain, cry, howl.	kūr	<i>s. m.</i> lie, falsehood.
kūk	<i>s. f.</i> cry ; howl ; shriek ; screech (<i>c. w.</i> mār.)	kuṛā	<i>s. m.</i> bridegroom.
kukkiṛ	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>m.</i> kukkur) hen.	kūrā	<i>adj.</i> false, lying.
kukkur	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem</i> kukkiṛ) cock.	kūrā	<i>s. m.</i> rubbish, sweepings.
kul	<i>s. m.</i> reading a portion of the qorān the third day after death.	kurāg	<i>a. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
kulakkhṇā	<i>a.</i> worthless.	kurak	<i>s. m.</i> dry khavvi grass.
kulall	<i>s. m.</i> bad conduct.	kurārā	<i>a.</i> stiff, hard.
kulanj	<i>s. f.</i> colic.	kurēshī	<i>s. m.</i> a Kurēshī, <i>f.</i> Kurēshī.
kulār	<i>S. s. m.</i> a tree— <i>baubinia variegata</i> .	kuṛh	<i>s. f.</i> covered cattle-shed.
kullā	<i>a.</i> dun (of horses.)	kuṛī	<i>s. f.</i> bride, girl.
kumā	<i>v. n.</i> wither <i>p. p.</i> kumāṇa.	kuṛkuṛ	<i>s. f.</i> cluck of hen.
kumêt	<i>a.</i> bay (of horses).	kurmā	<i>v. n.</i> wither, <i>p. p.</i> kur-māṇa.
kummā	<i>s. m.</i> colocynth.	kuṛmaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> child's mother-in law.
kuṇā	<i>s. m.</i> lot.	kuṛtī	<i>s. f.</i> short-sleeved jacket.
kunāl	<i>s. m.</i> large earthen vessel.	kuṛum	<i>s. m.</i> child's father-in-law.
kunḍā	<i>s. m.</i> staple ; hook.	kutabālā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> pole-star.
kunda	<i>s. m.</i> stock of gun.	kūṭī	<i>s. f.</i> back-piece of saddle.
kunḍal	<i>s. m.</i> rim.	kutir	<i>s. f.</i> a pack of dogs.
kunḍī	<i>s. f.</i> chain and hook over staple ; fish-hook ; small hook.	kutkutārī	<i>s. f.</i> tickling.
kungar	<i>s. m.</i> a tribe that make earth-toys.	kuṭrā	<i>s. m.</i> mash of turnips or straw ; confused talking.
kungī	<i>s. f.</i> rust of wheat.	kuṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> beat, pound, ram.
kūnī	<i>s. f.</i> water bag.	kuṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> top of drum.
kungrā	<i>s. m.</i> pup (<i>fem.</i> kungri)	kuttā	<i>s. m.</i> dog (<i>fem.</i> kuttī).
kūnj	<i>s. f.</i> demoiselle crane (<i>pl.</i> kūnjā.)	kuṭṭhā	<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of kōh, killed, butchered.
kunji	<i>s. f.</i> key ; chain and hook over staple (<i>c. w.</i> mār, dē, lā).	kutti	<i>s. f.</i> bitch ; a hairy caterpillar.
		kuttir	<i>s. f.</i> pack of dogs.

L.

lā	<i>v. a. (tr. of lagg), join ; place ; apply ; add.</i>
lā	<i>post. p. from (c. with Ō.).</i>
labh	<i>v. a. p.p. laddhā, be got or obtained ; come to hand.</i>
laddhā	<i>v. a. p.p. of labh, got.</i>
lādīlā	<i>a. spoilt (child.).</i>
lāg	<i>v. n. be applied, joined.</i>
lāgā	<i>s. m. rubbing of saddle.</i>
lāghā	<i>T. s. m. cultivated plot in the Thal.</i>
laghī	<i>s. f. urine (used by Hindús only).</i>
lagg	<i>v. n. be attached, depend on.</i>
laggar	<i>S. s. f. branch of a tree.</i>
laggh	<i>v. n. pass through or over.</i>
lagghan	<i>s. m. fast.</i>
lāgī	<i>s. f. proposal of betrothal</i>
lāh	<i>i. a. take down ; pay off a debt.</i>
lāhgā	<i>T. s. m. patch of hard soil.</i>
lāhṇā	<i>s. m. credit ; debt due.</i>
lahū	<i>s. m. blood.</i>
lahūra	<i>S. s. m. a tree tecoma undulata.</i>
lākhā	<i>a. black (of cattle).</i>
lakk	<i>v. a. lap (as a dog).</i>
lakk	<i>s. m. loin ; T. strip of hard soil.</i>
lakkar	<i>s. m. }</i>
lakri	<i>s. f. } wood.</i>
lakwa	<i>s. f. facial paralysis.</i>
lāl	<i>a. red.</i>
lāl chīra	<i>s. m. red turban.</i>
lāmbā	<i>a. long.</i>
lamṇhing	<i>s. m. adjutant-bird.</i>
lammā	<i>s. m. south.</i>
lammā	<i>a. long.</i>

lammān

s. f. a game like hockey played in the Bār.

lamōchar

adj. southern, belonging to the south.

lānā

s. m. a salsola plant.

lānī

s. f. a salsola plant.

langgar

s. m. place where food is cooked for all-comers.

lapp

s. f. handful.

lar

v. n. sting, bite ; (usnū laṛeā) it stung him.

lāra

s. m. promise.

laṛak

v. n. hang, depend from.

laṛī

s. f. strand of a cord ; plait ; thread of a string of beads or pearls, branch of a tree, pole used by boatmen.

lask

s. f. flashing.

lassī

s. f. butter-milk

lasūṛā

s. m. a tree—cordia myxa.

lāt

s. f. tail ; tail of the fat-tailed sheep ; flame.

lāṭal

s. f. the fat-tailed breed of sheep ; comet.

latāndī

s. f. foot of bed.

lāṭī

s. f. stick in nose of camel.

laṭōr

s. m. a long-tailed bird that flits about ; a vagabond.

latt

s. f. leg.

laṭṭh

s. f. axle (of Persian wheel, spinning-wheel, &c).

latthā

v. n. pp. of lēh descended ; set—dēhū latthē at sunset.

laṭṭhā

s. m. thickish cotton cloth (of foreign make).

laṭūnī

s. f. dim. of lāt, tail of a cross between the fat-tailed and the ordinary sheep.

lau	<i>s. m.</i> twenty sheaves of grain.	lik	<i>s. f.</i> line; mark; disgrace; crack in soil.
lāwā	<i>s. m.</i> snare.	likā	<i>s. m.</i> boundary-line.
lō	<i>s. m.</i> mud-plaster.	likkh	<i>v. a.</i> write.
lō	<i>v. a.</i> take, <i>pp.</i> lōā.	likkhaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
lōā	<i>pp.</i> of lō, taken.	lill	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> lillū) unripe fruit of mallā.
lōaṇ dōwan	<i>s. m. pl.</i> dealings.	limm	<i>v. a.</i> plaster with mud <i>pp.</i> littā.
lōḍṇā	<i>s. m.</i> droppings of camels or donkeys.	ling	<i>s. f.</i> leg.
lōh	<i>s. f.</i> a thistle-like weed.	lir	<i>s. f.</i> stripe.
lōh	<i>v. n.</i> come down, descend, set (of a heavenly body)—be open (of a door), be paid (of a debt), <i>pp.</i> latthā.	lissa	<i>a.</i> thin, weak.
lōh	<i>interj.</i> expressive of contempt.	liṭ	<i>v. a.</i> recognise.
lōhā	<i>s. m.</i> a thistle-like weed.	litta	<i>pp.</i> of limm, plastered with mud.
lōhndā	<i>s. m.</i> setting of the sun, west.	littar	<i>s. m.</i> old shoe.
lōhndōchar	<i>a.</i> belonging to the west.	lō	<i>s. f.</i> hot wind.
loi	<i>s. f.</i> a bush— <i>t a m a r i x dioica</i> .	lō	<i>v. a.</i> knead (flour, clay, &c.).
lōkhā	<i>s. m.</i> account, debit.	lōh	imperative of lō, take.
lōlā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> lōlī) lamb.	lōhā	<i>s. m.</i> iron.
lōlā bhāk	<i>s. m.</i> the distance at which a lamb's bleat can be heard.	lōhā	<i>a.</i> iron-coloured; red-dish.
lōmbi	<i>s. m.</i> plastering with mud.	lohār	<i>s. m.</i> blacksmith <i>f.</i> lohārī
lōph	<i>s. m.</i> quilt.	lōhkā	<i>a.</i> light.
lōph tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> bedding.	lōhrā	<i>s. m.</i> bridegroom.
lōṭ	<i>v. n.</i> lie <i>pp.</i> lōṭeā.	lōi	<i>s. f.</i> blanket.
lōṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> thick paste.	lōk	<i>s. m.</i> village; people.
lōṭu	<i>s. m.</i> recognizer or owner of stolen cattle.	lōng	<i>s. f.</i> clove, nose-ornament.
liārī	<i>s. f.</i> cow giving milk which has recently calved.	lōrh	<i>v. a.</i> roll.
lihchhī	<i>s. f.</i> trick, deceit.	lōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> earthen pot on Persian wheel (<i>ṭīṇḍ</i>); milking-pot.
lihchh garī- chchī		lū	<i>s. f.</i> hair (of a horse, cow, buffalo or dog) hair on body of man.
lihchhāl	<i>s. m.</i> a partner in cultivation with a land-owner.	lūbur	<i>s. m.</i> fox (<i>fem.</i> lūbrī).
lidd	<i>s. f.</i> horse's dung.	lūḍā	<i>a.</i> spoilt (child).
lihāk	<i>s. m.</i> male camel from one to four years old.	luhrōshī	<i>s. f.</i> late afternoon, about 4 P. M.
		lugā	<i>a.</i> alone, unoccupied.
		lugg	<i>a.</i> desolate.
		lūi	<i>v. pass.</i> be kneaded.
		luk	<i>v. a.</i> hide, be concealed.

luka	<i>v. n.</i> hide, conceal, steal.
luk chhip	<i>s. m.</i> hide-and-seek.
lūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> salt.
lundā	<i>adj.</i> tail-less ; of bad character.
lunggī	<i>s. f.</i> cloth woven in squares ; check cloth used as turban or waist-cloth.
lūṇī	<i>S. s. f.</i> salt butter.
lunjan	<i>s. m.</i> hair of camel's tail.
luṛh	<i>v. inter.</i> roll, be swept away by a stream.
luṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> rob, plunder.
luṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> robbery, plunder.
luṭērā	<i>s. m.</i> robber.

M.

m	<i>pronom. affix.</i> I, me.
mā	<i>s. f.</i> mother <i>ob.</i> māū <i>pl.</i> māwā.
machch	<i>s. m.</i> bonfire.
machch	<i>v. a.</i> burn bright (of fire) ; become hot or excited.
machchhur	<i>s. m.</i> mosquito.
machheāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> a female māchchī.
māchchī	<i>s. m.</i> a tribe, grain-parchers and bakers. <i>f.</i> machheāṇī.
madau	<i>s. m.</i> withers of horse.
madhāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> churning-stick.
madhrā	<i>adj.</i> short.
māf	<i>a.</i> assigned.
māfi	<i>s. f.</i> assignment.
magar	<i>s. m.</i> back ; <i>loc.</i> magir, behind, after.
maggh	<i>s. m.</i> wild goose.
māghhā	<i>S. a.</i> dear.
magghar	<i>s. m.</i> the month November-December.
magghī	<i>s. f.</i> a narrow-necked vessel.
māh	<i>S. pro. dat.</i> to me.
māh	<i>s. m.</i> the month of January-February.

māh	<i>s. m.</i> month.
mahall	<i>s. m.</i> cylinder of a well.
mahār	<i>s. f.</i> long leading-rope of camel.
māhar	<i>s. f.</i> dower.
mahērū	<i>s. m.</i> dregs of ghī.
māhi	<i>s. m.</i> dear friend, darling.
mahiṭṭar	<i>a.</i> shameless, disobedient.
māhjā	<i>a.</i> connected with buffaloes.
māhi	<i>s. f.</i> rope passing over Persian wheel on which the pots are fastened ; the thread that drives the spinning wheel.
māhlā	<i>s. f.</i> string of beads.
māhlālī	<i>s. f.</i> a bird from which Hindūs take omens.
māhō māhiā	<i>s. f.</i> the Gemini
māhr	<i>s. m.</i> title of respect used to mallāhs and malyārs.
māhri	<i>s. f.</i> breech of gun.
māhri	<i>s. f.</i> small tomb over ashes of a Hindu.
māhsher	<i>s. m.</i> a large fish, the mahseer.
māi	<i>pron.</i> I.
maīdā	<i>S. poss. pro.</i> my.
maīdā	<i>T. poss. pro.</i> my.
maiko	<i>S. pro. dat.</i> to me.
mainū	<i>pron. dat.</i> to me.
mairā	<i>poss. pro.</i> my.
mājhā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the buffalo.
majhēru	<i>s. m.</i> nave of wheel.
majjh	<i>s. m.</i> waist.
majjh	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo-cow (pl. majjhi).
majjhā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth (of man) ; petticoat (of woman).

mākhi
makkhā
makkhi
makkhun
makkur
makōrā
makrī
maḷ
maḷ
māl
māl
mālab
malba
maleār
maḷi
malik
malikāṇi
mallā
mallā gōshṭ
mallāh
mallā pahārū
maḷnā
māmā
mamāni
māmīā
mamōlīā
maṇ
māṇ
maṇā

s. f. honey.
contraction for **maḷ ākheā**, says I.
s. f. fly : honey-bee ; fore-sight of gun.
s. m. butter.
s. m. locust found on akk-plant—*poecilocera picta*.
s. m. large black ant.
s. f. locust.
v. n. run, escape, get away.
v. a. stroke, knead.
s. f. silt, clayey silt.
s. m. cattle of all kinds.
s. m. an old well-known **vaṇ** tree.
s. m. foot-and-mouth disease.
s. m. village common-fund.
s. m. (*fem.* **maleārī**) name of the gardening caste (**arāl**).
s. f. a large fish.
s. m. chief ; a title of respect *f.* **malikā-ṇi**.
s. f. wife of a chief.
s. m. the thorny shrub *sigyphus nummularia*.
s. m. mutton.
s. m. boatman.
s. m. sheep generally.
s. f. pestle.
s. m. mother's brother.
s. m. mother's brother's wife.
s. m. assessment.
s. m. wagtail.
s. m. measure of capacity=40 topas. T. sand-hill.
s. m. pride, conceit.
s. m. bank ; direction.

manā
maṇḍ
maṇḍ
māndā
maṇe
mangēwa
mangg
manggalwār
mangū
mānji
manji
maṇkā
mānkā
mann
mann
mannā
mannat
mannhā
mannhā
mantar
mā peō jāeā
mar
mār
mārā
marad
mārā peā
marāla
marhāl
marhillā

v. a. get another to take on himself one's obligation.
postp. on, after.
v. a. cover.
adj. ill, bad.
postp. towards.
s. m. betrothal-ceremony.
v. a. ask for, beg ; ask in betrothal.
s. m. Tuesday.
s. m. a herd of buffaloes.
s. f. the girl's people at a wedding (used by Hindūs).
s. f. bed, cot.
s. m. bead ; washer of leather.
a. having a white line in the eye (of horses or cattle).
s. m. large wide scone.
v. a. obey, acquiesce, confess, pledge oneself to ; take on oneself another's obligation.
s. m. platform erected for watching crops.
s. m. vow ; agreement to discharge another's debt.
s. m. platform.
s. m. branch of Biloches, *pl.* **manēhō**.
s. m. charm.
a. born of the same father and mother.
v. n. die, *p.* **mōeā**.
v. a. strike, beat. *p.* **māreā**.
adj. bad, thin, poor.
a. male ; masculine.
v. past p. ruined.
s. m. robber.
s. f. gum.
s. m. a bird from which Hindūs take omens.

mārī	s. f. storied house of burnt brick; a n c i e n t Buddhist tomb.	matt	s. f. advice.
mārkā	s. m. company, group, party, meeting.	maṭṭar	s. f. a troublesome cow, a cow giving little milk.
markhāl	s. f. reward given to an informer who gives information about stolen cattle.	matthā	s. m. forehead.
markhitt	s. m. informer.	maṭṭhā	s. m. cheapness, glut.
marla	s. m. pole (square measure).	maṭṭhā	a. slow, lazy, cheap.
marsia	s. m. dirge, song of grief.	mavīlōr	a. mother's brother's son.
maṛvadhā	s. m. pastern-joint.	mazāl	s. f. ability, used as an interjection never! impossible!
mās	s. m. flesh.	mazāt	s. m. or f. camel up to two years.
masār	} a. mother's sister's son.	mē	v. n. be contained, find room.
masāra		mēch	v. n. fit, suit.
māsī	s. f. mother's sister.	mēcha	s. m. fit, measure (of clothes, shoes, &c.).
masit	s. f. mosque.	mēghā	a. dear.
masītar	s. m. a man not fit to thief, only fit to stay in the mosque.	mēhdi	s. f. a dye— <i>lawsonia inermis</i> .
mass	s. f. ink.	mēhrā	s. m. a tribe of fishermen.
massā	adv. hardly, with difficulty.	mēhla	s. m. shallow cave where cattle take refuge.
māssā	s. m. a twelfth of a tōla.	mēhrū	s. m. buffaloes generally.
massō	adv. hardly, with difficulty.	meiyat	s. m. corpse.
mast	a. in rut, excited.	mēla	s. m. meeting, gathering, fair, deputation to persuade a person.
mastiāra	s. m. a common plant on Sakesar (<i>scutellaria linealis</i> .)	mēlū	s. m. associate; an invited guest at a wedding, who gives a present.
masūm	s. m. infant.	mēōk	s. f. mew of cat.
māsur	s. m. mother's sister's husband.	mēne	s. m. pl. meaning (always used in plural).
maswāṇī	s. f. inkstand.	mengan S.	s. f. droppings of sheep, goats, deer or hares.
maṭ	s. m. large earthenware jar.	mērā	D. s. m. highlyly sandy soil; S level light soil.
maṭ	} conj. that not, lest, so that if.	mēshā	s. m. sheep skin.
matā		mēt S	s. f. table.
matāb	s. m. candle.	mīā	s. m. a title of respect generally applied to a holy man f. blvi.
matāh	s. m. long-tailed bird.		
mātarmā	s. f. stepmother.		
māthār	s. f. upper cross-piece of door-frame.		
matrā	} a. step-brother f. I.		
matrār			
matrārā			

miāṇa	s. m. a holy man ; a mosque attendant.	mōhḍi	s. f. a second crop of cotton.
mīh	s. m. rain, heavy rain.	mōhrā	s. m. small bundle ; things ; baggage ; small village.
mīhri	s. f. respectable, good-looking woman.	mōhrā } mohrē }	adv. before, firstly, at first.
mikk	v. n. pair for a game	mōhri	s. f. bow (of a boat) ; rising ridge of a hill.
mil	v. n. meet, be obtained, fall in (of a well.)	mōklā	adj. distant ; open ; far off.
milass	T. s. f. camel's hair.	mōl	s. f. price, purchase
miluk	s. m. country.	mōlēr	a. mother's brother's son.
miṇak	s. f. gentle bleat of she-goat.	mōli	s. f. coloured thread.
minjar	s. f. flower of jaṇḍ.	mōn	s. f. hind ; doe of black-buck.
minṇ	v. a. measure (in a measure of capacity).	mōnā	a. hornless.
minnat	s. f. entreaty.	mōr	s. m. peacock.
miṇwā	a by measure (of capacity).	mōr	v. a. turn.
mirāsi	s. m. bard ; musician, f. mirāsī.	mōr	s. m. turn ; remission allowed on receipts.
mirhō	s. m. ravine-deer (a handsome specimen) ; S. boar.	mōrī	s. f. hole ; perforation ; drain ; window-opening ; muzzle of gun.
misri	s. f. sugar.	mōtā	a. fat.
missam	v. n. go out, be extinguished (of fire).	mōth	s. m. a pulse.
mitthā	a. sweet.	mōti	s. f. pearl.
mittheāi	s. f. sweetmeat.	muchch	s. f. moustache (pl. muchchhā.)
mitti	s. f. date.	mucheāni	s. f. female of the mōchi caste.
mizmān	s. m. guest ; son-in-law.	mudda	s. m. time, period.
mō	s. f. ankle-joint.	muḍḍh	adv. and post p. (with do), near, close to.
mōchi	s. m. cobbler fem. muccheāni.	muḍḍh	s. m. root, beginning.
mōeā	p. p. of mar ; dead.	muḍḍhā	s. m. reel of spun thread.
mōh	v. a. cheat.	muḍḍhi	s. f. small root.
mohaḍḍā	s. m. pad.	muḍḍhiā	a. near, close to.
mohāṇa	s. m. boatman.	mūdhā	a. upside down.
mohar	s. f. gold mohur ; seal.	mūh	s. m. mouth, face.
mōhar	a. first.	muhāth	s. f. upright of door-frame.
mohār	s. m. direction.	mūhi	s. f. branch of family pl. mūhī.
mohār	s. m. the tract along the foot of the Salt Range.		
mohārni	s. f. multiplication-table.		
mōhḍā	s. m. shoulder.		

mūhkhur	<i>s. m.</i> foot-and-mouth disease.	murk	<i>s. f.</i> a quick-growing grass.
mūhrā	<i>s. m.</i> stool.	musallī	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> <i>musallīn</i>) a Musalmān sweeper.
mukā	<i>v. a.</i> bring to an end, finish.	mushak	<i>s. m.</i> smell.
mukālā	<i>s. m.</i> abuse, disgrace.	mushkī	<i>a.</i> black (of horse) <i>f.</i> <i>mushkīn</i> .
mukān	<i>s. m.</i> condoling.	mussā	<i>a.</i> buffalo with horns pointing up and slightly curved at point.
mukarra	<i>adv.</i> certainly.	mūtar	<i>v. n.</i> urinate.
mukk	<i>v. n.</i> come to an end.	mūtra	<i>s. m.</i> bog-spavin.
mukkar	<i>v. n.</i> refuse, deny.	muttā	<i>p. p.</i> of <i>munj</i> , sent.
mukkī	<i>s. f.</i> blow with fist (<i>c. w.</i> <i>mār</i> and <i>bhar</i> .)	mutṭh	<i>s. f.</i> fist, instalment, a fistful <i>pl.</i> <i>mutṭhī</i> (<i>c. w.</i> <i>ghuṭ</i>).
muklāwa	<i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride.	mutṭh	<i>v. n.</i> be cheated <i>p. p.</i> <i>mutṭhā</i> .
mūl	<i>s. m.</i> root.	mutṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> handful.
mūl	<i>adv.</i> altogether, quite, at all.	mutṭhṛa	<i>s. m.</i> broad bangle.
mull	<i>s. m.</i> price.	muzāwar	<i>s. m.</i> attendant at saint's tomb.
mullā	<i>s. m.</i> priest <i>f.</i> <i>bīvl</i> .	muzērā	<i>s. m.</i> tenant.
mūlō	<i>adv.</i> altogether, quite, at all.		N.
mun	<i>s. m.</i> end of <i>kānjan</i> of Persian wheel.	nā	<i>adv.</i> not, no.
munārā	<i>s. m.</i> minaret of mosque.	nā } S.	<i>post p.</i> of.
munḍā	<i>a.</i> lame.	nā	<i>s. m.</i> name (<i>pl.</i> <i>obl.</i> <i>nāwā</i>).
mundri	<i>s. f.</i> ring with stud or stone.	nā	<i>v. n.</i> bathe, <i>p. p.</i> <i>nātā</i> .
munḍur	<i>s. m.</i> stump.	nachch	<i>v. n.</i> dance.
munnggar	<i>s. m.</i> flat drinking vessel of metal.	naḍḍha T.	<i>adj.</i> small; young; <i>s. m.</i> bridegroom.
munngli	<i>s. f.</i> Indian club.	naffa	<i>s. m.</i> profit
munj	<i>s. m.</i> fibre of <i>Sar</i> grass.	nagāra	<i>s. m.</i> large kettle-drum.
munj	<i>v. a.</i> send <i>p. p.</i> <i>muttā</i> .	nahā	<i>v. n.</i> bathe <i>p. p.</i> <i>nātā</i> .
munnā	<i>s. m.</i> rib (of a boat); leg of stool.	nahī	<i>adv.</i> not, no.
munnā	<i>a.</i> three-quarters.	nahrā	<i>a.</i> having horns pointing upwards.
munni	<i>s. f.</i> upright stone of a grave.	nāī	<i>s. m.</i> barber <i>f.</i> <i>neānī</i> .
munniā	<i>s. f.</i> two bright stars.	nakāra	<i>a.</i> useless, worthless.
munsif	<i>s. m.</i> sage, poet.	nakhēr	<i>v. a.</i> separate; distinguish.
muṛ	<i>v. n.</i> turn, turn back.		
muṛ	<i>adv.</i> back, again, then.		
mūrah	<i>s. m.</i> fool.		
murda	<i>s. m.</i> dead body.		
murgāl	<i>s. f.</i> small wild-duck.		

nakhiddh	a. worthless.
nakhuṭṭ D.	v. n. be finished, dried up, decreased.
nakhuṭṭ gea	(you are finished), a common form of abuse.
nakk	s. m. nose.
nakkā	s. m. edge; the bank separating the Bār from the Chenāb river valley.
nakul	s. f. mockery.
nāl	post p. with, along with.
nāl	s. f. ravine with steep banks; shuttle tube; barrel of gun <i>pl.</i> nālā.
nāla	s. m. canal, branch of river.
naḷa	s. m. reed.
nāḷedār	s. m. irrigated land.
nalī	s. f. long narrow hollow in the Bār.
nālī	s. f. drill; cannon-bone of horse.
nalī	s. f. reel.
namāz	s. f. prayer.
namāzī	a. pious.
namdā	s. m. felt.
nānā	s. m. mother's father <i>f.</i> nānī.
nāṅkō	s. m. <i>pl.</i> mother's family.
napp	v. a. seize, catch.
naṛ	s. m. reed.
nār	s. f. woman.
nār	s. m. straw or stubble of wheat or barley.
narar	v. a. tie cattle together.
naṛī	s. f. reed.
nārī	s. f. thong.
narinnāhā	a. fasting.
naṛinnawe	num. ninety-nine.
naṛīr	v. a. tie one animal to another.
narōā	a. healthy.
nārūkā D.	s. m. stubbly ground.
nārūwā	s. m. guineaworm.

nās	s. f. nostril, <i>pl.</i> nāsā.
nass	v. n. flee <i>p. p.</i> naṭhā.
naswār	s. f. snuff <i>c. w.</i> chhikk.)
nātā	v. n. <i>p. p.</i> of nahā, bathed.
nath	s. m. nose-ring.
naṭhā	v. n. <i>p. p.</i> of nass, fled.
naṭṭ	s. m. acrobat <i>f.</i> naṭṭī.
navōklā	a. separate; alone; at leisure.
navvō nēsh	a. full-grown (after 8 years) (of camel).
nawā	a. new.
nawwō	num. ninety.
nazar	s. f. eye-sight; look; offering to a superior.
nō } nō } nē	S. post. p. of. pronom. aff. you, they, them.
neā } neā }	S. post. p. of. s. m. justice.
neāṇī	s. f. woman of the barber caste.
nōhī	s. f. frame of churn.
nōhū	s. m. affection.
neih	negative verb he is not.
nōndar	s. m. subscription towards a wedding.
nēṛē	adv. near.
nētrā	s. m. leather thong of churn.
nēū	a. standing with head bent.
nī	interj. O! (used to a woman).
nī } nī }	S. post. p. of.
niā } niā }	S. post. p. of.
niāī	s. f. manured land close to village; (in Bār) cultivated hollow in the Bār irrigated by rain-water from surrounding land.
nichohh	s. f. sneeze <i>c. w.</i> mār).

niddha	T.	a. small; young; s. m. bridegroom.	nissû	negative verb, I am not.
nidhârî	S.	s. f. a parasitical plant that grows on the bër tree.	nistar	s. f. lancet.
nihë		pronom. aff. you.	nitt	adv. daily.
nîhe		negative verb, you are not.	niwā	v. a. bend, bow.
nihû		negative verb, thou art not.	nîwā	a. low.
nikāh	s. m.	Musalman marriage ceremony.	niwar	a. standing with hands on knees.
nikamma	a.	unoccupied; idle; useless; worthless.	nō	num. nine.
nikhtā	v. n. p. p.	of nikkal, gone out, issued.	nôgaja	s. m. giant.
nikkal	v. n.	come out, go out, get out, issue p. p. nikhtā.	nôh	s. m. nail.
nikkhar	v. n.	be separated.	nôh	s. f. daughter-in-law.
nikra	a.	small, young.	nôhdar	s. f. claw, talon (of carnivorous animal).
nîlā	s. m.	black buck.	nôkh	s. f. newly-broken up land.
nîlā	a.	blue.	nû	post p. to.
nîlî	s. f.	the river Satluj.	nûh	s. f. daughter-in-law.
nimāshā	s. m.	evening, about 7 P.M.	nûh	negative verb thou art not.
nîmhû	negative verb	I am not.	nyān	v. a. tie calf to cow's leg for milking.
nîmmia	s. m.	embryo.	O.	
nîmmar	v. n.	subside (as foam or swelling).	o	pron. sing. and pl. he, that.
ninān	s. f.	brother-in-law's wife.	ō	v. n. you are.
nindr	s. f.	sleep.	o	interj. O. (used by a man addressing a woman.)
ningur	T.	s. m. boy—f. ningir.	ō	post p. from.
ninne		negative verb they are not.	ōḍhnā	s. m. clothing worn round the shoulders.
nînnhe		s. m. water.	ōḍ	interj. oh.
nîr	adv.	only.	ōg	s. m. wedge.
nîrā	n. n.	ninety-nine.	ōhea jeha	a. the same as that, f. ōhea jahî.
nîpinnawe	s. m.	flag; pennon; mark.	ôhl	s. m. manure.
nishān	T.	(corruption of misri) s. f. sugar.	ôhlā	s. m. shelter.
nisri		v. n. to blossom; come into ear (said of crops.)	ôhlû	s. m. pool in which water first falls from a Persian wheel.
nissar		negative verb, we are not.	ôhr	s. m. incitement, encouragement, instructions.
nisse		negative verb, he is not.	ôhr	s. m. place where stolen cattle are hidden.
nissû				

ohra	<i>a.</i> uneven, harsh.
ôjhar	<i>s. f.</i> a wrong way, where there is no road.
ôkh	<i>s. m.</i> difficulty, discomfort.
ôkhā	<i>a.</i> difficult, uncomfortable.
ôkhar	<i>s. m.</i> leavings of cattle's fodder, refuse.
ôprā	<i>a.</i> strange.
ôr	<i>s. f.</i> furrow.
ôra	<i>s. m.</i> scare-crow in man's shape.
ôruk	<i>s. m.</i> end, loc. ôrik at last.
ôrik	<i>adv.</i> at last.
ôt	<i>s. f.</i> support, shelter, <i>pl.</i> ôṭā.
ôtar	} <i>a.</i> childless, ôtrā nikhatrā.
ôtrā	
	<i>a.</i> without child or land.
ôtar	<i>s. m.</i> disagreement, quarrel.
ôtar	<i>v. n.</i> disagree, quarrel.
ôṭhī	<i>s. m.</i> camel-driver; stupid.

P.

pā	<i>s. m.</i> quarter, a fourth of a ser.
pā	<i>v. a.</i> put, set, pour, put on (clothes).
pābā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the hills.
pabb	<i>s. m.</i> ball of foot.
pachch	<i>v. a.</i> lance.
pachchā	<i>adv.</i> in the evening.
pachchhar	<i>s. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
pachchhi	<i>s. f.</i> a basket, made of munj.
pachhāwā	<i>s. m.</i> shade, shadow.
pachwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-five.
paddbahārā	<i>s. m.</i> toadstool (not edible).

paddh	<i>D. s. m.</i> distance (used of long distances).
paddhī	<i>s. f.</i> brae, steep slope.
pagg	<i>s. f.</i> turban; manorial due; headman's position or right, <i>pl.</i> paggā.
paghārā	<i>s. m.</i> sweat.
pagrī	<i>s. f.</i> small turban.
paghūrā	<i>s. m.</i> cradle.
pāh	<i>s. f.</i> cow-dung, path for cattle between two hedges.
pāhā	<i>s. m.</i> path between fields.
pahār	<i>s. f.</i> internal wound.
pahār	<i>s. m.</i> hill, mountain.
pāhar	<i>s. m.</i> watch, three hours.
pahāre	<i>s. m. pl.</i> multiplication-table.
pahārū	<i>s. m.</i> sheep or goats generally.
pāhrā	<i>s. m.</i> hog-deer (<i>fem.</i> pāhri).
pāi	<i>s. f.</i> measure of capacity = four ṭopās; twelfth of an anna.
pail	<i>s. f.</i> dancing like a peacock, vanity.
paisā	<i>s. m.</i> quarter-anna.
paisō ālā	<i>a.</i> moneyed.
pāk	<i>s. f.</i> matter from a sore.
pakā	<i>v. a.</i> cook, ripen, make complete.
pākhar	<i>s. m.</i> saddle gear.
pakhērū	<i>s. m.</i> bird.
pākhārā	<i>s. m.</i> saddle for two men.
pakhri	<i>s. m.</i> a resident of Pak-khur.
pakk	<i>v. n.</i> be ripe, mature, cooked, complete.
pakk	<i>s. m.</i> certainty.
pakkā	<i>s. m.</i> one rupee for one month.
pakkā	<i>a.</i> cooked; ripe; genuine; complete; sure.

pakkar	<i>v. n.</i> prove good.
pakkhā	<i>s. m.</i> honey-comb.
pakkhi	<i>s. m.</i> bird
pakkhi vās	<i>a.</i> tent-dwelling.
pakkhū	<i>s. m.</i> bird.
pakkhur	<i>s. m.</i> the plateau from Sakesar to Tallagang.
paksā	<i>s. m.</i> built of mud.
pal	<i>s. f.</i> snow.
pāl	<i>s. m.</i> embanked land.
pāl	<i>v. a.</i> nourish.
pālā	<i>s. m.</i> cold.
palaggh	<i>s. m.</i> a large beadstead with coloured legs.
palaggh plhrā	<i>s. m.</i> the constellation of the Plough.
palāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> pack-saddle.
palāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> pack-saddle.
palang	<i>s. m.</i> painted bed.
palatthi	<i>s. f.</i> sitting cross-legged (the usual sitting position).
palēthā	<i>a.</i> first-born.
palūtā	<i>s. m.</i> curse.
palwāh	<i>s. m.</i> a grass— <i>andropogon annulatum</i> .
pān	<i>s. f.</i> paste.
paṇā	<i>S. s. m.</i> earth, soil.
pānd	<i>s. m.</i> top-part of the sugar-cane.
paṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> bundle.
pandrā	<i>num.</i> fifteen.
paṇḍrī	<i>s. f.</i> bundle.
paṇīrī	<i>s. f.</i> seedling.
pañ	<i>num.</i> five.
panja	<i>s. m.</i> paw or foot of a bird.
pānja	<i>s. m.</i> a five.
pañāh	<i>num.</i> fifty.
pañālī	<i>s. f.</i> ox-yoke.
pañāsī	<i>num.</i> eighty-five.
pañhattar	<i>num.</i> seventy-five.
pañiā	<i>s. m.</i> a third of an anna

pañ kalān	<i>a.</i> having all four feet and forehead white (of buffalo or horse).
pañjūṇḥ	<i>a.</i> fivefold.
pañjvīh	<i>num.</i> twenty-five.
pañjwā	<i>a.</i> fifth.
pañkhī	<i>s. m.</i> bird.
panna	<i>s. m.</i> page.
panni	<i>s. f.</i> a grass— <i>andropogon muricatum</i> .
papaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> the box plant— <i>buxus semper-virens</i> .
pāpri	<i>s. f.</i> thin cake of silt.
par	<i>s. m.</i> wart on horse's leg.
paṛ	<i>s. m.</i> flat stone of a grave.
par	<i>adv.</i> last year.
par	<i>conj.</i> but.
pār	<i>s. m.</i> hole in hedge made for purposes of theft (<i>c. v. kar.</i>)
pār	<i>v. a.</i> tear, split, burst, wound.
pār	<i>adv.</i> on the further side.
parā	<i>adv.</i> further off, beyond.
parāhnā D.	<i>s. m.</i> guest.
parāēā	<i>a.</i> belonging to another; alien; strange.
parakh	<i>v. a.</i> test, try.
parālī	<i>s. f.</i> straw of rice. chīnā, sawānk kangnī, sam-ukha, &c., S. land prepared for sowing.
paramba	<i>s. m.</i> prop of door-frame.
parār	<i>adv.</i> the year before last.
parāt	<i>s. f.</i> large open brass vessel in which flour is kneaded.
parbat	<i>s. m.</i> hill; north.
parohūn	<i>s. f.</i> small transactions; petty sales.
paṛdādā	<i>s. m.</i> father's father <i>f. f.</i>
paṛding	<i>s. m.</i> crupper.

parēhā	<i>s. f.</i> meeting, panchāit.	pasli	<i>s. f.</i> rib.
pare	<i>adv. and post. p.</i> far; far off, beyond.	passā	<i>S. s. m.</i> stack; heap of grain in straw.
parēre	<i>adv. comp.</i> further off.	pāssā	<i>s. m.</i> side.
parh	<i>v. a.</i> read, repeat, learn.	pāssē	<i>post. p.</i> towards.
parhā	<i>adv.</i> far, far off, beyond.	pat	<i>s. f.</i> honour; good name; credit.
parī	<i>S. s. f.</i> rock D. flat clod, made by cracking of a deposit of silt.	pāṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be torn, split, burst, be wounded.
parḱaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> stepson or step-daughter (of a man).	patā	<i>s. m.</i> trace; address; sign.
parnā	<i>v. a.</i> give in marriage.	paṭhōrā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> paṭhōrī) kid.
parnāla	<i>s. m.</i> water-conduit on roof.	paṭkā	<i>s. m.</i> small turban.
parṇānā	<i>s. m.</i> mother's father's father <i>f.</i> parṇānī.	patlā	<i>a.</i> thin; few; rare; weak; hard-up.
parṇēwā	<i>s. m.</i> wedding.	pātr	<i>s. m.</i> leaf.
parnī	<i>v. pass.</i> be given in marriage.	paṭri	<i>s. f.</i> a flat-fish.
parōkā	<i>a.</i> last year's.	paṭri	<i>s. f.</i> a narrow strip of hard level soil between two sand-hills; bank of a canal; edge of a road; strip.
paṭōpi	<i>s. f.</i> a measure of capacity, one fourth of a ṭōpa; T. equal to the ṭōpa of the Doāb.	paṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> dig up; root up; bite.
paṭōtrā	<i>s. m.</i> son's son's son <i>f.</i> paṭōtri.	paṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> team (of a roof) <i>pl.</i> paṭṭī.
parrā	<i>s. m.</i> line of beaters.	paṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> thigh; silk.
parṛā	<i>s. m.</i> leopard (<i>f. m.</i> parṛī).	paṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> lease.
paṛsāng	<i>s. m.</i> ladder.	pattan	<i>s. m.</i> crossing, ferry.
parsē	<i>s. m.</i> sweat.	paṭṭēdār	<i>s. m.</i> lease-holder.
parsō	<i>adv.</i> the day before yesterday, or the day after to-morrow.	paṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> female kid.
parsū		paṭṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> fodder; young donkey; dwarf-palm <i>chamaerops</i> .
part	<i>v. n.</i> return.	patṭhalli	<i>s. f.</i> sitting cross-legged.
partā	<i>v. a.</i> return.	paṭṭī	<i>T. s. f.</i> a narrow strip of hard level soil.
pārū	<i>post. p.</i> through, by means of.	pattī	<i>s. f.</i> sub-division of an estate.
parūn	<i>s. m.</i> iron sieve.	paṭṭpurī	<i>s. f.</i> temple (of head).
pasāi	<i>s. f.</i> side-beam of roof <i>pl.</i> pasāiā.	patṭr	<i>s. m.</i> leaf.
pāskū	<i>s. m.</i> weight put in light end of scales to make them even.	patṭrā	<i>s. m.</i> dry leaves of mallā.
		paṇṇe	<i>a.</i> a quarter less than.
		pāwa	<i>s. m.</i> leg of bed.
		pawā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to put.

pāvāh	<i>s. m.</i> path of cattle between two hedges; land near village.	pēsi	<i>s. f.</i> thick, good country cloth.
pāvalī	<i>s. m.</i> weaver <i>fem.</i> pavle-āṇī.	pēṭā	<i>s. m.</i> warp.
pavleāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> woman of the weaver caste.	pēṭē	<i>p. p.</i> in charge of, under responsibility of <i>c. w. do.</i>
pawāhā	<i>s. m.</i> land close to a village.	pēth	<i>num.</i> sixty-five.
pawe	<i>a.</i> Aorist of pē—may lie.	pētri	<i>num.</i> thirty-five.
pē	<i>v. n.</i> fall: befall: lie <i>p. p.</i> pēā <i>present participle</i> pōndā. <i>Aor.</i> pawe.	pēvā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-seed.
pēā	<i>v. n.</i> <i>p. p.</i> of pē. fallen <i>f.</i> pei-ī <i>n. pl.</i> pēō.	phad	<i>v. a.</i> seize, catch hold of.
pēch	<i>v. a.</i> twist.	phaggaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> the month February-March.
pēchhā	<i>s. m.</i> state of account; balance.	phāh	<i>s. m.</i> snaring, hanging.
pehāwaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> grinding, wages for grinding.	phāh	<i>v. n.</i> entangle, ensnare.
pēhlā	<i>a.</i> first.	phāhā	<i>s. m.</i> snaring, hanging.
pēhliṇ	<i>s. f.</i> after its first calf (of cows).	phāhī	<i>s. f.</i> noose; snare, eye of button.
pēhlō	<i>adv.</i> at first, firstly.	phakka	<i>s. m.</i> small handful, contained in the fingers, the amount thrown into the mouth at once.
pēhrea	<i>s. m.</i> call for help.	phakkī	<i>s. f.</i> powder; powder dropped on snake's teeth to remove poison.
pēkā	<i>a.</i> on foot.	phal	<i>s. m.</i> fruit.
peilā	<i>s. m.</i> further, beyond.	phālā	<i>s. m.</i> coultter.
pēṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> distance.	phalli	<i>s. f.</i> pod.
pēkō	<i>s. m.</i> father's family or home (of a wife).	phanḍar	<i>s. f.</i> cow past bearing.
pēlū	<i>s. m.</i> an uninvited guest at a wedding, who does not give a present.	phanar	<i>s. m.</i> cobra.
peō	<i>s. m.</i> father <i>obl.</i> piū <i>ob. pl.</i> pewā.	phapphir	<i>v. n.</i> sprout, shoot (especially of withered crops).
pēpṇī	<i>s. f.</i> long coat.	phar	<i>v. a.</i> seize, catch.
pēr	<i>s. m.</i> foot.	pharaṇ	} <i>a.</i> barren.
pēṛā	<i>s. m.</i> rope for tying the feet of cattle, track.	pharaṇī	
pērā	<i>s. m.</i> foundation.	phari	<i>s. f.</i> shoulder of cattle.
pērun	<i>s. m.</i> a tribe that dance <i>f.</i> pērnī.	pharikkī	<i>s. f.</i> anthrax in sheep.
pēshi	<i>s. f.</i> mid-afternoon, about 3 p.m.	pharūī	<i>s. f.</i> pimple.
		phās	} <i>v. n.</i> be entangled, snared.
		phass	
		phāt	<i>s. f.</i> branch of river.
		phāt	<i>v. a.</i> beat soundly.
		phaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> wound.

phavvī	<i>s. f.</i> jackal in heat.
phē	<i>v. a.</i> squeeze.
phēkrī	<i>s. f.</i> unripe fruit of van.
phēṇ	<i>s. f.</i> a game like hockey played in Bār.
phēr	<i>v. a.</i> return; dishonour (a bill).
phēr, phēra	} <i>s. m.</i> } time, turn.
phēri	
phēriā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> Hindu marriage ceremony.
phēsak lāṇī	a kind of lāṇā from which sajjī is made.
phippur	<i>s. m.</i> lungs.
phirtāna	<i>s. m.</i> compensation for dishonouring a bill.
phiss	<i>v. n.</i> be squeezed (as a melon).
phissī	<i>s. m.</i> a poisonous snake, <i>echis carinata</i> .
phitt	<i>v. n.</i> be lost, injured or destroyed; go bad; deteriorate.
phitt	<i>interj.</i> cursed be, a curse on!
phittak	<i>s. f.</i> curse.
phitt sēṇ	<i>s. m.</i> sēṇ gone to wood.
phōg	<i>s. m.</i> a plant found in the Thal— <i>calligonum polygonoides</i> .
phōhār	<i>s. m.</i> waterfall.
phōsī	<i>s. m.</i> fresh dung of cattle or buffaloes.
phūhr	<i>s. m.</i> matting.
phūhri	<i>s. f.</i> mat (generally used for sitting or kneeling on).
phulāh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>acacia modesta</i> .
phulāhi	<i>s. f.</i> a tree— <i>acacia modesta</i> .
phulkāri	<i>s. f.</i> flowered wrap of woman.
phull	<i>v. n.</i> bloom, come into flower.
phull	<i>s. m.</i> flower; ornament.

phumṇī	<i>s. f.</i> blossom or ear of grass; tassel of silk.
phupphēr	<i>a.</i> father's sister's son.
phupphi	<i>s. f.</i> father's sister.
phupphur	<i>s. m.</i> father's sister's husband.
phur	<i>s. m.</i> snort (of a horse, &c.)
phuṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> sprout, shoot (of plants).
phuṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> uncleaned cotton.
pī	<i>v. n.</i> drink, <i>p. p.</i> pītā.
piālā	<i>s. m.</i> drinking-vessel; powder-pan of gun.
pich	<i>v. n.</i> be irrigated moistened (of land).
pichchhe	<i>postp.</i> behind.
pichhā	} <i>adv.</i> behind, at the back.
pichhāhā	
pichhēā	<i>a.</i> late.
pichhēre	<i>adv.</i> farther behind.
pichhlagg	<i>s. m. or f.</i> step-son or step-daughter (of a man).
pichhūra	<i>s. m.</i> track leading backwards.
piddī	<i>s. f.</i> a small dark grey bird shaped like a robin.
pigh	<i>s. f.</i> swing; rain-bow.
pigha	<i>s. m.</i> swinging cradle.
pighhiār D.	<i>s. m.</i> wolf
pighūrā	<i>s. m.</i> swinging cradle.
plh	<i>v. a.</i> grind <i>p. p.</i> plthā.
plhrā	<i>s. m.</i> stool.
plhri	<i>s. f.</i> stool; generation.
plhū	<i>s. m.</i> flea.
plā	<i>a.</i> yellow.
plchī	<i>s. f.</i> a plant— <i>tamarix gallica</i> .
plh	<i>s. f.</i> ripe fruit of van (<i>pl.</i> plhū).
pinak	<i>s. f.</i> drowsiness.
pinak	<i>v. a.</i> milk with difficulty.

pind	s. m. deserted site.	pitt	v. n. beat the breast; mourn.
pinj	v. a. scutch cotton.	pittā	T. s. m. water-melon.
pinjaṇ	s. m. scutching-tools.	pīvi	T. s. f. charge on drawing water.
pinjar	s. m. skeleton of an animal.	piwā	v. a. give to drink, make to drink.
pinjrā	s. m. cage.	pò	imperative of pē fall.
pīṅkhī	s. f. red-striped wrap of woman.	pōch	s. m. generation.
pinn	v. n. beg; ask alms.	pōchā	s. m. paw of dog, cat, talons of kite, &c.
pinnā	s. m. lump, bundle.	pōnd	adv. at first.
pinnī	s. f. calf of leg.	pōh	s. m. the month December-January.
pīpi	s. f. reed of pipe.	pōhur	s. m. watch; three hours. obl. pāhar.
pipp	s. f. an edible parasite from the roots of the kārī bush.	pōh phuttī	s. f. dawn.
pippal	s. m. a tree— <i>figs religiosa</i>	pōhri	s. f. step of ladder; ladder; epic.
pippli	s. f. pl. eye-lashes.	pōkhar	v. n. stumble.
pir	s. m. threshing-floor; halo round the sun or moon; plain.	pōlā	a hollow; porous; loose (of soil).
pīr	s. f. pain; cattle-disease; rinderpest.	pōndā	pres. p. of pē falling.
pir	s. m. a holy man (generally applied to <i>kurēshīs</i>) f. pīrnī.	pōṇā	s. m. straining cloth.
pirāhṇa D.	s. m. guest.	pōṇē	num. a quarter less than.
pīrhā	s. m. stool.	pōr	s. m. foot of wooden leg.
pirhāi	s. m. drummer caste, f. pīrhēṇ.	pōsat	s. m. poppy, poppy-head.
pīrhi	s. f. stool, generation.	pōsti	s. m. opium-drinker.
pīrīā	T. s. f. pl. small-pox.	pōri	s. f. step of a stair.
pīrkaudī	s. f. a game much played in Shahpur.	pōt	s. f. width of cloth pl. pōtā.
pīrmī	a. hereditary.	pōtar	T. s. m. (n. pl. puttar) son, bridegroom (at a wedding).
pīrōhṇā D.	s. m. guest.	pōthī	s. f. fleece.
pīrt	s. f. custom pl. pīrtā.	pōthwār	s. f. the country west of Jhām and north of Chakwāl about Gujar Khān.
pīs	v. n. be ground.	pōtra	s. m. son's son, f. pōtrī.
pīsta	s. m. lap-dog.	pūchhal	s. m. tail.
pītā	v. a. p. p. of pī drunk.	pugg	v. n. attain complexion or maturity; win (a game); be drawn in a game.
pīthā	v. a. p. p. of pīh, ground.		
pitrēr	} a. father's brother's son.		
pitrāra			

puggā dandī	a. having all eight teeth, 5½ or 6 years old (of cattle).	rag	s. m. sloping bank.
pūjh	v. a. wipe.	rāg	s. m. tune.
pūjj	v. n. arrive, p. p. punnā.	rāgni	s. f. tune.
pūn	s. f. matter from a sore.	rāh	s. m. road, path.
pup	v. a. strain.	rahā	v. a. (Causal of reh) cause to remain, stop.
pūng	s. m. unfledged young of locust; or of fish; crowd of young locusts crawling.	rāhk	s. m. agricultural servant.
pūñī	s. f. ball of cleaned cotton.	rahu	s. m. a large fish going up to 16 lbs.
punna	v. n. p. p. of pujj, arrived.	rahūra	S. s. m. a tree— <i>tecoma undulata</i> .
pup	s. m. mill-stone.	rajj	v. n. be satisfied, prosperous.
pūr	v. a. bury.	rakh	s. f. block of State land : reserve.
purā	s. m. east wind.	rakh	v. a. place.
pūrā	a. whole, complete.	rakkar	S. s. m. poor soil.
purāñ	s. f. old branch of river.	raļ	v. n. be joined, mixed.
purāph	s. f. female camel from one to four years old.	raļā	v. a. mix, join.
puṛdhēn	s. f. a cow in calf again soon after calving.	rambā	s. m. spud.
putrēte	s. m. the boy's people at a wedding.	rañ	s. m. field of battle.
puṭṭh	s. f. back; solution.	rañḍā	s. m. a widower.
puṭṭh bharāvī	s. f. commission for endorsement.	rañḍī, rañḍin	s. f. widow.
puṭṭhā	s. m. hind-quarter of an animal.	rañḍuñ	s. m. widower.
puttur	s. m. (n. pl. puttar) son, bridegroom (at a wedding).	rang	s. m. colour, dye; bark of kikkar tree.
pwra pwra	interj. call to camels to drink.	rāngguṛ	a. poor, bad (of crops).
	R.	rāñiwāh	s. m. a well-defined old channel of the Jehlam.
rabāñā	s. m. tambourine.	rann	s. f. woman, wife.
rabb	s. m. God.	rappar	s. m. hard barren clay soil; thin layer of alluvial soil.
rach	v. n. fail, become bankrupt.	raṛ	v. n. groan of camel.
rachchh	s. m. tools, implements.	raṛh	s. f. crop pl. raṛhī.
rachchhāñī	s. f. barber's bag of implements.	raṛī	s. f. bare ground, hard soil (cracks after rain).
		raṛidār	a. irrigated by drainage from raṛī.
		rās	a. right, useful.
		rashid	s. f. draft payable on demand.
		rāshki	s. f. large tooth of male camel.

rasoi	<i>s. f.</i> food, kitchen (of Hindús).	rinṇ	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
rassā	<i>s. m.</i> rope, chain of accomplices.	rinṇāī	<i>a.</i> indebted.
rasseōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> accomplice in handing on stolen cattle.	riṛk	<i>v. a.</i> churn.
rassmiss	<i>a.</i> reconciled.	ris	<i>s. f.</i> rivalry, emulation.
rāt	<i>s. f.</i> night <i>loc.</i> rāṭī at night.	riṭi	<i>s. f.</i> cheating.
ratāhnā	<i>s. m.</i> night-blindness.	rizāī	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of English cotton.
rāṭh	<i>s. m.</i> a generous fellow, gentleman.	rō	<i>v. n.</i> cry, weep <i>pp.</i> run-nā .
rāṭī	<i>adv.</i> in the night-time.	rōḍā	<i>a.</i> hornless; with head entirely shaved; beardless (of wheat).
ratt	<i>s. f.</i> blood.	rōh	<i>S. s. m.</i> anger; T. hill.
rattā	<i>a.</i> red.	rōh	<i>s. f.</i> nīlgāe .
rattak	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> rattakā) red velvet beetle	rōhī	<i>s. f.</i> low-lying loam.
rattṛiā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> raviny ground among red rocks.	rōk	<i>s. m.</i> cash
rattī	<i>s. f.</i> one-eighth of a mās-sa .	rōkiṛ	<i>s. f.</i> cash-book.
ratūlā	<i>a.</i> bloody.	rōlā	<i>s. m.</i> noise, disturbance.
rāvi	<i>s. f.</i> the river Rāvi.	rōṇā	<i>s. m.</i> tongue or clapper of bell.
razāī	<i>s. f.</i> thick cotton quilt.	rōṛ	<i>T. s. m.</i> water-melon.
rāzi	<i>a.</i> pleased; contented; well.	rōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> clod; lump; pebble; kankar; kernel; drought.
rēgmāhi	<i>s. f.</i> skink, fish-lizard.	rōṛh	<i>v. a.</i> sweep away.
rēh	<i>v. n.</i> stay <i>pp.</i> rēhā .	rōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> pebble; kernel.
rēh	<i>s. f.</i> spot <i>pl.</i> rēhā .	rōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> scone, bread, food
rēhḍ	<i>s. f.</i> feud.	rōṛī vōlā	<i>s. m.</i> breakfast-time, about 9 A. M.
rēhṛ	<i>v. a.</i> roll, revolve.	rōzā	<i>s. m.</i> tomb of saint.
rēhṛā	<i>s. m.</i> hand-cart; low-cart; beetle; roller; clod-crusher.	rōzī	<i>s. f.</i> livelihood, food.
rēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> tongue or clapper of bell.	rū	<i>s. f.</i> scutched cotton.
rēt	<i>s. f.</i> sand.	rukkh	<i>s. m.</i> tree.
rēṭṛi	<i>s. f.</i> } sandy soil.	rukkhā	<i>a.</i> dry; plain (bread without condiments); indifferent apathetic.
rētūṛ	<i>s. m.</i> }	ruḷ	<i>v. n.</i> be lost, ruined.
riṛ	<i>v. n.</i> roll, revolve.	runnā	<i>past p.</i> of rō , cried, wept.
rik	<i>s. m.</i> pair.	rupelā	<i>s. m.</i> rupee.
rīṇ	<i>s. f.</i> a deserted channel of the River Jehlam.	ruṛh	<i>v. n.</i> be swept away by a stream.
ring	<i>v. n.</i> cry of she-camel.	rusā	<i>v. a.</i> make angry, vex, irritate.
rinj	<i>s. m.</i> anger, grudge, spite	russ	<i>v. n.</i> get angry, be vexed.
rinjak	<i>s. f.</i> small powder-horn.	rutt	<i>s. f.</i> season.

S.

s	<i>pronom aff.</i> he, she, him, her, it.
sabāhla	<i>s. m.</i> best-man at a wedding.
sabhā	<i>a.</i> all <i>pl. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> sabhe o b l. sabhnā.
sabūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> soap.
sachch	<i>s. f.</i> truth.
sachchā	<i>a.</i> true.
sadā	<i>adv.</i> always.
sadd	<i>v. a.</i> call, shout.
sadd	<i>s. m.</i> call, shout.
saddar	<i>s. m.</i> chameleon.
saddh	<i>a. fem. (pl. saddhi)</i> barren.
saddhā	<i>s. m.</i> male buffalo.
saddhōrā	<i>s. m.</i> small male buffalo.
sādhay	<i>s. m.</i> coarse country cloth.
sadkē	<i>interj.</i> bravo.
sadwāh	<i>s. m.</i> distance a man's voice can carry.
sāfa	<i>s. m.</i> large turban.
sāg	<i>s. m.</i> greens, especially turnip leaves.
sagg	<i>v. n.</i> be able.
sagghnā	<i>a.</i> thick, close.
sagwā	<i>a.</i> identical.
sāh	<i>s. m.</i> breath, sigh (<i>c. w.</i> kaḍḍh).
sāhā	<i>S. s. m.</i> hare.
sahāra	<i>s. m.</i> patience, endurance.
sāhḍu	<i>s. m.</i> sister-in-law's husband.
sahēli	<i>s. f.</i> girl-friend; companion.
sāhi	<i>s. f.</i> vest.
sāhmnē	<i>adv.</i> in front.
sāhn	<i>s. m.</i> bull; stallion; entire animal.
sāhna	<i>s. m.</i> edible earth-lizard.

sāhṇak

sāh sāh

sahūr

sāhware

sāi

sāi

sāi

sajjā

sajjan

sajji

sajji sūi

sāk

sakār

sākdār

sakkā

sakkā

sālā

salāi

salārā

sallā

salūṇā

sam

samā

samand

sambāh

sammāchār

sāmi

s. f. large open earthen-vessel in which flour is kneaded.

interj. call to bullock to sit down.

s. m. before dawn.

s. m. pl. father-in-law's house or family.

s. m. master, owner, sir; *f. sēṇ.*

interj. sir.

s. f. earnest-money.

a. fresh; right (hand).

s. m. friend.

s. f. the salsola plant; the alkali made from it.

a. recently calved.

s. m. relationship, connection by marriage, betrothal.

s. f. quadrangular mud-built grain receptacle.

s. m. kinsman.

s. m. kinsman; relation by marriage; son's or daughter's father-in-law.

a. born of the same parents.

s. m. brother of wife or husband *f. sāli.*

s. f. pin of yarn.

s. m. cotton cloth with stripes.

s. m. armadillo.

a. salt.

v. n. sleep *p. p.* suttā.

s. m. season; good season; prosperity.

a. light dun (of a horse).

s. m. fixing date of marriage.

s. m. advice of draft.

s. f. niche in a grave in which corpse lies.

sammī	<i>s. f.</i> circular dance of women.	sarak	<i>s. f.</i> main road; highway.
sāmne	<i>adv.</i> in front.	sarangī	<i>s. f.</i> lute.
samundar	<i>s. m.</i> the Uchhali lake.	sarghī	<i>s. f.</i> early morning, about 3 A. M.
sanattha	<i>s. m.</i> a shrub, common in the Salt Range (<i>dodonaea viscosa</i>).	sarhō	<i>s. f.</i> an oil-seed; turnip-seed.
sāndal bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Chenāb and Rāvi rivers.	sar mahār	<i>s. f.</i> string in nose of camel.
sāṇḍhu	<i>s. m.</i> sister-in-law's husband.	sārnā	<i>S. s. m.</i> cooked flesh.
sane	<i>post p.</i> along with.	sarnāi	<i>s. f.</i> inflated skin.
sangar	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of jand.	sarpar	<i>S. adv.</i> certainly, in any case.
sangchūr S.	<i>s. m.</i> a kind of poisonous snake— <i>bungarus coeruleus</i> —the krait.	sarūr	<i>s. m.</i> stack of dried cakes of cow-dung.
sāng	<i>s. f.</i> spear <i>pl.</i> sāngā.	sarwār	<i>s. f.</i> encomium.
sangghṇā	<i>a.</i> thick, close.	sass	<i>s. f.</i> mother-in-law.
sanggi	<i>s. m.</i> companion.	sāsi	<i>s. m.</i> a gipsy tribe <i>f.</i> sā-sī.
sangli	<i>s. f.</i> flock of bustard.	sāṭa	<i>s. m.</i> stolen animal.
sangri	<i>s. f.</i> unripe fruit of jand.	sataiṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-seven.
sanj	<i>s. m. pl.</i> harness, saddle-gear (of a horse).	satāli	<i>num.</i> forty-seven.
sānjhā	<i>a.</i> held in partnership, joint property.	satārā	<i>num.</i> seventeen.
sanna	<i>s. m.</i> end of shaft of plough.	satattri	<i>num.</i> thirty-seven.
sannh	<i>s. f.</i> (mār) hole in wall for burglary.	satāvi	<i>num.</i> twenty seven.
santhā	<i>s. m.</i> a shrub, common in the Salt Range (<i>dodonaea viscosa</i>).	sāthi	<i>s. m.</i> partner, match, opponent.
sapāhdā	<i>s. m.</i> snake-charmer.	saṭhiāra	<i>s. m.</i> a sixty.
sapēlā	<i>s. m.</i> snake-charmer.	satt	<i>num.</i> seven.
sapp	<i>s. m.</i> snake.	saṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> throw; pull (an oar)
sapp dī nāni	<i>s. f.</i> a large beetle.	saṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> blow, stroke, wound.
sar	<i>s. m.</i> a grass, <i>saccharum munja</i> .	satth	<i>s. f.</i> stance for cattle.
sar	<i>v. n.</i> be burned; be out (in a game).	saṭṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty.
sār	<i>s. f.</i> news, information.	satthar	<i>s. m.</i> grass strewn on a floor.
sār	<i>v. a.</i> burn.	satwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-seven.
sārū	<i>a.</i> all, every, the whole.	saun	<i>s. m.</i> the month July-August.
		sawā	<i>a.</i> a quarter more than
		sāwā	<i>a.</i> grey (applied to (an animal); green, (applied to vegetation).
		sawād	<i>s. m.</i> taste.
		sawāk	<i>s. m.</i> a grass— <i>panicum colonum</i> .

sawāl	<i>s. m.</i> petition ; objection ; representation ; request.	shahūkār	<i>s. m.</i> bill-broker.
sāwan	<i>s. m.</i> the month July-August.	shakkī	<i>a.</i> suspicious, doubtful.
sāwanī	<i>s. f.</i> the autumn crop.	shāl	<i>s. m.</i> silk wrap.
sawānī	<i>s. f.</i> woman ; wife.	shāmat	<i>s. f.</i> curse.
sawālō	<i>adv.</i> early.	shanār	<i>s. f.</i> ankle-joint.
sō	<i>pronom. aff.</i> we, us.	shara	<i>s. m.</i> dower ; Muham-madan law.
sō	<i>v. a.</i> moisten.	sharīk	<i>s. m.</i> enemy.
sō	<i>v. n.</i> sleep, <i>p. p.</i> sutta, <i>pres. p.</i> sōnda.	sharna	<i>s. m.</i> pipe.
sō	<i>v. a.</i> recognise, <i>p. p.</i> seātā.	shō	<i>s. f.</i> thing.
seātā	<i>p. p.</i> of seān, recognised.	shih makkhī	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that kills flies.
sēh	<i>s. f.</i> porcupine (<i>pl.</i> sēhā or sēhī).	shikāru	<i>s. m.</i> hunter.
sēhgā	<i>s. m.</i> smeller, sniffer, a man who smells out old wells.	shirih	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—albizzia lebbek.
sēhlī	<i>s. f.</i> rope for tying calf to cow when milking.	shist	<i>s. f.</i> back-sight of gun ; sight.
seiyur	<i>T. s. m.</i> hare (<i>fem.</i> seīrī).	shitābī	<i>adv.</i> quickly, fast.
seiyad	<i>s. m.</i> a seiyad, <i>f.</i> seiyad-zādī.	shōhur	<i>s. m.</i> village, <i>obl.</i> shā-har.
sēkra	<i>s. m.</i> a hundred ; per cent.	shōhdā	<i>a.</i> poor ; wretched ; humble ; weak.
sēm	<i>s. f.</i> oozing.	shōhpar	<i>s. m.</i> large moustaches.
sēn	<i>s. f.</i> mistress, <i>f.</i> of sāi.	shōhtīr	<i>s. m.</i> squared roof-beam.
sen	<i>s. m.</i> a good grass from the roots of which weaver's brushes (<i>kuchchan</i>) are made.	shōkhī	<i>s. f.</i> anger.
sēprā	<i>s. m.</i> the past generation.	shōnk	<i>s. m.</i> desire ; hobby.
sēr	<i>s. m.</i> a standard sēr.	shōr	<i>s. m.</i> salt efflorescence.
sērū	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of bed at top and bottom.	shōrā	<i>s. m.</i> saltpetre.
sēsār	<i>s. m.</i> crocodile.	shōr kallar	<i>s. m.</i> salt efflorescence.
sēu	<i>s. m.</i> land flooded by river.	shuā	<i>s. m.</i> light of dawn.
shāh	<i>s. m.</i> high class shop-keeper ; a title of respect applied to Seiyids.	shufēda	<i>s. m.</i> poplar—populus alba.
shāhparī	<i>a.</i> a famous breed of mares (Queen of the Fairies).	shukr	<i>interj.</i> thanks be to God.
		shutri	<i>s. m.</i> large kettle-drum.
		sī	<i>v. a.</i> sew, <i>p. p.</i> sītā.
		sī	<i>s. m.</i> cold.
		sī	<i>s. f.</i> boundary ; ploughing ; first ploughing ; <i>pl.</i> sīvā.
		siājā	<i>s. m.</i> cold season—from Assē to Phag-gan.
		siānā	<i>a.</i> sensible, discreet, of mature age.
		siddha	<i>a.</i> straight ; upright.
		sīhr	<i>s. f.</i> seam.
		sīhr	<i>v. a.</i> sew, <i>p. p.</i> sītā.

sijj	v. n. be moistened, <i>p. p.</i> sinnā.	sitthā	s. m. bees' wax.
sikk	s. f. desire.	sitthī	S. s. m. dwarf-palm.
sikkh	v. a. learn.	sivvi	s. f. white ant.
sikkh	s. m. pupil; Sikkh.	snēhā	s. m. message.
silāb	s. m. land subject to inundation.	sō	s. m. mourning.
sillh	S. s. f. brick (<i>pl.</i> sillhā).	sō	s. m. hundred, <i>pl.</i> sēē.
sīmak	s. m. anthrax (of horse).	soār	s. m. Monday.
simm	v. n. ooze.	sōh	s. f. oath; c. v. chā.
sina	s. m. bosom, chest.	sōhal	s. m. Canopus.
sindh	D. s. f. the river Indus.	sohānjā	s. m. a tree— <i>m o ringa</i> <i>pterygosperma</i> .
singg	s. m. horn; powder-horn.	sōhñā	adj. beautiful, becoming.
singh	v. n. smell.	sōhrā	s. m. father-in-law.
singhāra	s. m. a fish.	sōkh	s. m. ease, comfort.
sinjān	v. a. recognise, <i>p. p.</i> sinjātā.	sōkhā	a. easy, comfortable.
sinjātā	<i>p. p.</i> of sinjān, recognised.	sōkia	s. m. step-son of woman.
sinpa	v. n. <i>p. p.</i> of sijj, moistened.	sōkiñ	s. f. husband's other wife. <i>pl.</i> sōkñī.
sinnh	T. s. f. the river Indus.	sōj	s. f. swelling.
sīnu	T. s. m. ring put on the head under a burden.	sōlā	num. sixteen.
sīp	v. n. be sewed.	sōñ	s. m. the month July-August.
sipāhī	s. m. chaprāsi; soldier.	sōñ	s. f. the valley within the Salt Range east of Sakesar from Uchhāli to Nōshēhra.
sippi	s. f. shell.	sōnā	s. m. gold.
sir	s. m. head.	sōndā	pres. <i>p.</i> of sē, sleeping.
sirak	s. f. thick cotton-quilt.	sōrā	a. narrow; near.
sir dēhū āeā	noon (sun come overhead).	sōt	s. m. throwing money broadcast.
sirh	s. m. sail.	sōtā	s. m. stick, club.
sirhāṇa	s. m. head of bed; pillow.	sōtī	s. f. slight walking-stick.
sirhī	s. f. heap of grain in straw.	sowār	s. m. Monday.
siri	s. m. partner.	sū	v. n. bear young; calve.
sirkī	s. f. screen made of sar grass.	su	inseparable prefix meaning well, good.
sīs	s. m. bow (with the head).	sūā	s. m. catch-drain; calf-bearing.
sīsār	s. m. crocodile.	subrā	s. m. measles.
sīal	s. f. small hill-partridge.	suchajjā	a. well-doing, well-behaved.
sīt	s. m. whistle (<i>cf.</i> bajā).	suchētā	s. m. easing oneself (used by Hindus only).
sītā	v. a. <i>p. p.</i> of sī, sewed.		
sītā	s. m. ear of corn.		
sītth	s. f. satirical poem.		

sudḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> stubble, especially of jawār and bājra.
sufnā	<i>s. m.</i> dream.
suhāga	<i>s. m.</i> clod-crusher.
sūhṛ	<i>s. m.</i> day-book.
sujākha	<i>a.</i> seeing all right.
sujj	<i>v. n.</i> swell.
sukuttur	<i>s. m.</i> step-son (of woman).
sukṛang	<i>s. f.</i> shin-bone.
sūl	<i>s. m.</i> colic of horse.
sumb	} <i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or donkey; (<i>S.</i> hoof of cattle).
summ	
suṇ	
sūṇ	<i>v. a.</i> hear, listen.
	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>obl sūṇā</i>) the valley between Sakesar and Bhakkhi.
suntā	<i>s. m.</i> circumcision.
sunārā	<i>s. m.</i> goldsmith, <i>f.</i> sunārī.
sur	<i>s. f.</i> note, tone.
sūr	<i>s. m.</i> pig.
susī	<i>s. f.</i> lump of mud used in building a mud wall; striped cloth.
sussī	<i>s. f.</i> small hill-partridge.
sūtar	<i>s. m.</i> carpenter's line; thread.
sutta	<i>v. n. p. p.</i> of <i>sō</i> , slept, asleep.
sutthan	<i>s. m.</i> woman's drawers.

T.

tā	} <i>adv.</i> then.
tā	
tā	
tā	
tabēla	<i>s. m.</i> stable.
tād	<i>s. m.</i> armlet.
tadā	T. } <i>adv. and conj.</i> then.
taduṇ	
tāh	S. <i>pron.</i> to thee.
tāhlī	<i>s. f.</i> a tree— <i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i> .

tāhhtāhh	<i>interj.</i> call to bullocks to turn to right.
tāl	<i>post p.</i> (with or without <i>de</i>) up to; as far as.
tāl	<i>pron. obl.</i> thee.
talḍā	<i>pron. poss.</i> thy.
talḍā	<i>pro. poss.</i> thy.
talhl	<i>emphatic form of tāl</i> , the agent case of <i>tū</i> , thou.
talko	S. <i>pron.</i> to thee.
tāk	<i>s. f.</i> fold of door; <i>pl.</i> tākā.
tāk	<i>s. m.</i> wooden door.
ṭakā	<i>s. m.</i> half an āna.
ṭakā	<i>s. m.</i> vaccinator.
tākat	<i>s. f.</i> means, resources.
tākh	S. <i>s. f.</i> vulture (<i>pl.</i> tākhī).
takhur	S. <i>s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem.</i> takhīr).
takk	<i>v. a.</i> see, look.
ṭakk	<i>s. m.</i> cut.
ṭakk	<i>v. a.</i> cut.
ṭakkār	<i>v. n.</i> meet, agree.
takkī	<i>s. f.</i> watching, vigil, wake; web folded up.
takrā	<i>a.</i> strong.
ṭakrē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> Panjābī written characters.
tākri	<i>s. f.</i> window-frame.
tal	<i>v. a.</i> fry in ghi or oil.
ṭal	<i>v. n.</i> depart; be past; go out of joint.
tāl	<i>s. f.</i> bottom.
talāk	<i>s. f.</i> divorce.
talāh	} <i>adv.</i> below.
talō	
talhā	<i>adv.</i> below.
talī	<i>s. f.</i> palm of the hand; sole of the foot.
tall	<i>s. m.</i> floor.
ṭall	<i>s. m.</i> bell put on neck of cattle so that they may be easily found, made of iron, copper or brass.

talla	<i>s. m.</i> clayey, low-lying soil.	tār	<i>a.</i> deep enough to require swimming (said of water).
ṭalli	<i>s. f.</i> small bell.	tarā	<i>a.</i> fat, lazy.
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> bladder-like protuberance from camel's mouth when bubbling; swelling of palate of horse; top of head; roof of palate.	tārā	<i>s., m.</i> swimmer; star.
		tārā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-scutter's mallet.
		ṭārā	<i>v. n.</i> prate, wrangle.
talwā	<i>a.</i> low.	tarān	<i>v. n.</i> set (of the sun only).
tamākū	<i>s. m.</i> tobacco	tārī	<i>s. f.</i> clapping the hands as a sign of pleasure or mockery (<i>c. w. vagā</i>).
tambī ālī	<i>s. f.</i> sand-fly.		<i>adj. num.</i> third.
tambū	<i>s. m.</i> tent.	tarījā	<i>s. f.</i> a cow that has produced a third calf.
taṇ	<i>v. a.</i> prepare woof.	tarījan	<i>s. m.</i> swimmer; star.
tāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> woof.	tārū	<i>a.</i> deep enough to require swimming (said of water).
tand	<i>s. f.</i> yarn, <i>pl.</i> tandū.	tārū	<i>s. f.</i> string of beads.
ṭāṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of bājra; dry jawār.	tasbīh	<i>s. f.</i> playing-cards; game at cards.
tandī	<i>s. f.</i> dried gut; bow-string.	tāsh	<i>s. m.</i> kettle-drum.
ṭangg	<i>v. n.</i> and <i>a.</i> hang.	tāshā	<i>s. f.</i> thirst.
tangg	<i>s. m.</i> girth.	tass	<i>a.</i> thirsty.
ṭangg	<i>s. f.</i> leg.	tassā	<i>a.</i> warm, hot, <i>p. p.</i> of tap.
ṭangṇā	<i>s. m.</i> clothes' line.	tattā	<i>s. f.</i> bald head.
ṭāṅgū	<i>s. m.</i> looking out from a high place or tree in the jungle; shouting from such a place.	ṭaṭṭari	<i>conj.</i> and.
		tatthā	<i>s. m.</i> (fem. ṭēr) pony; horse.
tanhāt	<i>s. m.</i> iron shoe for horse or cattle.	ṭaṭṭū	<i>s. f.</i> amulet.
tāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> prepared woof.	tawīt	<i>conj.</i> and.
tap	<i>v. n.</i> be hot, <i>p. p.</i> tatta.	tāwiz	<i>pron. obl.</i> thou.
tap	<i>s. m.</i> heat, fever.	te	<i>post p.</i> on, at, to (place).
tappā	<i>s. m.</i> the eastern valleys of the Shahpur Salt Range tract, about Khabakki.	tê	<i>interj.</i> expression of contempt.
ṭāpū	<i>s. m.</i> island.	tê	<i>s. f.</i> service, attendance.
tār	<i>v. a.</i> pay, discharge.	têhrā	<i>num.</i> thirteen.
tār	<i>s. m.</i> watching, vigil, wake.	tēl	<i>s. m.</i> oil.
tar	<i>v. n.</i> swim: be paid; discharged.	tēlī	<i>s. m.</i> oilman, <i>f.</i> tēlīn.
tār	<i>s. f.</i> wire; elation (due to spirits, love, &c.)	tēlla kumêt	<i>a.</i> dark-bay (of horses).
		ṭēr	<i>s. f.</i> pony-mare.

têrā	s. m. pony.	thigrā	s. m. cloth.
têri kanḍā	s. m. a thorny-backed fish.	thigrī	s. f. rag, patch.
tēssā	s. m. carpenter's adze.	ṭhikrī	s. f. potsherd
têtrī	} num thirty-three.	ṭhikriāl	s. f. place with many potsherds lying about.
têtrī			
thā	s. m. place <i>obl.</i> thāi s. and <i>pl.</i>	ṭhillh	v. n. float, bēri ṭhillhē, "let the boat float" = let it pass.
ṭhaḍḍh	s. f. cold (c. w. lag).	thim	s. m. spot.
ṭhaḍḍhā	a. cool, cold.	thirī	s. f. cream.
ṭhaḍḍiā	s. f. <i>pl.</i> small-pox; cow- pox.	thō	<i>post p.</i> from.
ṭhāhr	v. n. hold to the bull.	thōbā	s. m. } lump of mud used in building a mud
thakk	v. n. be tired.	thōbī	s. f. } wall.
thal	s. m. the sandy uplands between the Indus and Jhelam river valleys.	ṭhōh	<i>interj.</i> quick.
		ṭhōk	v. a. hammer, hit, drive (a peg).
ṭhālā	s. m. small herd of cows.	thōk	s. m. thing, party, kind.
thallha	s. m. platform.	thōiā	T. a. little, few.
thalōchar	a. belonging to the <i>Thal</i> .	thōprā	s. m. slander.
thalōchī	a. belonging to the <i>Thal</i> .	thū	S. <i>post p.</i> from.
thamm	} s. m. prop.	ṭhuddā	s. m. trip, stumble.
thammā			ṭhuddā lag v. n. stumble, ṭhuddā lē, v. n. be in the habit of stumbling.
thap	s. m. teat.	thūhṇ	s. m. post, stake.
thān	s. m. stall.	thūhṇī	s. f. post, stake, forked prop.
ṭhangar	s. m. vitrified bricks; hard barren soil.	thukk	s. f. spittle.
thāṭ	S. <i>post p.</i> from.	thukk	v. n. spit.
thāpī		ṭhullā	T. s. m. a weight equal to the parōpī of the Doāb.
ṭhapp	s. f. pat of dried cowdung.		a. thick.
thapp	v. a. fold, shut (a book).	ṭhullā tārā	s. m. evening-star.
ṭhappā	v. a. pat.	thūm	s. m. garlic.
ṭhar	s. m. stamp; stroke.	thunn	s. m. thick lips (oppo- brious).
	v. n. be benumbed with cold.	thūr	s. m. efflorescence of salt or kallar.
ṭhār	s. f. severe cold.	thurak	v. n. go out of joint.
thāri	a. side of arch of saddle.	ṭhuttḥ	s. m. holding up thumb as sign of refusal.
ṭhāṭh	s. f. (<i>pl.</i> ṭhāṭhā) wave.	ṭibbā	s. m. sand-hill; mound; height; hillock.
ṭhāṭh	s. m. pomp, splendour.		
ṭhēk	v. a. touch, catch.		
thōk	s. f. scabbard.		
thēnā	s. m. large cowrie-shell.		
thēnā mār	s. m. a game played with cowries.		
thi	S. T. v. n. be, become, <i>pp.</i> thiā.		

ṭiggh	<i>s. f.</i> a single plant, especially of cotton, <i>pl.</i> ṭigghā , cotton crop.	tittar	<i>s. m.</i> partridge.
tiḷā	<i>a.</i> third.	tittur	S. <i>s. m.</i> (fem. titturī) partridge.
tiḷkaṇ	<i>post p.</i> till.	to	S. } <i>post p.</i> from.
ṭikk	<i>v. n.</i> stay.	tō	<i>s. m.</i> hollow pit, hole in the ground.
ṭikka	<i>s. m.</i> forehead-ornament.	tōā	<i>s. m.</i> diver, well-cleaner, a diving bird.
ṭikkas	<i>s. f.</i> stamp.	tōbā	<i>s. m.</i> (fem. tōḍī) a young camel.
ṭikkī	<i>s. f.</i> food, meal.	tōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> gun-man, hunter.
til	<i>s. m.</i> an oilseed, sesamum.	tōfki	<i>s. m.</i> large bustard.
ṭil	<i>s. m.</i> force, violence.	tōg	<i>s. m.</i> pond.
tiḷā	<i>s. m.</i> small nose-ornament.	tōhbā	<i>s. m.</i> wood-pecker, cricket.
tiḷi	<i>s. f.</i> top-piece of sar grass; smooth straw; lucifer match; splinter.	tōka	<i>v. a.</i> weigh.
tiliar	<i>s. m.</i> rosy pastor.	tōl	<i>s. m.</i> weight.
tiḷkaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> slippery ground.	tōla	<i>s. m.</i> a weight = one rupee
tiḷā	<i>s. m.</i> gold coin.	tōlwā	<i>a.</i> by weight.
ṭilla	<i>s. m.</i> hillock.	tōmbū	<i>s. m.</i> deed; bond.
tiḷlak	<i>v. n.</i> slip.	tōng	<i>s. f.</i> basket.
tiḷūr	<i>s. f.</i> small bustard (<i>pl.</i> ti-lūrā).	tōpā	<i>s. m.</i> a measure of capacity containing about two standard sērs.
ṭind	<i>s. f.</i> earthen pot on Persian wheel.	tōpī	<i>s. f.</i> cap, hat, head of wooden leg.
ṭipp	<i>s. f.</i> appraisement of crops.	tōr	<i>s. m.</i> end, extreme point.
tir	<i>s. m.</i> arrow; arrow like piece of wood.	tōr	<i>v. a.</i> make to go or move, despatch.
tirak	<i>s. f.</i> strip.	tōr	<i>s. f.</i> gait.
tire tire	<i>interj.</i> to drive away crows.	tōrī	<i>post p.</i> up to, as far as.
tirhāṇ	<i>s. m. and f.</i> camel up to three years.	tōre je	<i>conj.</i> although.
tirhattar	<i>num.</i> seventy-three.	tōrō	<i>adv.</i> from the beginning.
tirkī	<i>s. f.</i> small narrow strip.	tōr tāi	<i>adv.</i> up to the end.
tirōkaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> a cow giving milk.	tōtā	<i>s. m.</i> parrot.
tir pōt	<i>a.</i> made of three widths of cloth.	trāe	T. <i>num.</i> three.
tirtāi	<i>num.</i> forty-three.	trakk	<i>v. n.</i> become putrid, go bad.
tirwandhā	<i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride (among Hindūs).	trakkja	<i>s. m.</i> iron pin.
tirwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-three.	trakrā	<i>a.</i> strong, diligent.
ṭṭak	T. <i>s. m.</i> water-melon.	trakrī	<i>s. f.</i> large scales.
		trāmī	<i>s. f.</i> large open vessel in which flour is kneaded.

trān	<i>s. f.</i> strength.
tranggār	<i>s. m.</i> pitch-fork ; the constellation Orion.
tranggī	<i>s. f.</i> pitch-fork.
trapp	<i>v. n.</i> leap, jump.
trapp	<i>s. m.</i> jump (<i>c. w.</i> mār).
trappar	<i>s. m.</i> cloth made of camel's and goat's hair.
trattī chōr	<i>a.</i> utterly bad.
trê	<i>num.</i> three.
trêḍh	<i>s. f.</i> making a round to look for tracks (<i>c. w.</i> dō).
trêḍhā	<i>a.</i> crooked.
trēh	<i>s. f.</i> thirst.
trēhar	<i>s. f.</i> third ploughing.
trēḍhā	<i>a.</i> crooked.
trēl	<i>s. f.</i> dew.
trēr	<i>S. s. f.</i> dew, <i>D.</i> crack in soil.
trēṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-three.
trēvl	<i>num.</i> twenty-three.
trēwar	<i>s. m.</i> suit of three woman's clothes consisting of chōlī, bhō-chhaṇ, majhlā.
trīa	<i>s. m.</i> a third.
trīḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> an acridid insect.
trīh	<i>num.</i> thirty.
trīhāeā	<i>a.</i> thirsty.
trīhāl	<i>s. f.</i> a third.
trīhārā	<i>s. m.</i> a thirty.
trikkal	<i>s. f.</i> back ; nikkī trikkal, small of back.
trikkhā	<i>a.</i> quick, swift.
trikkhe	<i>adv.</i> quickly.
trīmat	<i>s. f.</i> woman, wife.
trīn	<i>T. } a. f.</i> having its third calf (of a cow).
trījīn	
trījīn	
trissā	<i>s. m.</i> ordinary country cloth.
triūṇā	<i>a.</i> three-fold.
trōkar	<i>a. f.</i> a cow or buffalo in full milk.

trōr	<i>v. a.</i> break.
trōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> match for gun.
trōṛēdār	<i>a.</i> matchlock.
trōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> loss.
trōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> loss.
truṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be broken.
tū	<i>pron.</i> thou.
ṭubb	<i>v. a.</i> to clean out a well.
ṭubbī	<i>s. f.</i> diving.
tuddāh	<i>S. pron.</i> to thee
tuddh	<i>S. pron.</i> ag thou.
tufak	<i>s. f.</i> gun.
ṭukkūr	<i>s. m.</i> bite of food ; piece of bread ; food ; bread.
tulāl	<i>s. f.</i> quilt used as mattress.
tumba	<i>} s. m.</i> colocynth.
tummā	
ṭund	<i>s. m.</i> stump (of tree or limb).
ṭundā	<i>adj.</i> branchless, maimed.
ṭundur	<i>T. s. m.</i> stump.
ṭur	<i>v. n.</i> go, move, walk.
tusā	<i>pron. pl.</i> you.
tusāḍā	<i>S. pron. pl. poss.</i> your.
tusāh	<i>S. pron. pl.</i> to you.
tusānū	<i>pron. pl.</i> to you.
tush mattar	<i>adj.</i> like you, your folk.
tusi	<i>pron. pl.</i> you.
tusiḍḍā	<i>pron. pl. poss.</i> your.
tūt	<i>s. m.</i> mulberry.
two two	<i>interj.</i> calls to horses, goats or sheep to come.

U.

ū	<i>pronominal affix.</i> thou, thee.
ubbar	<i>v. n.</i> speak.
ubbhā	<i>s. m.</i> east.
ubbhal	<i>v. n.</i> boil (for water and milk).
ubbhar	<i>v. n.</i> swell, rise (of the sun), spring (of water), run over (of water boiling), rebound.

ubbbhardā	<i>s. m.</i> rising (of the sun) east.	ujjhar	<i>v. n.</i> be completely divided.
ubhār	<i>s. m.</i> east, swelling, rising.	ukāh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>ī a m a r i s k</i> articulatā.
ubhēchar	<i>adj.</i> belonging to the east.	ukhar	<i>v. n.</i> be torn up or off.
uchakka	<i>s. m.</i> pick-pocket.	ukhār	<i>v. a.</i> tear up or off.
uchchā	<i>a.</i> high.	ukhrāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> trough.
uchchhal	<i>v. n.</i> jump, spring (of water), run over (of water), swell (of a river).	ukk	<i>v. n.</i> make a mistake, miss.
uchchhāl	<i>s. m.</i> swelling, running over (of a river).	ukkā	<i>adv.</i> quite, generally used with a negative ukkā nahī, not at all, <i>intens.</i> ukkā pukkā.
uḍā	<i>v. n.</i> cause to fly.	ukkohukk	<i>s. f.</i> mistake, missing.
uḍārī	<i>s. f.</i> flight.	ukkohukk	<i>a.</i> quite.
uḍḍ	<i>v. n.</i> fly.	ulaggh	<i>v. a.</i> pass over.
uddam	<i>s. m.</i> industry, exertion.	ulagghan	<i>s. f.</i> style; threshold.
udde	<i>adv.</i> thither.	ulār	<i>v. a.</i> raise in a threatening manner.
uḍḍe T.	<i>adv.</i> thither.	ullī	<i>s. f.</i> bail used in hockey.
uddhal	<i>v. n.</i> elope (said of a woman).	ullī ḍaṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> hockey.
uḍḍho muḍ-ḍho	<i>adv.</i> from the very beginning.	ulṭā	<i>adv.</i> on the contrary.
ūdhā (ch.)	<i>s. m.</i> boar.	umāū	<i>a.</i> flowing (water).
udhāl	<i>v. a.</i> to carry off a woman.	ummiā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> green wheat or barley parched.
udhājā	<i>s. m.</i> elopement.	un	<i>pron. pl.</i> those.
udhār	<i>s. m.</i> loan, (<i>c. w.</i> chā.)	unaith	<i>num.</i> fifty-nine.
udhārī	<i>a.</i> on loan.	unānawwe	<i>num.</i> eighty-nine.
ugāh	<i>s. m.</i> witness.	unanja	<i>num.</i> forty-nine.
ugāhī	<i>s. f.</i> evidence	unāsī	<i>num.</i> seventy-nine.
ugāhr T.	<i>v. a.</i> collect (revenue, &c.).	unattrī	<i>num.</i> twenty-nine.
ugāli	<i>s. f.</i> chewing the cud.	uṇāva	} <i>s. f.</i> charge for weaving.
ughar D.	<i>v. n.</i> be collected (as revenue, &c.).	uṇāvī	
ughir T.	<i>v. n.</i> be collected (as revenue, &c.).	ungal	<i>s. f.</i> finger.
ugrāh D.	<i>v. a.</i> collect (revenue, &c.).	unh	<i>pron. pl.</i> they, those.
ugrāhi	<i>s. f.</i> collection (of revenue, &c.).	unhā	<i>pron. pl. obl.</i> them.
ujar	<i>v. n.</i> go to waste, become desert, abandon one's home.	unhāh	<i>pron. pl. dat.</i> to them.
ujār	<i>v. a.</i> lay waste.	unhālā	<i>s. m.</i> hot weather—from Chēlr to Bha-drū.
ujār	<i>s. f.</i> desert.	unje	<i>adv.</i> so.
ujehā	<i>a.</i> such, <i>f.</i> ujōhī.	uṇṇ	<i>v. a.</i> weave.
		unn	<i>s. f.</i> wool.
		unni	<i>num.</i> nineteen.

unnu	D. } s. m. a ring put on the
ūnu	S. } head under a
uparand	post p. upon.
ur	a. standing with hands
ūra	s. m. revolving frame of
urār	s. m. spinning-wheel.
urē	adv. on this side.
ure	adv. and post p. on this
ure pare	side, here.
urēre	adv. out of the way,
urh	hidden.
urhā	adv. comp. nearer.
urwār	v. n. be ploughed.
us	adv. on this side, here.
usāh	adv. on this side of a
usar	river.
usār	pron. sing. obl. him.
usās	S. pron. dat. to him.
usjehā	v. n. be built.
utānā	v. a. build.
utār	s. m. sigh (c. w. bhar).
utāūjā	a. such.
uthā	a. lying on the back.
uthārā	s. m. upland.
uth	a. excitable, quick,
utlā	hasty.
utlāngar	v. a. raise.
utna	s. m. night-mare.
utra	v. n. rise, get up.
uttāh	a. upper.
uttar	s. m. cover of powder-pan
uttarāhdi	of gun.
utte	a. so much.
utto	S. a. so much.
utth	adv. above.
utthā	s. m. north.
	a. belonging to the
	north.
	adv. above.
	postp. upon.
	s. m. male-camel.
	v. n. past part. of vass,
	rained.

utthā	S. adv. above, up.
utthāi	adv. just there.
utthe	adv. there.
utthrū	s. m. fit of choking.
utti	S. a. so big.
uttō	s. m. vomiting.
utwā	a. so large a share.
ūzū	s. m. washing before pray-
	er.
	V.
vā	s. f. wind.
vā	s. m. stair-cased well.
vabā	s. f. epidemic, especially
	cholera.
vachchhā	s. m. male calf.
vachchhī	s. f. female calf.
vāchh	s. f. side of the mouth
	where the lips join.
vāchhar	s. f. cold storm of wind
	and rain.
vādān	s. m. sledge-hammer.
vaḍā	a. great, large.
vaḍō vōle	adv. contr. into v a ḍ o
	ōle, at sunrise.
vaddh	a. more, greater, too
	much.
vaḍḍh	v. a. cut, reap.
vaddh	v. n. increase, grow, ad-
	vance.
vāddhā	s. m. increase, premium.
vaddhar	s. m. shoulder-strap.
vaddh ghaṭṭ	adv. more or less.
vaḍḍhī	s. f. bribe.
vadhā	v. a. enlarge, advance.
vaḍhānak	s. f. a coarse white wheat.
vadhik	a. excessive.
vadhrī	s. f. strap, bolt.
vaḍiāl	s. f. conceit, egotism.
vaḍka	a. old.
vag	v. n. move, flow (of water),
	blow (of wind),
	sound, be played
	(of a musical in-
	strument.

vagā	<i>v. a.</i> make to move or to go : send ; throw ; play a musical instrument ; dance.	vakkho vakkh	<i>adv.</i> separately.
vagg	<i>s. m.</i> flock or herd of cattle, sheep, camels, &c.	vakkhrā	<i>a.</i> separate, different.
vaggh	<i>s. m.</i> breach.	val	<i>post-p.</i> towards.
vāh	<i>s. m.</i> branch of river, canal.	val	<i>v. a.</i> surround, twist.
vāh	<i>v. n.</i> flow.	val	<i>s. m.</i> direction.
vāh	<i>v. a.</i> plough, cultivate.	vāi	<i>s. m.</i> hair of head of human being.
vāh	<i>s. f.</i> hole in shaft of plough.	vāla	<i>s. m.</i> large earring.
vāhdā	<i>s. m.</i> increase.	valāwā	<i>s. m.</i> twist.
vāhḍā	<i>s. m.</i> salt miner, literally cutter.	valgaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> land enclosed by a wall or hedge.
vāhdā ghāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> more or less.	vālī	<i>s. f.</i> earring.
vāhḍan	<i>s. f.</i> salt-miner's wife.	vall	<i>a.</i> well, healthy ; fair.
vāhḍhā	<i>a.</i> strange.	vall	<i>adv.</i> to one side, out of the way.
vahēkar	<i>s. m.</i> a common shrub in the Salt Range— <i>adhatoda vasica</i> .	vall	<i>post p.</i> towards.
vahī	<i>s. f.</i> account-book, ledger.	vall	<i>s. f.</i> creeper, water-melon.
vāhī	<i>s. f.</i> ploughing, agriculture.	vallan	<i>S. s. m.</i> water-course.
vahīra	<i>s. m.</i> small young bull.	vaṇ	<i>inseparable prefix meaning un—not.</i>
vāhl	<i>s. m.</i> hollow.	vaṇ	<i>interj.</i> O ! (used by a woman addressing a woman).
vāhṇ	<i>s. m.</i> mountain-torrent.	vaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a tree, the <i>jāhl—salvadora oleoides</i> .
vāhṇī	<i>s. f.</i> small mountain-torrent.	vaṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> division, partition ; division of crops.
vāhr	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a cow).	vaṇḍ	<i>v. a.</i> divide.
vāhrkā	<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from one year to three years old.	vāṇḍhā	<i>T. s. m.</i> away from the village (used chiefly of a distant grazing ground for the cattle), distant.
vāhrki	<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from one year to two-and-a-half years old.	vaṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> division.
vajjh	<i>s. m.</i> pole (generally a bamboo) used in poling a boat along.	vaṇḍvār	<i>D. s. m.</i> cotton (generally used in plural).
vajjhā	<i>s. m.</i> handle.	vāṅ	<i>postp.</i> like.
vajjō	<i>s. m.</i> consideration for a draft.	vaṅār	<i>s. f.</i> gathering of friends to help in some work.
vak	<i>n. n.</i> be about to calve.	vāṅg	<i>v. a.</i> hobble by tying the forefeet together (used of buffaloes only).
vakkhl	<i>s. f.</i> the side below the ribs.	vanhār	<i>s. f.</i> the tract east of Pak-khur, north of Tappa.

vanj	<i>v. n.</i> go (<i>pres. p.</i> vāṇḍā future vēsā <i>p.p.</i> gēā).	vartāra	<i>s. m.</i> custom, fashion, intercourse, dealings.
vanjā	<i>v. a.</i> lose, destroy, injure, waste, <i>p.p.</i> vanjāē.	vartāwā	<i>v. n.</i> dwell, live.
vanjā	<i>v. n.</i> be lost or destroyed, <i>p.p.</i> vanjāttā.	vass	<i>v. n.</i> rain <i>p.p.</i> vuṭṭhā, uṭṭhā.
vanjāttā	<i>v. n. p.p.</i> of vanjā, lost.	vassul	<i>s. m.</i> onion.
vannā	<i>postp.</i> like.	vāṭ	<i>s. f.</i> edge of a knife or sword; ridge of a hill.
vaṇoṭā	<i>s. m.</i> small vaṇ tree.	vaṭ	<i>v. a.</i> twist.
vaṇōṭi	<i>s. f.</i> small vaṇ tree.	vaṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be twisted, exchanged (<i>p.p.</i> vaṭi gēā).
vapār	<i>s. f.</i> trade.	vaṭā	<i>v. a.</i> twist, exchange.
vapāri	<i>s. m.</i> trader, bill-broker.	vatamman S.	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>celtis australis</i> .
vaṛ	<i>v. n.</i> enter.	vaṭna	<i>s. m.</i> stick for twisting rope; ointment used at weddings made of barley, flour, oil and turmeric.
var	<i>s. m.</i> husband.		
vār	<i>s. m.</i> day of the week.	vatt	<i>adv.</i> then, again.
vār S.	<i>s. m.</i> cotton (generally used in plural).	vaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness; fine barley flour; wrinkle; revenge; vendetta.
vār	<i>s. f.</i> hedge, fence.	vaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stone; clod; weight; lobe of ear, by Lahōri vaṭṭe, 100 tolas = 1 sēr; discount on draft.
vār	<i>v. a.</i> cause to enter.	vattā	<i>v. a.</i> change, exchange.
vārā	<i>s. m.</i> largesse.	vattar	<i>s. m.</i> moisture, moist state of land (generally used in plural).
vārā	<i>s. m.</i> a place enclosed by a hedge; cattle or sheep fold; melon-patch.	vattar	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a camel).
varēṇḍi	<i>s. f.</i> part of wall projecting above roof.	vaṭṭa saṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> exchange.
varf S.	<i>s. f.</i> snow.	vattri	<i>s. f.</i> moisture.
vargā S.	<i>s. m.</i> small strip of wood used for roofing.	vaṭwāṇi	<i>s. f.</i> urination.
varhā	<i>s. m.</i> year.	vazifa	<i>s. m.</i> repeating name of God in prayer.
vaṛhi	<i>s. f.</i> sub-division of an estate.	vē	<i>interj.</i> O! (used by a woman addressing a man).
v rhiḍār	<i>s. m.</i> head of a vaṛhi.	vē	<i>formative</i> of vanj, go.
vari	<i>s. f.</i> oak— <i>quercus incana</i> .	vē	<i>v. n.</i> in.
vāri	<i>s. f.</i> time; turn.	vē	<i>s. f.</i> interest.
vāri	<i>s. f.</i> melon-patch; ball of scutched cotton.	veāj	<i>v. a.</i> sell.
variṛa	<i>s. m.</i> small young bull.	vēch	
vart	<i>s. n.</i> make use of, have dealings with (especially in matters of caste).		
vartā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to have dealings with.		

vēg	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a mare).	vichhā	<i>v. a.</i> spread.
vēhar	<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from three years to six years old.	vichhar	<i>v. n.</i> be separated.
vēhat	<i>s. f.</i> the River Jehlam below Khushāb.	vichhōra	<i>s. m.</i> separation.
vēhik	<i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.	vichhū	<i>s. m.</i> a dark insect.
vēhir	<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from 2½ years to five years old.	vichkār	<i>adv.</i> in the midst <i>post p.</i> (with <i>de</i>) in the midst of, between.
vēhōk	<i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.	vigār	<i>s. m.</i> damage.
vēhr	<i>s. m.</i> enclosed block of land, especially a grass-preserve in the Bār; enclosure in jungle, with hedge round it; broad ring.	vigg	} <i>a.</i> given in exchange (for a stolen animal) like.
vēhrā	<i>s. m.</i> courtyard.	viggwā	
vēhri	<i>adj.</i> cow-dung in its natural state.	vigghā	<i>s. m.</i> half an acre.
vēhrkā	<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from one year to three years old.	vih	<i>num</i> twenty.
vēhrki	<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from one year to 2½ years old.	vihārā	<i>s. m.</i> score, twenty.
vēkh	<i>v. a.</i> see, <i>pres.</i> vēh dā <i>part.</i> qīṭṭhā <i>p. p.</i>	vijāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
vēl	<i>s. f.</i> leisure; present given to musicians and dancers at a wedding.	vijji	<i>s. f.</i> lightning.
vēl	<i>v. a.</i> clean cotton.	vik	<i>v. n.</i> be sold <i>p. p.</i> vikāṇā
vēlā	<i>s. m.</i> time.	vikā	<i>s. m.</i> sale.
vēlṇā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-cleaner; moveable outer peg of yoke.	vikāṇā	<i>a.</i> sold.
vēṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> skein of yarn.	vikāū	<i>a.</i> for sale.
vēr	<i>s. m.</i> feud, enmity.	vilallā	<i>a.</i> clumsy.
viāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.	viṇhōch	<i>a.</i> on the wrong track.
vichannh	<i>s. f.</i> the promontory between the Jehlam and Chenāb Rivers.	viṇi	<i>s. f.</i> fore-arm.
vichārā	<i>a.</i> poor, helpless.	vipphal	<i>v. n.</i> talk in one's sleep.
vichoh	<i>post p.</i> (with <i>cy</i> without <i>de</i>) in, among.	vīr	<i>s. m.</i> brother (spoken of by sister).
		vīrā	<i>v. a.</i> allow in account; deduct.
		vīran	<i>s. m.</i> brother (spoken of by sister).
		vīrōj	<i>a.</i> on the wrong track, vīrōj pē gāṣ = they have gone on the wrong track.
		virt	<i>s. f.</i> clientèle of a Brahman, Nai, &c.; customary business.
		vīrwār	<i>s. m.</i> Thursday.
		visāh	<i>s. m.</i> reliance, confidence.
		visākh	<i>s. m.</i> the month April-May.
		viss	<i>s. f.</i> poison.
		viss	<i>v. a.</i> trust.

vissam	D.	<i>v. n.</i> go out, be extinguished (of fire).
vissar		<i>v. n.</i> be forgotten, slip from the mind.
viṭ		<i>v. a.</i> pour out, spill.
viṭ		<i>v. n.</i> be poured out, spilt.
vitth		<i>s. f.</i> a short distance.
viṭṭh		<i>s. f.</i> dung of birds.
viwāh		<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
vō	}	<i>interj.</i> O !
vōe		
vōhul		<i>s. m.</i> low-lying land.
vōhun		<i>s. m.</i> torrent-bed.
vōhur		<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from three years to six years old.
vuṭṭhā		<i>v. n.</i> <i>past part</i> of vass, rained.
vuṭṭhā		<i>s. m.</i> rain.

yā		
yālā jiwē		
yārā		
yuman		
zabān		
zāl		
zanānī	T.	<i>s. f.</i> woman.
zarūr		<i>s. f.</i> woman, wife.
zāt		<i>adv.</i> certainly.
zēhr bād		<i>s. f.</i> caste, tribe.
zimmī		<i>s. m.</i> lymphangitis (of horse).
zōr		<i>s. f.</i> earth.
		<i>s. f.</i> force, <i>loc.</i> zōrī, by force.

Y.

conj. or.
interj. may you live !
num. eleven.
s. m. wealth, prosperity.

Z.

s. f. tongue, *loc.* zabānī
 by word of mouth.

T.

s. f. woman.
s. f. woman, wife.
adv. certainly.
s. f. caste, tribe.
s. m. lymphangitis (of horse).
s. f. earth.
s. f. force, *loc.* zōrī, by force.



NATURAL FEATURES.

Rāniwāh

s. m. a well-defined old channel of the Jehlam running along the eastern edge of the valley, said to be an old canal, but probably a natural channel.

Kaddhi

s. f. the alluvial valley of a river, especially of the Jehlam.

Kachchhi
Chhachh

s. f. the alluvial valley of the Indus.

s. m. the tract of hard barren ground between the Thal and Mohār.

Thal

s. m. the sandy country between the rivers Jehlam and Indus.

Danda
Danda T. }

s. m. the border land between the Thal and the Mohār.

Mohār

s. m. the tract along the southern base of the Salt Range.

Sōn T. }
Sūn }

s. f. the valley within the Salt Range east of Sakesar from Uchhālī to Nōshēhrā.

Tappa

s. m. the eastern valleys of the Shāhpur Salt Range tract, about Khabakkhī.

Vanhār

s. f. the tract east of Pakkhuṛ and north of Tappa, including Thoā Mēhram Shāh, Chinji, Bhadrār and Pail.

Pakkhuṛ

s. m. the tract north and west of Sakesar, including Nammal, Lāwa, Danda, Tamman,

Dhanni
Ghēb

the tract about Tallagang
the country of the Ghēbas } Dhan Ghēb.
about Fateh Jang.

Pōthwār

west of Jehlam and north of Chakwāl about Gujar Khān, &c.

5. NATURAL FEATURES.

parbat
pahār

} *s. m.* hill.

parl

s. f. rock.

qhērī

s. f. knoll, hillock.

chōṭī

s. f. summit, peak.

qhibbi

S. *s. f.* rocky knoll, hillock.

vaṭṭa

S. *s. m.* stone, boulder.



NATURAL FEATURES.

paṇā	S.	s. m.	earth, soil.
dand	S.	s. f.	precipice.
dandī	S.	s. f.	cliff.
mēhla		s. m.	shallow cave where cattle take refuge.
ghār		s. f.	cave.
khengar		s. m.	spongy limestone.
kingra		s. m.	pillar-like rock.
nāl		s. f.	ravine with steep banks.
guphā		s. m.	hermit's cave.
khāwā		s. m.	salt-mine.
kass	S.	s. m.	ravine.
kassi	S.	s. m.	small ravine.
khuddhur	S.	s. m.	} broken raviny ground.
khuddhir	S.	s. f.	
kharpā		s. m.	steep stony place.
kaḍḍhā		s. m.	steep hill-side.
gār	S.	s. f.	stony ground.
giṛaṇḍa	S.	s. m.	stony ground.
kangrēr		s. f.	back-bone, sharp ridge.
bōli		s. f.	pebble.
giṭā		s. m.	small rough stone.
ḍilh	S.	s. f.	boulder, large stone, <i>pl.</i> ḍilhī.
bhaṇḍariā	S.	s. f.	<i>pl.</i> raviny ground.
rattriā	S.	s. f.	<i>pl.</i> raviny ground among red rocks.
ṭibba		s. m.	sand-hill.
paṭri		s. f.	} a strip of hard soil between two sand-hills.
paṭṭi	T.	s. f.	
buddh		s. f.	} old river channel of the Chenab.
buḍḍhi		s. f.	
ḍhiḍhār		s. f.	} old river channel of the Jehlam.
rīn		s. f.	
phāṭ		s. f.	branch of river.
purān		s. f.	old branch of river.
doāhnā		s. m.	culturable island.
birēti		s. f.	sandy island.
khōhbā		s. m.	} quicksand.
khubbhiṇ		s. f.	
ḍhal		v. n.	flow from a slope (of water), decline (of the river).