

HANS HENDRIKSEN

HIMACHALI STUDIES

I. Vocabulary

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab
Historisk-filosofiske Meddelelser 48, 1



Kommissionær: Munksgaard

København 1976

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Synopsis

This publication is the outcome of two tours to India in 1952-53 and 1964. The term *Himachali* means the group of dialects generally called West Pahari. The dialect here called *Kotgarhi*, spoken in the Koṭgarh and Thanedhar district, was the main object of the investigation, but *Kochi*, spoken east of Kotgarhi, is also included to a lesser extent. The vocabulary, which contains a little under 4500 words, is to be followed by texts with translation (tales, proverbs, folksongs) and a grammar.

To my wife

Preface

These studies are the outcome of two visits to Simla and some of the villages in the hills north-east and east of Simla for four months in 1952–53 and for six months in 1964.

Himachali (Himācalī, abbreviated Him.) here means the group of languages that is generally called West Pahari, a term which long ago lost its sense, after the fact was realized that there is no specific genetic connection between Himachali (“West Pahari”) and the groups that have been, and to some extent still are, called Central Pahari (Garhvali and Kumauni) and East Pahari (Nepali). It is a matter of doubt whether the northern dialects (i.a. Bhadravahi and Bhalesi) should be included in the Himachali group.

The dialects here treated are a) what I have chosen to call Kotgarhi (Koṭṡarḡhī, abbreviated Kṡṡg.), identical with that called Koṭṡguruī (see Vocabulary koṭṡḡṡu) by T. G. Bailey (Languages of the Northern Himalayas, London 1908, description of the dialect p. 25–33) and Śodōchi in the Linguistic Survey of India, described there in vol. IX, part IV, Calcutta 1916, p. 647–667, and b) Kochi (Koci) spoken east of Kotgarhi in a number of sub-dialects; in the Vocabulary only two sub-dialects are distinguished, Kochi proper (abbreviated Kc.) and West Kochi (Wkc.).

The Vocabulary, which is to be followed by texts with translation and by a grammar, is far from exhaustive. The overwhelming majority of words are from Kotgarhi. No dialect indication is given in the case of words communicated by Kotgarhi-speaking informants, if it is not known to me whether a phonologically and/or semantically corresponding or equivalent word exists in Kochi. If a word is known to be peculiar to Kotgarhi, or to have a strongly diverging phonological form or semantics in relation to Kochi, the word is followed by “Kṡṡg.” and a reference to the Kochi correspondent, e.g. dṡṡṡk m. Kṡṡg. “the loft of the house,

used as kitchen" (Kc. ca:ŋd̪); bē: m. Kṭg. "wedding" (Kc. bja:); la:ŋō Kṭg. 'to apply, etc.' (Kc. la:ŋo 'to bring, etc.'). All words communicated by Kochi informants are followed by "Kc.", which does not exclude the existence of correspondents or close equivalents in Kotgarhi; where a reference to the semantically or phonologically corresponding Kotgarhi word is given, it means that there is a marked difference in phonology and/or semantics. If close equivalents are known to exist in the two dialects, they are given as one article followed by "Kṭg. Kc.", usually only in Kotgarhi garb, since the Kochi form can be easily inferred. In words followed by "Kc." no indication is given of tone-accent and geminated consonants, since the nature of these features in Kochi is not quite clear to me (there is no doubt that they also exist there in some form or other, as in Kotgarhi). Words which are known to me from poetry only are indicated by a preceding +. They are normalized in the Vocabulary in such a way that final -o has been used where Kotgarhi has -ō (most commonly dir. sg.m.), and final -e for Kṭg. -ɪ (most commonly dir.sg.f.) and Kṭg. -ε (generally dir.pl.m.). A number of dialects are used in poetry, especially Kyoṇṭhli (LSI Kiũṭhali), and occasionally certain characteristics of that dialect are met with, e.g. obl.sg. -o corresponding to Kṭg. Kc. -a, and l.pl.pres.ind. -u corresponding to Kṭg. Kc. -i. A great number of the "poetical" words are probably also used in colloquial language.

In addition to the Kotgarhi and Kochi words a very limited number of Kyoṇṭhli and Rampur words are included in the Vocabulary.

Reference is made to a number of works (see Bibliography i.a. Linguistic Survey of India; Bailey, T. Grahame), but especially often to two works which have been extremely useful as a means of controlling the phonology and meaning of words and finding connections with other Indo-Aryan languages. One is Ṭika Ram Joshi, A dictionary of the Pahari dialects as spoken in the Punjab Himalayas. Ed. by H. A. Rose. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series vol. VII, Calcutta 1911, p. 119-248 (abbreviated J). The other is R. L. Turner's excellent Comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages, London 1966 (abbreviated CD). Joshi's valuable dictionary is primarily a dictionary (or rather vocabulary, since it does not cover the whole range of

words) of Kyoṅṭhli, but it does incorporate some few words from other dialects, thus from Kochi and Rampur. It gives a broad rendering of the phonology, influenced by Hindi orthography. Thus the very common *ə* corresponding to Hindi *a* is written *a* (except the few cases with *au*, see below). There is no distinction between the palatal row and the row of dental affricates (for both *ch* (= *c*, *ts*), *chh* (= *ch*, *tsh*), *j* (= *ʃ*, *dz*), and *jh* (= *ʃ'*, *dz'*) are used). No indication is given of tone. Neither is any distinction made between *e* and *ɛ* (both written *e*), *o* and *ɔ* (both written *o*), except in the few cases with *ai* and *au*. In front of stops, *ñ* indicates homorganic nasal, in all other cases it indicates nasalization of the preceding vowel. An accent-sign above a vowel (e.g. *á*) indicates length; *ai* = *ɛ*, *au* = *ɔ*; ' after a vowel seems to indicate an overlong vowel, usually in monosyllables and where an *h* has disappeared after the vowel (e.g. *bá'ṇu* (also written *báhṇu*) "to plough", Kṭg. Kc. *bā:nō*, -*o*, Sk. *vāhayati*).

Reference is made to Turner's Comparative dictionary either by putting, indiscriminately, "CD" in front of or "(CD)" after the head-words appearing in that dictionary. Only a very small number of the Himachali words occurring in this Vocabulary are mentioned in the CD. If a reference is made to the CD, it does not necessarily mean that the etymology was not already known to me. A number of etymologies in this Vocabulary are new.

Regarding my Indian informants, I sought help to a large extent from Himachal Paharis who had a knowledge of English. In particular, I wish to mention Mr. Devi Chand Jishṭu (Kṭg., 1964), who had a degree in sociology, Mr. Khushhal Chand Azad (Kc., 1952-53 and 1964), now Director of Horticulture in Himachal Pradesh, and Mr. Ranjit Singh Rathore (Kṭg., 1952-53 and 1964), now barrister in the Supreme Court of Delhi. I am extremely grateful to these gentlemen for their unselfish and intelligent help. Mr. Lal Chand Stokes (Kṭg., 1952-53 and 1964), the son of an American missionary and a Pahari mother, communicated a number of verses to me, and he and his wife, Mrs. Vidya Stokes, kindly let my wife and me stay for some time in their hospitable house near Kotgarh. I was very sorry to receive the sad news of Mr. Stokes' premature death some time ago. Excellent information about Kochi was given to me by Mr. Khushhal Chand during my first visit in 1952-53 when he was 17-18 years old; in 1964 I

only met him occasionally. In 1953 I took down a number of tales in Kotgarhi from Mr. Prem Chand Sharma, at that time about 18 years old and knowing very little English, but I did not meet him in 1964. Other informants in 1952-53 were Mr. Bal Krishan Sharma and Mr. Rajinder Kumar, both Kochi-speaking. In 1964 Mr. Hira Singh Thakur gave me information about his dialect, which belongs to Kochi, but in certain respects agrees with Kotgarhi. He is the source of the words labelled WKc. (West Kochi). In 1964 Mr. Bansi Lal Thakur from Rampur furnished me with some very fine specimens of the popular couplets called lamman.

Mr. Jishṭu and Mr. Ranjit Singh helped me to get in touch with two excellent Kotgarhi informants in 1964 — Mr. Gopal Singh Rathore and his brother Mr. Haṃs Raj Kaṃvar. These brothers were in their forties, had had no higher education and hardly knew any English. They possessed a fund of songs, tales and proverbs, virtually all of which I took down and recorded on tape. If the texts and especially the songs can be said to have any interest, it is above all due to these two gifted brothers.

On tours to the Kotgarh (1952-53 and 1964) and Kochi (1953) areas I did my best to get into contact with the population, also the lower castes, and to collect material on their dialects and folklore, especially songs.

It is impossible to mention the names of all the people whom I met and who assisted me in various ways, but there are two whom I especially want to mention. One is Mr. Vidya Sharan Gosvami, now Principal of the Hindu National College, Haryana, who was a master at a college in Simla in 1952-53. I corresponded with him when preparing my first tour, and although not a Pahari himself (his mother-tongue is Panjabi), he helped me in different ways, especially by putting me in contact with good informants. I am much indebted to Principal Gosvami for this help. In all practical matters I received excellent aid from the Danish Consul-General, Mr. Erik B. Mogensen, who also very kindly housed my wife and me in Bombay.

I have had the benefit of discussing problems connected with my work with a number of fellow scholars, Dr. Ved Kumari Ghai, Jammu, Mr. Radhekant Dave, M. A., Dr. Siddheshwar

Varma, Delhi, Professor Harold W. Bailey, Cambridge, Professor Georg Morgenstierne, Oslo, Mr. Finn Thiesen, M. A., Copenhagen, and Professor Ralph Lilley Turner, London. I give them all my best thanks. Furthermore, I wish to thank Professor Eli Fischer-Jørgensen for making me a gift of her works on intonation in Indo-Aryan languages.

During my last visit in 1964 I succeeded in clearing up a number of linguistic problems that had remained obscure to me after my first tour. Of special help have been the tape-recordings of the speech (mostly tales, but also some few phonetic recordings) of my informants. I have based the phonological description partly on observations I made in India and partly on these recordings.

I am aware that it is very difficult to avoid mistakes in a work of this nature; that would require a more intimate knowledge of the subject than I have been able to acquire, nevertheless, I hope that it will prove to be of value.

My wife was my companion on my first tour to India and Ceylon in 1952–53 and enjoyed with me the wonderfully light air of the hills and more than anything else the company of the loveable population living there, the charming and gay Paharis. Two unforgettable tours stand out in our memory. On one tour in the autumn of 1952, together with Mr. Gosvami and another Panjabi gentleman, Mr. Malhotra, we travelled to Kotgarh and beyond, wandering along the river Sutlej, to Rampur. In Rampur a fair was going on, and the Goddess of the adjoining province, Kullu, had condescended to be present, her image being carried round the small, thronged town and “dancing” hilariously up and down on long elastic poles. A priest fell into an ecstasy and began lashing himself in front of the image, while men from Kullu, dressed in white with peacock-feathers in their headgear, carried out a ritual sword-dance. The other tour, in the spring 1953, went first to Kotgarh, where we stayed in that idyllic region in the local rest-house, and from there to the east, to the Kochi area, to the small town of Rohru and to Hatkoti with a solemn temple beside the rapidly flowing river Pabar with small fish continuously jumping against the current; and each evening at sunset two or three men would appear on a hillock and sing towards the

river. From there we travelled together with Mr. Khushhal Chand to Chargaon and to his native village Kutara, and then over Arhal and Baghi back to Simla.

My wife undertook the laborious task of writing a fair copy of the manuscript; it is above all due to her help and encouragement that this book has at long last got so far. As a token of my gratitude I dedicate it to her.

Finally, it is my pleasant duty to thank the Ministry of Education and the Carlsberg Foundation for providing me with financial support, and the Indian Embassy in Copenhagen for the aid given me.

Hans Hendriksen

Introductory Remarks to the Vocabulary

With the few exceptions mentioned below, the letters used are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet, arranged in the following order (including the digraphs and trigraphs indicating affricates and aspirated consonants):

a e ε ə o i ɪ u ʊ ə
 j w
 k kh g g^ʰ
 c ch ʃ ʃ^ʰ
 ts tsh dz dz^ʰ
 ʈ ʈh ɖ ɖ^ʰ
 t th d d^ʰ
 p ph b b^ʰ f
 ŋ ñ ŋ ŋ^ʰ n n^ʰ m m^ʰ
 ɽ ɽ^ʰ r r^ʰ ɻ ɻ^ʰ l l^ʰ
 ʃ s z
 ʰ h

Here, ɪ and ʊ are lax i- and u-vowels; ʰ indicates a weak, generally absent, voiced aspiration; ts dz are dental affricates and tsh dz^ʰ the corresponding aspirates; f indicates a bilabial unvoiced spirant. Diacritic signs: ˆ high falling tone; ˉ high level tone, except in words from other sources, where ˉ indicates vowel-length;

~ (over a vowel) nasalization, (over n) palatalization; : (after vowel or consonant) long quantity.

A detailed description of the phonetics and phonology will be given in the grammar.

For the use of the abbreviations Kṭg. and Kc. and the sign +, see the Preface p. V foll.; for Ṭika Ram Joshi's (J) notations *ai*, *au*, etc., see the Preface p. VII.

Where nothing else is indicated, parentheses after nouns give the last vowel of the oblique case, e.g. d'ā:r f. (-a) means (oblique d'āra), e:k Kṭg. Kc. (-i, -i) means (oblique Kṭg. ek:i, Kc. eki). This information is only given where the oblique cannot be inferred from the head-word (given in the direct case-form). Of a few words I have been unable to ascertain the oblique. The gender of the following words is unknown to me: tsō:ṛ, dzo:l, pāca:l, pācē[na, bāf:əṅ, bē:l, mə[auṅ, fā:ṅṅ, sūṅḍ, +zəri:b.

Abbreviations

A.	Assamese
abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative
act.	active
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
anim.	animate
Ap.	Apabhramśa
Apte	See Bibl., Apte, V. S., Sanskrit-English dictionary
Ar.	Arabic
ar.	dialect of Pashai (see Paš.)
Arm. Gy.	Armenian Gypsy
Aś.	Ashoka's inscriptions
Ass.	See A.
assim.	assimilated, assimilation
augm.	augmentative
aux.	auxiliary
Aw.	Awadhi
B.	Bengali
Bhad(r).	Bhadrawahi
Bhal.	Bhalesi
Bhaṭ.	Bhaṭeali
Bhoj.	Bhojpuri

BHS, B.H.S.	Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit
BHS Dict., BHSGr.	See Bibl., Edgerton
Bi.	Bihari
Bibl.	Bibliography
Bshk.	Bashkarik
BSO(A)S	Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies. London
Buddh. Sk.	See BHS
Cam.	Cameaji
caus.	causative
CD	See Bibl., Turner, R. L., Comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages.
conj.	conjunction
conn.	connected, connexion (with)
CPD	See Bibl., Critical Pāli dictionary
Cur.	Curahi
D.	Dumaki
Dard.	Dardic
dat.	dative
dem.	demonstrative
denom.	denominative
deriv.	derived, derivation
Diack	See Bibl., Diack
dim(in).	diminutive
dir.	direct (the direct case)
dissim.	dissimilated, dissimilation
Dm.	Dameli
Edgerton	See Bibl.
emphat.	emphatic
Eng.	English
eur.	European dialect of Gypsy
EWA	See Bibl., Mayrhofer
Forbes' Dict.	See Bibl., Forbes
fut.	future (tense)
G.	Gujarati
Garh.	Garhvali
gen.	genitive
ger.	gerund
Gy.	(the) Gypsy (languages)
H(i).	Hindi
Him.	Himachali
Hutton, Caste	See Bibl.
IA	Indo-Aryan
idiom.	idiomatic
IIFL	See Bibl., Morgenstierne, Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages
impers.	impersonal

impv.	imperative
inanim.	inanimate
ind.	indicative
Ind. Ant.	Indian Antiquary (journal), Bombay
indecl.	indeclinable
indef.	indefinite
Ind. Lingu.	Indian Linguistics (journal), Calcutta, Poona
inf.	infinitive
infl.	influenced, influence
instr.	instrumental (case)
interj.	interjection
interr.	interrogative
intr(ans).	intransitive
invol.	involitive
J	See Bibl., Joshi, T. R., A dictionary of the Pahari dialects
JAs	Journal Asiatique, Paris
JASB	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
Jaun.	Jaunsari (see LSI vol. IX 4, 1916, p. 383-455)
J proverbs	See Bibl., Joshi, T.R., Appendix
JRAS	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London
JRASB	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
Jukes	See Bibl.
K.	Kashmiri
Kakati	See Bibl.
Kal.	Kalasha
Kan.	Kanauri
Kc.	Kochi.
Khaś.	Khashali
Kho.	Khovar
Kṭg.	Koṭgarhi
Ku(m).	Kumauni
Kyõṭ(h).	Kyõṭhli (written Kiũṭhalī in LSI and LNH)
L(a).	Lahnda
lex.	Lexicographic text in Sanskrit
lit.	literally
LNH	Bailey, T.G., Languages of the Northern Himalayas. See Bibl.
loc.	locative
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India. Calcutta. See Bibl., Grierson. Where no indication of volume is given, the reference is to vol. IX part 4, 1916, The Pahārī languages and Gujurī.
LSTH	Bailey, T.G., Linguistic studies from the Himalayas. See Bibl.

lw.	loanword
Maṇḍ.	Maṇḍali
M(ar).	Marāṭhi
Md.	Maldivian
metath.	metathesis
MI(A)	Middle Indo-Aryan
Monier-Williams, Sk. dict.	See Bibl.
Mth.	Maithili
N.	Nepali
Nep. (D.)	Turner, Nepali dictionary. See Bibl.
NI(A)	New Indo-Aryan
nom.	nominative
NTS	Norsk tidsskrift for sprogvidenskap. Oslo.
O	Old (e.g. OG., Old Gujarati)
Ø	Indicates zero morpheme
obl.	oblique (case)
OI(A)	Old Indo-Aryan
onom.-p.	onomatopoetic
oppos.	opposite, opposed (to)
opt.	optative
Or.	Oṛiya
P.	Panjabi
Pa.	Pali
Pāḍ.	Pāḍari
pal.	Palestinian dialect of Gypsy
Pāṇini	See Bibl.
Paš.	Pashai
pass.	passive
Pehl.	Pehlevi
Pers.	Persian
Phal.	Phalura
Pischel	See Bibl.
Pk.	Prakrit
P-MWS	See Bibl., Kuiper
poet.	poetic (language), poetry
Pog.	Poguli
Port.	Portuguese
poss.	possibly
possess.	possessive
postp(os).	postposition
prep(os).	preposition
pres.	present
pret.	preterite
P.-s.-mah.	See Bibl., Sheth, H.T.
ptc.	participle
PTSD	See Bibl., Pali Text Society's Pali-English dictionary

refl.	reflexive
rel.	relative
retr.	retroflex
Rose, Ind. Ant. 37, 38	See Bibl., Rose, H.A., Contributions
Rudh.	Rudhari
rumb.	Rumbur dialect of Kalasha
RV	Ṛgveda
S.	Sindhi
Śat. Brahm.	Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa
Sh.	Shina
shah.	The Shahbazgarhi inscriptions of Aśoka
Sirm.	Sirmauri
Sk.	Sanskrit
S. K. Vaidya, Guj.	
Dict.	See Bibl., Vaidya.
Starkey, P. Dict.	See Bibl.
subj.	subjunctive
subst.	substantive
S. Varma, Bhalesi	
Dialect	See Bibl., Varma, Siddheshwar
Tagare, Hist. Gramm.	
of Ap.	See Bibl.
Tessitori	See Bibl.
Tor.	Torwali
tr(ans).	transitive
voc.	vocative
vol.	volitive
Wkc	West Kochi
Woṭ.	Woṭapuri
WPah.	West Pahari (= Himachali)

Additions and Corrections

P. 2, l. 9 and p. 110, l. 8. āg:ʿi, pāt:shi ‘down the mountain slope, up along the mountain slope’. This use of the adverbs meaning ‘forward’ and ‘back’ is prob. due to the fact that the fields are generally situated lower down than the house (or village), so that one moves forward when going away from the ridge (not necessarily descending the whole time) and back to the house in the opposite direction.

P. 4, l. 6. andəl. See note on p. 8, l. 18 below.

- P. 7, l. 20. ēb: ʿi, r. ēb:ʿi.
- P. 7, l. 13 from bottom. Kṭg. ernō is usually aux. with trans. verbs, Kṭg. ja:ṇō aux. with intr. verbs, in perfective syntagms.
- P. 8, l. 18. In poetry andəḷ and andəḷ may have m. gender, thus keeping the OI gender, Sk. añjaliḥ m. See akho, ʿa:g. When m., the words have obl. in -a. Originally m. words in -i- became f. in NIA, because the oblique in -ī was reserved for f. substantives.
- P. 15, l. 4 from bottom. 'Spend (time) with difficulty'; r. 'spend (time, often understood: with difficulty)'.
- P. 17, l. 14. J kaṇchhá 'younger, youngest', poss. from *kañṣa- (Sk. kañīyas-).
- P. 21, l. 5 from bottom. After kōmrō insert new article: kōre. See kere.
- P. 23, l. 14. kō:rō 'straight'. H. A. Rose has communicated a small poem Subdī kī nāḷī in Kyoṇḥli, Ind. Ant. vol. 38, Bombay 1909, p. 328. L. 5 from bottom reads: kohri khaye (should be: khāye) terī parīte (Sk. prīti), translated 'I remember your one-sided love'. Prob. better: 'I was consumed with your unadulterated (ṃ: sincere) love' (or 'my unadulterated love for you?'). It is mentioned earlier in the poem that the girl is unfaithful to him.
- P. 23, l. 23. kōl:ʿ, r. kōl:ʿ.
- P. 26, l. 7 from bottom. dzaṇjo, r. dzanio.
- P. 30, l. 3 from bottom. After khāk:hulō insert new article: +khago m. 'ravine, stream'.
- P. 42, l. 9 from bottom. Add: Cp. N. gijā, gijā 'the gums of the teeth'.
- P. 42, l. 8 from bottom. giō, r. gʿiō, Cp. P. H. ghiā m. 'large vegetable of the squash kind'.
- P. 44, l. 18. gv|-, r. gv|-.
- P. 46, l. 9 from bottom. grīst m., r. grīst f. The abstract meaning, also in P. grīst m., poss. due to a derived word similar to P. grīstī m. 'householder'.
- P. 49, l. 4. Add: 'tender feelings' after 'compassion, pity'.
- P. 53, l. 3 from bottom. ja:ṇō. See note on p. 7, l. 13 from bottom above.
- P. 56, l. 4 from bottom. Add: tsāe can have generalizing and concessive function, e.g. tsāe kuts 'whatever' (lit. prob. 'you

- may wish anything'), +d'aki tsae so[la badza 'even sixteen musicians will play'. Prob. lw. H. cāhe.
- P. 56, l. 4 from bottom. After tsāe insert new article: +tsai 'is desirable, necessary; must, ought to'. See tsēi.
- P. 71, l. 15. Lw. jān, r. Lw. H. jān.
- P. 90, l. 11. jə, r. jə.
- P. 99, l. 5 from bottom. deŋo, r. de:ŋo.
- P. 118, l. 16 from bottom. piǵə[nō 'to melt' seems to be influenced by H. pigalnā. The genuine Him. word is pəǵə[no (WKc.).
- P. 123, l. 13 from bottom. The articles pərli:ŋg and pərmifwər should be placed in inverse order.
- P. 133, l. 8 from bottom. J bāhŋu, r. J bāhŋu.
- P. 146, l. 7. After bit:i insert new article: bitŋō 'to pass (intr., about time)'. CD Sk. vṛtta- 'passed'.
- P. 153, l. 11 from bottom +bwa:r, r. +b'wa:r.
- P. 157, l. 7. b'ədznō 'to cause'. Usually tshāŋnō and pəjεuŋō are used for 'to send'.
- P. 167, l. 5 from bottom. CD niḥsṛta-, Bhal. nisso 'having come out', which confirms the etymology suggested for nīŋō.
- P. 193, l. 2. lam:əŋ m. Does the word contain Sk. gānam n. 'song' (Kṛg. gaṇə m.) as second compound-member?
- P. 190, l. 10 and l. 7 from bottom. [ār, [ōr, r. [ār, [ōr, if the suggested etymologies are correct.
- P. 196, l. 17 from bottom. After ləkhεuŋo add new article: +ləǵ'aro m. 'a thing which comes suddenly, force'. Sk langh- 'to leap'?
- P. 198, l. 6. fākṭə may also come from Sk. śarkarā 'gravel' + suffix -ṭa- with -rṭ- > -ṭ-, cp. sūṅṅṭu 'pig'.
- P. 218, l. 16. səŋεuŋō must be the invol. of a caus. of the same type as nəŋεuŋō, pəŋεuŋō.
- P. 12, l. 15 from bottom. Kṛg. WKc. 'ūb: 'i, r. 'ūb:'i.
- P. 226, l. 21 +undər m., lw. H. hunar. The d has developed between n and r in the obl. 'undra. Cp. +andəl, nədər having a similarly conditioned sound-change.
- P. 21, l. 24. Kan. kaŋḍo, r. Kan. koŋḍi.
- P. 106, l. 10 from bottom. dayly, r. daily.
- P. 196, l. 8. Delete 'dense fog or smoke'.

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Mr. Molu Ram Thakur, D. L. O., Simla, has been so kind as to send me information about a number of publications on Himachali dialects and literature to appear in India (in Himachali and Hindi), among them a work on the popular lamman-songs by Mr. Thakur himself.

a

- ¹a:, a (enclitic) ‘am, are, is’. J a’. Prob. from ās:a, see this.
- ²a: ‘or’, a: — a: ‘either — or’. Lw. H. yā (Pers.). Cp. a:d, a:r for the loss of initial y-.
- ã: ‘and’. See aŋe.
- ao ‘hither’; a. na dēk:hə na tao ‘he looked neither here nor there’ (i.e. ‘he did it straight away’, indicating resolute action). MIA *āō from ‘abl. ā. See tao.
- ai f. Kc. ‘mother’. Kṭg. i:;. CD *āī.
- aija, interj. ‘ouch’, f. ‘pain’; kil:ε terε gu|tshu dī lag:a a. ‘why is there pain in your thigh?’ (said to a lazy person). J áiyá ‘oh’.
- aũ Kc. ‘I’. Kṭg. mũ:;, W Kc. ‘ũ:;, ‘aũ. Sk. ahakam, Pk. ahaaṃ (cp. Ap. haũ). S. āũ, Old Aw. ahaaṃ (CD).
- au| f. ‘earthen pot for drinking-water’. Cp. g‘eu|.
- ¹āk:h, a:kh f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. ‘eye’; a. marnı ‘to wink’; āk:hi maŋdŋı ‘to rub the eyes’. J ákhı f. ‘eyes’. Sk. akṣi n. (CD). See akho, a:ŋkh.
- ²a:kh pa:ŋı ‘to shout loudly’. H. akh, akkhā (interj.), exclamation of joy, wonder or surprise.
- akho m. WKc. ‘eye’. Preservation of the old gender has led to the form in -o, cp. Ku. N. ākho (CD akṣi). Cp. ¹a:g. See ak:h, a:kh.
- +akhuçe f. (dim.) ‘eye’.
- ¹āk:hər m. ‘letter of the alphabet’. J. ákhar. Sk. akṣaraḥ. See ōk:hər.
- ²āk:hər f. (-i) ‘end’. Lw. H. ākhir m. (Ar.).
- āk:hərnō ‘to be fed up with, to be bored’. H. akharnā ‘to be troublesome’?
- ākhrı adj. ‘last’. Lw. H. ākhirı or P. ākhrı.
- ¹a:g f. (-i), dir. pl. a:g (rarely m., obl. -a) Kṭg. Kc. ‘fire’; muŋdā dı lae a. ‘may a fire break out in your head’ (a curse). J á’g, f. Sk. agniḥ m. (CD). Partial survival of the m. gender, cp. akho.
- ²a:g, aga Kc. ‘in front (of), at, towards’. J ágé. Sk. agram ‘top, front’, agre ‘in front (of), at’ (CD). See Grammar.
- ag:ε Kṭg. WKc. ‘in front (of), at, towards’. See Grammar.
- ag:i. See āg:‘i.
- +agia ‘in front of, at’.
- agər ‘if’. Lw. H. agar (Pers.).

- ag:ə] f. (-i) 'wooden bolt for closing the door (fastened in a hole in the threshold)'. J ágga]. Sk. argalaḥ (CD).
- ag:ə]nō 'to bolt, close (a door)'. See ag:ə].
- agdi 'in front, forward'. See ²a:g, aga.
- aglō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'next, future, coming'. J áglá 'the former', P. H. aglā 'previous, future'. See ²a:g, aga etc.
- agli, agli le adv. 'next year'.
- agfε adv. postpos. 'in front (of)'.
- āg: 'i, ag:i 'forward; down the mountain slope, (farther) away from the ridge'. See pāt:shi.
- āg: 'uə, ag:uə 'situated in front; next, coming; situated further down on the mountain slope or farther away from the ridge'. See pāt:shuə.
- āc:h impv. 'come!'. Sk. āgacchati. See +atshṇo.
- +aṇṇo 'to come'. See +adzṇo.
- atsho Kc. 'good'. Kṭg. 'āt:shō. J áchhá. Sk. acchaḥ 'clear, pure' (CD).
- +atshṇo 'to come'. Sk. āgacchati. See āc:h, +aṇṇo, +adzṇo, a:ṇō.
- a:dz (-i) Kṭg., (-a) Kc. 'to-day, now'; Kṭg. adzi poru 'from this day on'; Kṭg. adzi teī, Kc. adza dzəũ 'till this day'. J á'j. Sk. adya (CD).
- adzko 'belonging to this day, to-day's'. J ájká.
- +adzṇo 'to come'. LNH III p. 79 (Pāḍarī) adzaṇ. See +atshṇo, +aṇṇo.
- aṭ:ə m. 'flour'. J áṭṭá. CD *ārta-.
- āṭ:h (-a) Kṭg., a:ṭh (-a) Kc. 'eight'. āṭ:hi ('all) the eight'. J áṭṭh. Sk. aṣṭau (CD).
- āṭ:hiə, -uə 'eighth'. For the suffixes -iə, -uə see dōf:iə, -uə.
- āṭ:huə. See āṭ:hiə.
- aḍ:ε m. pl. 'sectarians who in the past would kill and eat people and cattle'.
- aḍe Kc. 'on this side'. See aḍe, ²are, +aṇḍke.
- āt:hi Kṭg. Kc. '(there) is (are)'; often emphatic, expressive, usually in the negative: mā:re koi səma:n neī a. 'we have no provisions (at all)'. Sk. asti (CD), Gy. asti, H. M. āthi 'there is'. Preservation of -i poss. due to the sentence rhythm combined with the fact that a- would frequently be lost after a vowel in OIA and MIA, e.g. -o 'tthi. In certain NIA languages the emphatic particle (Him. 'i:, i:) may have been added to *atth. āt:hi will often assume the function of an adverb or particle

since no copula is needed, or, if *neĩ* occurs in the sentence, this will function as the sentence verb. See *ān̄thi*, *ā:ndə*, *asti*, *ēn̄thi*, *īt:hi*, *īn̄thi*, *nīt:hi* (notice *nīt:hi* in the meaning 'not').
a:d f. (-i, -i) *Kṭg.* Kc. 'remembrance'. J *á'd*. Lw. H. *yād* (Pers.) with loss of *y-* as in *²a:*, *a:r*.

+adəte f. 'custom, habit'. Lw. H. *ādat* (Ar.).

+adər m. 'request, reverence, honour'. J *ádr*. Lw. H. *ādar* (Sk.).

+¹a:dma|¹ai f. 'the opening malai-verse'. Lw. Sk. *ādi-* 'first, a beginning' + *ma|¹ai*.

a:dmi m. *Kṭg.* Kc. 'man, human being; husband'. Lw. H. *ādmī* (Ar.).

ād:‘ə, -o *Kṭg.* Kc. 'half'; *ād:‘i* (*ad‘e*) *ra:c* 'midnight', *ād:‘i* *bī:* 'ten'. J *ádhá*. Sk. *ardhaḥ* (CD).

a:p, *ap:u*, *āp:hu* *Kṭg.* Kc. 'self' (reflexive pronoun). J *áppú*. Sk. *ātmā* (CD).

ap̄ə, -o *Kṭg.* Kc. '(one's) own'; *ap̄i a:p* (*Kṭg.*) 'on one's own accord'. J *áppá*. CD **-ātmanaka-*.

āp:hi 'self'. *a:p* followed by the emphatic *‘i*. J *áppí*.

aba, *abe* Kc. 'now'. *Kṭg.* *εβε*. J *abé*. Prob. Sk. *evam*, Pk. *evvaṃ* 'thus' with substitution of the demonstrative *a-* for *e-* (Nep. D.). See Kc. *ebe*, *Kṭg.* *εβε*.

+aṅk̄tu, place-name. See *waṅk̄tu*.

a:ṅkh f. (-i) Kc. 'eye'. Also *a:kh*, *akho*.

aṅəṅ m. *Kṭg.* Kc. 'courtyard'. Sk. *aṅgam* (CD).

aṅəṅ m. 'limb or loin of animal'. Sk. *aṅga-* + *ḍa-*. See *¹f̄e|¹aṅəṅ*.

aṅḍu m. 'wooden tool made of the branch or twig of a certain tree, of about an ell's length, formed like a rake with four teeth, used for collecting pine needles (*tshē:ṅ*)'. Sk. *aṅkuśaḥ* 'hook, goad' (CD).

aṅe 'and'. Also *ā:*. MI **āṅiam*, Sk. *anyat*, Mar. *aṅi*, *āṅi*; *a-* < *ā-* may be from a variant form from Pk. *aṅgam*, cp. Or. *āne*.

a:ṅō *Kṭg.* 'to come'. LNH *āṅau*. J *áwaṅu*. Sk. *āp-*, Pk. *āvaĩ* (CD). Kc. *aṅo*.

aṅḍi f. 'testicle'. J *áṅḍi*, *ánni*. Sk. *āṅḍam* (CD).

+aṅḍke 'here'; *+a. paṅḍke* 'here and there'. **ārānta-* > **-ārnd-* > *āṅḍ-?* See *+aṅḍe*, *+paṅḍke*.

aṅḍō, -o *Kṭg.* Kc. 'to bring; marry a woman'. J *áṅnu*. Sk. *ānayati* (CD).

+an m. 'food'. Prob. lw. P. *ann*, Sk. *annam*. See *ən:*.

+ano m. 'anna'. Lw. H. ānā.

ānthi '(there) is'; neī a. '(there) is not'. Often emphatic. J ānthí.

See āt:hi.

ā:ndō, neī a. '(there) is not'. Pres. ptc. from the stem as:- (> *ah-) in as:a.

+andəl f. (-i) 'the two hands joined in greeting or supplication, forming a bowl with the palms up'. J annal f. Lw. Sk. añjaliḥ m. (loss of -z- in -dz- (from -j-) where -l- followed directly after (e.g. obl. andli), cp. nōdər).

ānd ٥ 'blind'. J aṅdhá. Sk. andhaḥ (CD).

am:a: f. 'mother' (used by Rajputs, the Khash (khəf) use i:). J áamá. Sk. ambā. See i:.

am:əl m. 'addiction, whim'. J amal. Lw. H. amal (Ar.).

aṛɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'plough-handle, plough-stick together with the handle'. J árí. CD *aḍ-, *aḍḍ-, P. aḍḍā 'perch for birds'. H. āṛā m. 'prop, beam'.

+aṛḍe (+aḷḍe) 'on this side, to this side, near'. See aḷ:e, ²are.

a:r m. 'friend'. J ár. Lw. H. yār (Pers.). For loss of y- cp. ²a:, a:d.

+ara 'to or on this side'. See ²are.

¹are, ar, 'are Kc. 'with'; es are aũ af:o 'I came together with him', ad:'i rac:i are 'at midnight'. Cp. G. hāre 'with'. Prob. from Sk. hāraḥ m. 'taking away' or āharaḥ m. 'fetching'.

²are 'to or on this side'. Sk. āra-, ārāt 'from a distance, near'; Pk. āṛā 'before, near' (CD). See +pare, ore (ore, ora, ōr 'u seem to be the genuine Kṭg. Kc. words).

arɪ f. 'round lump of dough'. Cp. poss. H. āṛ f. 'wafer; mark applied by women on their forehead'.

aru m. Kṭg. Kc. 'peach'. J arú m. 'the hill apricot'. CD *āḍu- ā:rəṅ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'smithy, furnace'. Jaun. āraṅ, airaṅ. Prob. lw.

P. āhraṅ. See ē:rəṅ, ē:rnɪ.

arɪ f. 'peach tree'. See aru.

arɪu m. 'peach'. See aru.

+arʃa 'from this side'. LNH. ārshā. See +are, orʃa.

arʃu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mirror'. J árshu. Sk. ādarśaḥ (CD).

aḷo Kṭg. 'connected with, consisting of, possessing' (follows a substantive or infinitive in the oblique). In poetry also 'aḷo. Kc. waḷo. Sk. pālaḥ (Nep. -wāl) or contamination of this with Sk. dhāraḥ, cp. P. hār.

- a|u m. Kṭg. Kc. 'potatoe'. J á'l. Sk. ālu 'esculent root' (CD). See mathlo for idiom. phrase.
- +a|d̥e. See +aṛd̥e.
- ¹al:ə 'fresh, wet, raw'. CD *ālla-.
- ²al:ə 'Allah'; a. — tal:ə (echo-repetition).
- alo m. Kc. 'tool, instrument'. Lw. H. ālā (Ar.).
- al|bare f. Kc. 'cupboard'. J lmárí. Kṭg. ləbarí. Lw. H. almārī (Port.).
- āf f. (-a) 'hope'. J á'sh. Sk. āśā (CD).
- !a:ʃir|wa:d m. 'blessing' (also said by brahmans when returning a greeting). Lw. H. āśirvād (Sk.).
- ¹āf:u adv. Kṭg. Kc. '(in) this year'. J aiñshu. Sh. āzhú. CD Sk. aiṣamaḥ adv. '(in) this year' (Śat. Brahm.), D išó adv., Or. čso adv. The substitution of a- for *e/ε- seems to be of the same nature as in Kc. aba, abe 'now', cp. Kṭg. εb:ε, Kc. ebe; cp. also ao 'hither' and a:dz 'to-day'; -u (prob. from MIA *-amū) is treated as an adverbial ending (cp. poru) and is missing in āfkə, cp. adzkə.
- ²āf:u, āf:uə m. Kṭg. Kc. (dir. pl. Kṭg. āf:u, āf:uε; Kc. afu) 'tear' (in poetry possibly also f.: +g'əŋi afue 'big tears'). J áshu. Sk. aśru n. (CD).
- āfkə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'belonging to this year'. See ¹āf:u.
- a|ŋə Kc. 'to come'. Jaun. āśŋə. Sk. *aśyate 'is obtained' (CD)? Or ʃ may be due to influence from nāfŋə 'to go away'. Kṭg. a:ŋə.
- ās f. (-a) 'hope'. Lw. H. ās. See āf.
- ās:a 'am, are, is'. J asau. OIA *āsyate, cp. Sk. āste 'to sit'? (CD āsate, āste).
- astí Kc. '(there) is', mu ka a. 'I have'. Contamination of as:a and at:hi?
- +asdo, pres. ptc. 'being, existing'. From the stem of as:a.
- as|ma:n m. 'heaven'. Lw. H. āsmān (Pers.).
- āsrə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'refuge, reliance, trust'; in poetry often asra. Lw. H. āsrā (lw. Sk. āśrayaḥ).

ε

- et, ēth 'here, hereon, at this' (adv., also functioning as the obl. and loc. inanimate of the pronoun ʃə). Pk. ettha (see CD Sk. ittham, -ā 'thus'); with e- from Sk. etad, evam. See εb:ε.

et:a, êt:ha 'here, from here, from this'; ε. ba:d 'afterwards'.

J ethá.

et:ε, êt:hε 'here, hereon, at this'. J etai.

êt:h, êt:ha, êt:hε. See et, et:a, et:ε.

ε:b m. 'vice'. Lw. H. aib m. (Ar.).

εb:a Kṭg. 'from now on', εba tēi 'till now'. See εbε.

εb:ε Kṭg. 'now'. Kc. abe. J ebé. Ap. evvahi 'now'. Prob. from

Sk. evam 'thus' (see CD evam eva). Kc. aba, abe.

εbi 'wicked, squinteyed, jealous'. Lw. H. aibi (Ar.).

εηᵛ, êη'ᵛ adj. Kṭg. 'such'. Kc. ηᵛ. Formed after tēᵛ, dzeᵛ.

See these.

εηi, êη'i; εηiε, êη'iε 'in this way; consequently'.

εηkε, êη'kε 'in this way'.

êη'ᵛ, êη'i, êη'iε, êη'kε. See εηᵛ etc.

εn:ᵛ m. 'udder of cow'. Jaun. ain. *āpīnya. Sk. āpīnam 'udder'.

ênthi '(there) is'; emphatic, expressive (usually with negation):

sᵛ ni dz'āṅgᵛ ε. 'he has indeed not been killed' (expressing surprise). Prob. from ānthi, a- > ε- after ni, nei. See āt:hi.

ê:rḍᵛ. See ê:rḍᵛ.

ê:rḗᵛ f. (-i) 'anvil'. Jaun. airaṅ. Pa. adhikaraṅi f. P. aihraṅ f. (CD).

ê:rni f. 'anvil'.

ê:rḍᵛ, ê:rḗᵛ 'such'. Seems especially to be used about the health: 'being in such a state of health'. Cp. tē:rḍᵛ, kē:rḍᵛ, where etymology.

ê:rḍᵛiε 'in such a state (e.g. of health)'; a:dz mu rᵛi ε. 'to-day I was left such (as you see me)', mu aᵛ ε. 'I have come such as you see me (i.e. without having taken food)'.

e

eo Kc. 'this'. See Grammar.

e:k Kṭg. Kc. (-i, -i) 'one'. J ék. Sk. ekaḥ, Pk. ekko (CD).

eka adv. Kc. 'too, excessively, very'. Placed after the adj.: b'ᵛri e.

'too much, very much'. Sk. ādhikyam 'excess, overweight'?

ekiᵛ 'lonely, solitary'. Probably possess. of e:k ('belonging to or connected with only one').

êk:ho indecl. 'some'; e. kᵛt:ha dᵛ 'in some tale', e. g'ᵛ:r 'one house, some houses'. J ekho 'some'. Poss. properly a collective plural with -o (-ho?).

ekhulo, ekhlo Kc. 'lonely, alone'. CD *ekkalla-. Kṭg. kəl:i. The aspiration poss. due to some case-form of e:k, cp. ēk:ho and P. hekkā 'lonely'.

ēc:he 'hither'. J ethya-ágé 'hereafter'? LStH (North Jubbal) p. 178 ichā tāi 'up to here'. -ch- < thy-, a late change? Or does the palatal come from Sk. -tr- in adverbs of place (atra etc.), with the aspiration of ēt:ha?

edzo Kc. 'this'. See Grammar.

+eje 'oh'.

eđi f. 'the heel, when used for spurring a horse; spur'. CD *eđđi-. 'Heel' is phēni.

et:i indecl. adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'so much, so many'; e. bəđ:ə 'so big'. Sk. iyattakaḥ, Pk. ittiyo, ettio (CD).

etrə Kṭg. 'so big, so much'. LNH (Kṭg.) ētrau.

etri indecl. adj. Kc. 'so much, so many'.

ēt:hi, et:i Kṭg. Kc. 'here, hereat, hereon, etc.'. Kṭg. e. tēi 'for this reason'; Kc. e. neṣu 'near here'. See et, + emphat. *hī, but also adverbial - 'i comes into consideration.

ebe Kc. 'now'. Kṭg. ebe, see this.

ēb:'i, ebi Kṭg. Kc. 'just now, immediately'. See ebe; + emphat. *hī.

e:η m. 'flying fox'. J ēṇ, aiṇ m. Sk. ajinam 'skin of antelope, leather bag, bellows', ajina-patrā f. 'a bat'.

+e:ro 'such'. Prob. having -r- suffix, related to kē:ro, eṇə etc.

ernō (rarely 'ernō) Kṭg. aux. verb; +m'areerne gar 'we are to sing'; Kṭg. mu đei eru 'I will go'; mē g'ōrə dēkhi erə 'I have seen the horse'. Auxiliary in perfective syntagmas. See grammar. See ²⁺ 'eṛno, 'oṛno.

erno Kc. 'to see, observe'; eri 'we shall see, let us see'. Kṭg. W.Kc. ¹ 'ernō, -o, which see.

ēs:i adv. '(by) this way, here'. Also e. bāt:hi. J eśi 'by this way'. See tēs:i.

᠋

əkəl f. (-i) 'wisdom, intelligence, sense'; ə. gi tə[ɪ 'he has lost his brains'. Lw. H. akl f. (Ar.).

əklu, man's name.

əkṣər m. 'letter of the alphabet'. Lw. H. akṣar m. (Sk.).

- 5:khə 'difficult, troubled'. J aukhá. P. aukhā.
 5:khi, 5k:hi f. 'difficulty, trouble'. J aukhí f.
 5k:hət f. (-i) 'medical herb, medicine'. Lw. P. aukhat f. (Sk.).
 5k:hər m. 'letter of the alphabet'. See āk:hər.
 5khti f. 'medical herb, medicine'. See 5k:hət.
 ətho m. Kc. 'the neck'.
 +əd'lo 'half' in əd'li racie 'at midnight'. See ād:ə.
 əŋkərnō 'to stretch oneself, strut'. J akɣnu 'to be stiff, strut'. CD
 *ākkada-, L. ākaṛan 'to become stiff, stretch oneself'.
 əŋgəl m. 'finger's breadth (as a measure of length)'; tsa:r ə.
 'measure equal to the breadth of the four fingers held together'.
 Sk. angulaḥ m. 'finger, finger's breadth' (CD).
 əŋthe f. WKc. 'finger'. See oŋthe, gvŋthi (Ktg.). Sk. anguṣṭhaḥ
 m. 'thumb'.
 əŋtho m. WKc. 'the thumb'. Ktg. gvŋthə, Kc. oŋtho.
 ən: m. pl. (-a) 'corn'. See +an.
 ənt m. 'end'. J ant m. Lw. H. ant m. (Sk.).
 əndəl f. (-i) 'the two hands joined in greeting or supplication so
 as to form a bowl; a handful'. Also andəl; əndəl seems to be
 lw. from a NIA language with ə or ʌ from OIA a(CC) and l
 from OIA (V)l(V).
 əmṭər m. 'amṛta, drink of immortality'. Lw. through H. or P.
 from Sk. amṛtam.
 əɽu m. 'the place where the sun sets'. See əɽnō.
 əɽkəŋ f. (-i) WKc. 'elbow'. Compound of *aḏ- (*aḏḏ- 'obstruct,
 support', *aḏḏa- 'transverse', CD) and *kuɽ- 'crook, elbow'.
 Or lw. P. arak m. f. 'elbow' (Sk. aratniḥ m.) w. suffix -əŋ
 (r > ɽ in front of certain consonants). See kuŋe.
 əɽkŋi f. 'elbow'. See preceding.
 əɽnō 'to set (of the sun)'. Poss. Sk. avarūḍhaḥ 'descended'.
 əɽ Ktg. Kc. 'and'. Sk. aparam. Poss. lw. H. aur. See ā:, aŋe.
 əɽə 'incomplete; unfortunate; not satisfied (with food); abortive';
 tshēoɽi əɽi sūi 'the woman had a miscarriage'. J aurá 'unfilled,
 half-filled'. *a-pūraka- (Sk. pūrakaḥ 'filling, completing').
 əɽədz. See əɽdz.
 əɽdz, +əɽdzə f. (m.?) (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'request'. J arj m. Lw. H. arj,
 arz m. (Ar.).
 əlɽi f. 'wooden part of the hooka'.

ə]nō 'to fall down'. *avalalati (CD). Cp. Ku. ularṇo 'to descend, be degraded'. Instead of dissimilation as in Ku., ə has fallen in -*l̥ə]. Notice Sk. ullalati 'to jump up'.

əl:a voc. sg. m., əl:ε voc. sg. f., əl:o voc pl. 'hallo you!' (word of address). See ¹la.

ələg 'separately, aside'. Lw. H. alag.

əsə Kc. (Hatkoti) 'am, are, is'. See ās:a.

+ṣsre f. 'name of a certain flower'.

o

ōk:hə 'small'. Cp. ʾknə, ʾtstə and CD *occha-, Pk. uecho 'low, mean'.

ōk:hər m. 'utensil, kitchen utensil (e.g. vessel, kettle)'. Sk. ukhaḥ m. 'cooking-pot'. Pa. ukkhali f. (Sk. ukhya-); ōk:hər < *ukhyara-, *aukhyara-.

+okḥṛu m. 'walnut'; okḥṛu mokḥṛu 'the two halves of a walnut'. Jaun. okhaṛ. Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. See khōṛ, khəno:r.

o:g m. 'pin or wedge which fastens the ʾ]f (plough beam) on the plough (ʾ:]). J ó'g m. Poss. *āyogya-, cp. Sk. yogyāḥ f pl. 'the straps with which horses are attached to the yoke of a carriage' (?), -ā f. sg. 'vehicle'.

ōtshə]nə Kc. 'to descend'. See tshwa:] 'descent'. Cp. CD Pk. ucchalaī 'rises'. After this *occhalaī with o- as from Sk. avamay have been formed.

+oṭo, place name.

ōt:h, ʾōt:h Kṭg., o:tḥ Kc. m. 'lip'. J hoṭḥ m. pl. 'lips'. Sk. oṣṭhaḥ (CD).

+oṭḥ]u m. 'lip' (dimin.).

o:d m. 'carpenter; name of a caste'. J óṛ m. Sk. oḍraḥ¹ m. 'a tribe of Shudras' (CD).

ʾode Kṭg. Kc. 'give hither!' (< or(u) de).

obro m. Kc. 'the lowermost story of the house, used as cattle-shed; also used for prison'. The Kṭg. equivalent is khūṛ. J obrá m. 'cattle-shed, lower story'. Sk. apavarakaḥ m. 'inner apartment'. Pa. ovarako m., Pk. oarayo, uvvariaṃ 'small room' (CD).

obrī f. 'small cattle-shed'.

oṅṭhe f. Kc. 'finger'. WKc. ʔṅṭhe. See this.

oṅṭho m. Kc. 'the thumb'. WKc. ʔṅṭho.

oṭḍε, oṭḍu. See oḷḍε, oḷḍu.

o:r Kṭg. (-i), Kc. (-i) adj. adv. 'other, another, others (pl.); besides'. J hór 'other'. Sk. aparāḥ (CD).

ora 'from this side, to this side'. J orá 'here, hither'. Sk. avarā f. 'the near side', Pa. oraṃ 'on this side', orato 'from this side' (CD).

ore 'on this side, to this side, hither'. Cp. +are.

orʃa 'from this side'. Cp. +arʃa.

orʃε 'on this side'.

ōr'í, ori 'on this side, by this way'.

ōr'u, oru Kṭg. Kc. adv. 'to this side, hither; back'; postpos. 'towards, to, since', e.g. meri o. 'to me, to where I am', swara o. 'since Monday'; ōr'u pōr'u 'to this side, to that side'; ōr'u pōr'ui (possess.) gəle 'a chat about this and that' ('about what belongs here and there').

ōr'ue, orue adv. postpos. 'this side of, since'; keí d'εṭε ōr'ue 'since several days'.

oḷḍε, oṭḍε 'to or on this side, near, aside'. See poḷḍε, ora.

oḷḍu, oṭḍu 'to this side'. See poḷḍu.

o:l f. (-i) 'cave'. L. olā m. 'screen, shelter', H. ol m. f.?

oləṅ m. WKc. 'a certain kind of soup or sauce'. J ólaṅ m. 'soup of cooked pulse'. N. olan 'milk and curds' (CD *ollanī, Pk. ollanī f. 'curds seasoned with cinnamon etc.').

olṅō 'to dissolve, mix, stir'.

i, I

ḷi: See 'i:

ʔi: f. (-a) Kṭg. 'mother' (used by the Khash caste); iε baba 'mother and father!' (exclamation when somebody has hurt himself, also used by grown-ups). Kc. ai. See am:a:, +iʃε, ma:. LSI p. 554 (Kyoṅṭhli) i, iʃi f., Dm. yī 'mother' (see CD *āi-).

ī: 'here'; īō (possess.) 'belonging here'. LStH p. 135 (Baghi) iε. Sk. iha.

ia Kc. 'here'. LStH p. 121 (Rohru) iyyā.

iūri 'straight'? Seems to be the opposite of kədiūri.

- ičaṇḍi (in the Chuara valley) 'a little'. Poss. CD *chaṇḍ- 'scatter', Pk. chaṇḍo 'drop' with some preverb (e.g. abhi-, api-)?
- +iḷe f. 'mother'. J iji f. Sk. āryikā f. 'respectable woman'? (influenced by ʔi:?).
- it:hi. neī i. '(there) is not'; dʊgə neī i. 'it is not deep'. Often emphatic, expressive. See āt:hi, nīt:hi; i- in it:hi from nīt:hi (i.e. ni ʔt:hi).
- ida Kc. 'here'. Pron. stem i- + case-ending -d- (ultimately from Sk. antikaḥ, antaḥ, see Grammar).
- idre Kc. 'here, from here'.
- +idri 'here'.
- idlo Kc. 'belonging to this place, being here'.
- iṅgi 'by this way, in this direction'.
- ṇo Kc. 'such'. Kṭg. eṇə, eṇ'ə. J iṇu 'such'; *īdina- (ultimately from Sk. īdṛk) as Kṭg. teṇə < tādina-, Pa. tādīn-, tādīna-.
- iṇja Kc. 'in this way'.
- ino Kc. m. 'the month from mid September till mid October'. Kṭg. fʒ:ɟ. Cp. Kan. indrōmōṅ 'September–October'?
- inṭhi, neī inṭhi '(there) is (not)'. Often emphatic, expressive: tē:rə neī tə i. tshūk:ən 'he had indeed no vegetables'. See āt:hi, it:hi.
- inda Kṭg. 'from here'; inda lə 'hither', inda ka 'from here'. Kc. ida. The -n- from the nasalized ī: 'here' < iha.
- indi, indı Kṭg. 'here'; indi tēi 'up to this place'; indiə 'belonging to this place'. See inda; -i is the adverbial -i, -i.
- +indie 'here'.
- +indra m. 'Indra' (said to be the god of rain).
- +indro 'belonging here, being here'.
- +indri; indri lə 'hither'.
- im|ta:n m. 'test'. Lw. H. imtihān m. (Ar.).
- i|la:n m. 'proclamation'. Lw. H. ailān m. (Ar.).
- izət f. (-i) 'honour'. Lw. H. izzat f. (Ar.).

u, u

- ukə|nō, uk:hə|nō 'to climb, ascend'. CD *utkalati, N. uklanu, -inu; -kh- prob. through influence from nik:hə|nō, nik:ə|ṇō. See kwa|ɪ.

- ūkh|ɪ Kṭg., ukh|e Kc. f. 'hole in the barn-floor for pounding corn; mortar'. J ukhaɫ m. 'mortar'. CD *udukkhala-.
- utsiē, ūtshiē 'loudly'. See utstə, untso.
- utstə, ūtshṭə 'high, tall', Kc. utshṭo. J uchhṭá 'higher, loftier'. Sk. uccaḥ 'tall'. Aspiration from ūk:həɫnō, ū[h- 'to rise', 'ūdź'ṇō 'to rise' and words from Sk. ut-ś-, ut-s- indicating upper position or upward movement (e.g. CD *ut-śalati 'springs up')? See utsiē, untso.
- +utso 'to suck, absorb'. Sk. uc-ci- 'to gather' (developped from pret. ptc. uccita-)?
- udz'ṇo Kc. 'to rise, get up, stand up'. Kṭg. 'ūdź'ṇō. See this. Ū:ɫ m. 'camel'. Lw. H. ūṭ m. (Sk. uṣṭrah).
- +uṭe 'down'. J uṭe 'down', uṭká 'upset, reverse'. See uṭo.
- +uṭo 'bent, bowed down'. See the preceding word. Prob. from ulto 'upset', cp. J uṭká 'upset, reverse'.
- uṭhaṇo Kc. 'to lift'. Caus. of ūṭhṇo.
- uṭhṇo Kc. 'to rise, stand up, wake up'. Pa. uṭḥāti 'stands up', Pk. uṭḥai (CD sub *utsthāti).
- uṭarnō 'to take off (clothes)'. Caus. of ut:ərnō. Lw., since *twarnō would be the genuine form of the word, cp. bwaɫnō, caus. of ubəɫnō.
- ut:ər m. 'the north'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- ut:ərnō Kṭg. Kc. 'to descend'. J utarṇu. Sk. uttarati (CD).
- ubəɫnō 'to boil (intr.)'. CD *ubbal-.
- ubi, ub'í Kc. 'up, above'. Kṭg. WKc. 'ūb:í. See next.
- +ūb'ɾo 'situated high up'. J ubhá adj. 'up'. Sk. ūrdhvaḥ 'upright, high, raised'.
- uṅgə, exclamation 'well, come on, go on!', often uṅgə bē. Sk. ūm, interject. of anger, reproach, envy, interrogation, H. ū, express. anger, interrogation. See umbē. For -gə cp. 'ərgə (Sk. gata-?).
- u:ṇə m. 'the state of being awake'. Cp. su:ṇə and the same relation between umɫə and sūmɫə, ulṭə and sūlṭə, 'udz'ṇō and sūdź'ṇō.
- uṅi:, uṅiɫ Kc. 'nineteen'. LStH p. 120 (Rohru) nish, p. 161 (Kuari) uṅish. Kṭg. ṅi:. Sk. ūnaviṃśatiḥ.
- u:n f. (-a) 'wool'. J ún f. Sk. ūrṇā f. (CD).
- +untso 'high, exalted'. J úch; untso is lw. H. ūcā (Sk.). See utsiē.
- untsṇo Kc. 'to pluck or gather flowers'. CD *uccayati.
- undi Kc. 'down'. Kṭg. WKc. 'ūndi. J undá, adj. 'down'. Sk. avamūrdhaḥ 'head-down', P. ūdhā.

undərṅō 'to give no milk (of a cow)', gau gi undərɪ 'the cow has lost milk'. Intr. verb corresponding to the H. tr. verb ūḍelnā (uḗelnā, uḗernā) 'to pour (a liquid) on the ground, to empty (a vessel)?'

u¹me:d f. (-a) Kc. 'hope'. Also me:d. Kṭg. mɪ:d. Lw. H. ummed, ummīd f.

umər f. (-a) 'age, high age, long time'.

umbɛ, exclamation 'look here, come on!' Sk. ūm, interjection, + bɛ (see this). See uḅgə.

+umbra, obl. of umər.

umlɔ 'left (not right)'. See sūmlɔ, ʋ:ŋɔ, ulɔ.

ʋṛno Kc. 'to fly'. Kṭg. ṛəuḥō. J uḍḅu. Sk. uḍḅayate (CD).

+urḑu, place name.

ultɔ 'left (not right), reverse'; m. 'rhythm for the dead (when singing or drumming for or about the dead)'. Pk. ullaṭto 'overturned, empty'. See sūltɔ, ʋ:ŋɔ, umlɔ.

ul¹tauḥō 'to turn upside down or inside out (tr.)'. Caus. of ultḥō.

ultḥō 'to be turned upside down or inside out'. CD *ullaṭyate.

ustrə m. 'razor'. Lw. H. ustarā m. (Pers.).

j

ja:d f. (-ɪ) 'remembrance'. Also a:d. Lw. H. f. (Pers.).

jale (ʃa¹e?) f. Kc. 'a pyre'. See 'è:ɭ Kṭg.

joḅn m. 'a yojan (measure of length)'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

w

waidə m. 'promise'. Lw. H. vāidā m. (Ar.).

¹wakei Kc. 'in truth, actually'. Lw. H. vākaī (Ar.).

¹wapis adv. Kc. 'back'. Lw. H. vāpas (Pers.).

+waḅkṭu, place-name. See aḅkṭu.

wa:ɾ ' m. (?) Kc. (Rohṛu) 'the uppermost story in the house'.
*āvāsa-vāṭa-?

walɔ Kc. 'connected with, consisting of, possessing' (follows a substantive or infinitive in the oblique). Kṭg. aɭɔ. Sk. pālaḅ m. 'guard', pālakaḅ 'guarding, guardian'.

+wa:s m. 'abode; bird's nest'. Lw. Sk. vāsaḅ m. or genuine word from Sk. āvāsaḅ m. 'abode'.

wa:z f. (-i) 'voice, sound'. Lw. H. āvāz f. (Pers.).
 +weda m. 'doctor, physician'. Lw. H. vaid m. (Sk.).
 +wedana f. 'pain'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
 wəkt m. 'time'. Also bəkt. Lw. H. vakt m. (Ar.).
 +wipta f. 'ill-luck'. Lw. H. vipad, vipatti f. (Sk.).
 wəzi:r m. 'vizeer'. Also bəzi:r. Lw. H. (Ar.).

k

¹ka, ka: postpos. Kṭg. Kc 'from; for, to, at, by'; Kṭg. ka: lɛ 'up to, to the neighbourhood of'. From the obl. of word from Sk. Pk. kāya-. See Grammar. See kaɛ.
²ka Kc. 'what; why, some, any' (also adv. indicating questions in general). Kṭg. kɛ. J ká. See Grammar.
 kaɛ, postpos. 'at, with, in house'; ek:iɛ k. 'in somebody's house'. LSI p. 650 (Satlaj group) kāē 'near'. From the loc. of Sk. kāyaḥ m. 'body; dwelling'. See Grammar. See ¹ka.
 kaiŋ f. (obl. ka:ŋi) Kc. 'tale'; k. tia, aũ ia 'the tale is there, I am here' (the common end of tales). Kṭg. kēiŋ. *kathāyanī or better *kāthayanī, Sk. kathā.
 kau m. (-a, -Ø) 'crow'. Sk. kākaḥ m. (CD).
 kauŋe Kc., kauŋi Kṭg. f. 'a species of grain (millet panicum Italicum)'. J kauŋi f. Bhal. kōṇī f. 'minute rice-like grain eaten by birds'. N. kāuni, kṅuni 'millet'. *kāgunī? (CD Sk. kaŋuni- does not account for -au-).
¹kau]ɔ m. 'crow'. Sk. kāka-, *kāku + l-suffix, M. kāv]ā m. (CD).
²kāu]ɔ. See kā:]ɔ.
 kau]e. See kā:]i.
 kāu]i f. 'a wind instrument (long trumpet)'. Sk. kāhalaḥ m. 'musical instrument, horn' (or rather *kāhula-? Or is it due to a misinterpretation of the alternative form kā:]i?). Cp. kā:]ɔ : kāu]ɔ.
 kau]əŋ f. (-a) 'vulture'. Is -]əŋ from Sk. śakunaḥ 'bird' (notice Pa. sakunto m. 'a kind of bird, vulture', L. sūdā, m. 'scavenger vulture')? kau- may have pejorative meaning, cp. the pejorative prefixes Sk. kā-, ku-; or *kāku- (Sk. kākaḥ) 'crow'?
 ka:k m. 'father's brother' (the word used in the Khash tribe). CD *kākka-. See tsɑ:ts.

- kak:ər m. 'animal belonging to the deer family (whose skin is very costly)'. J kákkar m. 'the barking deer'. Sk. kakkaṭaḥ m. 'kind of animal'. Pa. kakkaṭo m. 'a large deer', N. kākar 'barking deer' (CD).
- +kakar f. 'a certain fruit'. J kákrī f. 'cucumber'. Sk. karkaṭī f. (CD).
- +kakre (kakhre?) f. 'the stomach'. J kákrī f. 'the lungs'. Sk. karkarī f. 'water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve'? Or from Sk. kakṣaḥ m. 'armpit', cp. B. kākh 'armpit, flank, hip, waist'?
- kākhṛə 'hard (e.g. hard work, k. ka:m), harsh (e.g. kākhṛe bε:ŋ 'harsh words')'. Sk. kakkaṭaḥ 'hard, solid' (CD).
- +kagu m. 'crow'. S. kãgu m. (see CD kãka-).
- +kagəd m. 'paper'. J kãgat m. Lw. H. kãgad m. (Sk. from Iranian). See kagəz, kag|ɪ.
- kagəz m. 'paper'. Lw. H. kãgaz m. (Pers.). See kagəd.
- +kagdu m. 'letter, written message'.
- kag|ɪ f. 'letter, written message'. Cp. Sk. kãkali-, °ri- 'paper', H. kãgar m. Lw.? (but notice -| -). See +kagəd (the Sk. word lw. from Iranian, see Mayrhofer EWA sub kãgadam).
- +kaɟe m. 'functionary (e.g. at a temple)'. Sk. kãryī 'active', °yikaḥ 'pleading in court'. Lw. H. kãjī m.
- kaɟlu Kc. 'dark, black'; k. rɛ:c 'dark night' (WKc.). See kadzlu, kadz|i.
- katsə 'raw, unripe, uncooked', k. mɪt:hə 'raw sweets'. J káchá. CD *kacca⁻¹.
- kāt:sh f. (-a) 'armpit'. J káchh m. Sk. kakṣaḥ m., kakṣā f. (CD). kāt:shu m., kāt:shuə m. 'strap (for carrying a bag on the back)'. J káchṛī f. 'rope to bind a load'. Sk. kakṣyā f. 'girdle, girth' (CD).
- +katsh|e f., name of the Naga god's temple. Cp. Sk. Kakṣakaḥ m. 'name of a Naga'.
- kadzə| m. 'lamp-black; a tattoo mark'. Sk. kajjalām (CD).
- +kadz|i 'dark, black'. See kadzə|.
- +kadzlu m. 'lamp-black; a tattoo mark'. See kadzə|.
- kaṭṇō 'to cut (down); spend (time) with difficulty; to display (e.g. haughtiness)'; dz'úkṛi kaṭṇi 'to cut fuel', roṭi k. 'to cut bread'; ra:c kaṭ:i 'the night was passed (miserably)'; +kaṭa gu¹mana 'she displays haughtiness'. J kátṇu 'to cut, fell'. Sk. kartati.

- kaṭho Kc. 'hard (in a figurative sense)'. Sk. kaṣṭaḥ 'bad, difficult' (CD).
- kāṭḥi f. 'saddle'. CD Sk. kāṣṭham 'piece of wood', °ikā f. 'small do.' (where 'saddle' in NIA, about wooden saddles). But Sk. kṛṣṭa- 'tightened (e.g. of a saddle)' may also have been at the root of the word.
- kat:ṛ, kati m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the month from mid October till mid November'. J kāti m. 'October'. Sk. kārttikaḥ m.
- katḥ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to spin'. J kátḥu. CD *kartati (Sk. kṛṇatti 'spins').
- +kadu 'when'. J kadí. H. (in poetry) kad. Conn. w. Sk. kadā? (but -d- should fall). See kōdi, +kōdu.
- karṭ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cloth, blanket; clothes'. Sk. karpaṭam 'patched garment' (CD).
- +karṭu m. 'cloth, clothes'.
- kaphi 'enough, sufficient'. Lw. H. kāfī (Pers.).
- kabu m. 'control, power, restraint'; sə merε k. dī nīḥi 'he is not under my control'. Lw. H. kābū m. (Pers.).
- kab'ia, kabia Kc. 'sometimes, ever'. Also kebia.
- kaṅ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'noise'.
- kaṅḡi f. 'comb'. J káṅḡu m. 'small comb'. Sk. kaṅkataḥ m. (CD).
- +kaṅḡa m. pl. Kc. 'bracelets'. J káṅḡaṇo m. pl. 'bracelets'. Sk. kaṅkaṇam (CD).
- kaṅḡi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'fingerring'.
- kaṅḡu m. 'bracelet, thick wrist ring (for women)'.
- kaṅḡa m., place-name (Kangra).
- ka:ḡ f. 'disgust, boredom'; e:rī k. e:rī aḡi 'I am fed up with him'. Related to ¹kaḡ 'one-eyed'? P. kāḡ f. 'defect, blemish, crookedness'.
- ¹kaḡ 'one-eyed, blind of one eye'. J káná. Sk. kāṇaḥ (CD).
- ²kaḡ (kā:ḡ?) 'inequal (distribution, dividing)'; kaḡi (kā:ḡi) ba:ḡḡ 'dividing in unequal parts'. Same word as ¹kaḡ 'one-eyed'? Cp. also H. kāni f. in sense 'partiality, prejudice', P. kāḡ f. 'defect, blemish, crookedness'.
- kā:ḡi f. 'a tale, story'. J kháni f. Sk. kathānakam 'a little tale' (CD); k- instead of kh- from kēiḡ 'tale', Kc. kaiḡ (obl. ka:ḡi)?
- kaḡḡ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'thorn, mountain peak, mountain ridge'. J káḡḡá m. Sk. kaṅṭakaḥ m. 'thorn, anything pointed'; kāṅṭakaḥ 'having thorns' (CD).

- kaṇḍ'ī f. 'hairy ring on the neck of certain birds'. Sk. kaṇṭhikā f. 'necklace'.
- kaṇ'nō (invol.) 'to be fed up'; kaṇ:'ur ta neī gō 'are you not fed up?' See ka:ṇ.
- ka:n m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the ear'; Kṭg. kan:ε sān:ε (echo repetition) 'with ears and eyes, cautiously, secretly'. J ká'n m. Sk. karṇaḥ m. (CD). See ṣamṇō for idiom. phrase.
- kan:ī f. 'pounding hole in the barn-floor'; kan:i phīr riṅṅō 'to circle round the pounding hole (i.e. to act aimlessly)'. Prob. lit. 'the little ear'.
- kantsṇī f. 'dancing-girl, prostitute'. Lw. H. P. kañcī f. (prob. lw. Sk. kañjini f.).
- kantsho WKc. 'small, smallest'; kantshe ṁṇthe 'the little finger'. J kaṇchhá 'younger, youngest'. Sk. kanyasaḥ 'younger, smaller', -ā f. 'the little finger'. N. kāncho 'younger, the youngest brother' (CD). But notice ṇ in J kaṇchhá. For *-ns- > -ntsh- cp. mānch.
- +kanta f. 'beloved'. Lw. H. kātā (Sk. kāntā).
- ^lkan^lphu:l m. Kc. 'ear-ring' (lit. 'ear-flower').
- ^lkan^lba|ī f. Kṭg. Kc. 'ear-ring'. J kanbá|ī f. Sk. bālikā f. 'the knot of an ear-ring'.
- +kaṇṭu (dim.) m. 'ear'.
- kan:' m. Kṭg., ka:n' m. Kc. 'shoulder'. J kánn m. *kandha- (Sk. skandhaḥ m., see CD), cp. Sk. kandharaḥ m. 'neck' (for NIA words see CD, notice esp. OMth. kāndhara 'shoulder').
- ka:m m. Kṭg. Kc. 'work, use'; dz'ūkhṛīe kam:ε a 'it serves for fuel' (lit. 'is in fuel's use'). J kám m. Sk. karma n.
- kam adj. 'less, deficient'; dui k. dui biē '38'. J kam. Lw. H. kam (Pers.).
- kamo m. WKc. 'work'. Also ka:m.
- kam:uō 'busy, industrious'.
- kamkō 'useful'.
- kambəl m. Kṭg. Kc. 'blanket'. J kámma| m. is the genuine word, Sk. kambalaḥ, -am; kambəl lw. H. (or P.?).
- kamṇō, kambṇō 'to tremble'. Sk. kampate (CD).
- kamṇī f. 'trembling'; mere k. lag:ī nī 'a trembling has seized me'.
- +kamru m. 'waist, the part of attire covering the waist'. J kamr f. Lw. H. kamar f. (Pers.).
- +kara m. 'resolve, declaration'. Prob. lw. H. kār m. 'act, effort, determination' (Sk. kāraḥ m.).

karəg m. 'loom'. Lw. H. kargah m. (Pers.)?

ˈkarˈda:r m. 'headman of a tempel administering the economy'.

Lw. H. kārdār m. (Pers.).

karʃ m. 'awn, beard of corn'. See kərʃiũ.

karʃi m. Kc. 'industrious, industrious man'.

ka:l m. 'famine'. J ká'ɭ m. 'the time of death, famine'. Sk.

kālah m.

+kaɭe f. 'type of rice'.

kaɭə, -o Kʃg. Kc. 'black'. Sk. kālah.

kā:lə, kāuɭə 'restless, impatient, desperate, depressed'. Sk.

kāhalaɭ 'speaking unbecomingly or indistinctly', Pk. kāhalo
'downcast' (CD). For -āu- see kāuɭɪ.

kā:lɪ, ka:lɛ f. Kʃg. Kc. 'restlessness, desperation, depression'.

kaɭɪ f. 'the topfeathers or crest on certain birds, e.g. peacock'?

Or 'the hair-ring on neck of peacock'? Hardly connected with
kəɭɪ.

ka:lɪŋə Kc. 'to become restless, desperate, depressed'. See kā:lə.

kā:l 'uə, -o Kʃg. Kc. '(having become)restless, desperate, depressed'
(pret. ptc. of kā:l 'nō, ka:lɪŋə).

kā:l 'nō 'to become restless, desperate, depressed'.

kala Kc. 'to-morrow'. Kʃg. ka:lɛ. J káll. Sk. kalyam 'at dawn,
to-morrow' (CD kalya-).

ka:lɛ Kʃg. 'to-morrow'; kā:l 'i poru 'from to-morrow'. Kc. kala.

+kalo 'lame; deaf and dumb'. Sk. kalyaɭ (CD).

kaldzə, -u m. 'heart, mind'. J káljə m. 'liver'. Sk. kāleyakaɭ m.

'intestines, liver'. Lw. (on account of the dental -l-).

+kaʃ m. 'tiny thing, small creature'. Also +¹kiʃ. Poss. Sk. kʃśaɭ
'lean, small, minute' (CD).

kɛ Kʃg. 'what, why, some, any' (also used as an interrogation
marker). Kc. ka. See Grammar.

kɛ postpos. 'by (means of), with, for, to'; ag:ɪ kɛ 'by means of
fire', teu kɛ mil:ə 'I met (with) him', teu kɛ khədz 'show it him'.

See Grammar.

+kɛa, +kɛi 'why'.

kɛi 'some, several'; k. dzəŋɛ 'some, several people'. J kaí 'a great
many'. Sk. katicit.

kɛiŋ f. (-ɪ) Kʃg. WKc. 'story, tale'. Kc. kaiŋ; k. ɖɛɪ poru, mu ə
oru 'the tale has gone away, I have come here' (the common
end of tales). See kaiŋ.

+kɛdzɔ 'like, similar to'; šõru k. 'like hail'. From kɛ + dzɔ (see this)?

kɛʈho (kɛʈo) m. WKc. 'the neck'. Related to kɛʈi?

kēt:hɛ 'where'. See ēt:hɛ.

kɛ:d f. (-a) Kc. 'imprisonment, prison'. Lw. H. kaid f. (Ar.).

kɛba 'when' (followed by postpositions like tɛi 'till'). See ɛba.

kɛbɛ 'when'.

kɛŋɔ, kɛŋ'ɔ adj. Ktg. 'how; being of some kind'. Kc. kŋo. See ɛŋɔ.

kɛŋiɛ, kɛŋ'ɛ adv. 'in what way, somehow, anyhow'.

kɛŋkɛ adv. 'how'.

ʔkɛnʔtaʔ f. 'big ear-ring'. J kanʔáʔ f. 'ear-ring'. From *kɛn (= ka:n 'ear') + CD *ʔal- 'glitter, tinkle'. S.L. ʔali f. 'bell round neck of cattle'?

+kɛndɔʔ f. (-i) 'a certain bird'. J kainaʔ f. 'the green pigeon'?

kɛmʔi f. 'the tree producing the kɛmʔu fruit'. See next.

kɛmʔu m. 'a fruit resembling the lemon, but bigger, sour in taste (large sour lime?)'. Bhal. kɛmm n. 'large sour lime', P. kimb m.

kɛ:ʔo adj. WKc. 'how'. Also kŋo. J kɛ'rá. -ɛ:- < -*āiha- < -ādr̥sa-, suffix -ɔa-. See kē:ʔɔ, tɛŋɔ, tē:ʔɔ, +ke:ro.

kɛʔi f. Ktg. 'the neck'. Kc. ke:r. J kyáʔi f. Sk. kṛkāṭikā f. 'the joint of the neck'.

kē:ʔɔ, kē:ʔɔ adj. 'how' (seems especially to be used about the health); tum:ɛ kē:ʔɛ a 'how are you?'. See ē:ʔɔ, tē:ʔɔ, kɛ:ʔo.

From kē:ʔ- with suffix -ɔa- added once again (cp. mā:ʔhɔʔɔ, mā:ʔhɔʔ).

kɛ:l f. (-i) 'the blue pine'. J kail f. Sk. kapilaḥ 'brown, tawny, reddish', *kapilla- (CD), Ku. kailo 'blackish'?

keu Kc. 'where'. LStH p. 188 (North Jubbal) kēū.

kēc:ha 'from where'; kēcha ɛ 'where-to'. See kēc:hɛ.

kēc:hɛ 'whereto, where'. See ēc:hɛ.

kedzo Kc. 'which'.

ket:i indecl. adj. Ktg. Kc. 'how much, how many; having some extent, consisting of a certain number; several'; k. du:r 'how far'. Pk. kittiyo (Sk. kiyat-) (CD).

ketŋo Kc. 'how big, how much'.

ketrɔ Ktg. 'how much'; ketrɔ du:r a 'how far is it?'.

ketri indecl. adj. Kc. 'how much, how many'.

+kepu, name of village.

kebia Kc. 'sometimes, ever'. Also kabia, kab'ia.

kebri 'when (within a limited span of time, e.g. about the immediate future)'. See kēba.

kēb:ī, kebi Kṭg. Kc. 'when; at some moment, sometimes, ever'.
See kēba.

kēb:īε, kebiε Kṭg. 'sometimes, ever'.

+keṛo 'narrow, tight'.

keṛnō 'to tighten'.

ke:r f. (-i) Kc. 'the neck'. Kṭg. keṛi. J keṛi f. See keṛi.

kere, kōre Kc. postpos. 'with, by means of, for the sake of'. Pk. kera- 'concerning', Sk. kārya- 'matter, business' (CD). Or the short gerund of kārno, i.e. 'after doing, in doing'?

+ke:ro adj. 'how'. See kē:ṛo.

keḷo m. 'the deodar tree'. See next.

keḷu f. (obl. keḷu, keḷui; dir. pl. keḷui) 'the deodar tree'. J keḷó f. P. kelō f. 'a species of fir'.

kela (ke la) Kc. 'why'. Kṭg. kil:ε.

kefi Kc. 'by which way, in which direction'. See kēs:i. Is f correct?

kēs:i 'by which way, in which direction', also k. bāt:hi (bīt:hi).
See tēs:i.

kesu m. name of a mythic person, a relative of Kaṃs.

kōj^c 'twenty-one'. Also k. bī:. Pk. ekkaviṣaṃ, cp. Aw. ekais, H. ekais. Conservation of -a- (> Him. o) remarkable; seems to be lw. Kc. on account of -oj.

+kōwār m. 'prince (younger son of a raja)'. Sk. kumāraḥ m. 'boy, prince' ~ komalaḥ 'soft, tender', Pk. kumaro 'boy, prince', cp. P. kāvar m. 'prince', N. kaūlo, kamlo 'soft, mild'. Poss. *kamura-. CD mentions possible connection between kumāraḥ and komalaḥ.

kōt:sho m. 'underwear for men'. Sk. kaksyā (CD) f. 'girdle, girth', H. kāch, kāchā m. 'loincloth'. Lw. (on account of -o-).

+kōṭha 'where'.

kōt:hε adv. 'together'. Kc. kōṭh. Jaun. kaṭṭhō. Sk. ekasthaḥ 'assembled', Pk. egaṭṭhaṃ 'in one place' (with -kk-, MIA ekka-, see e:k) (CD).

kōt:hō adj. 'gathered, together'.

kōt:hi adv. 'together'.

^lkōt:hiṅ, kōt:həṅ 'difficult'. Prob. lw. P. kaṭhaṅ, H. kaṭhin (Sk. kaṭhinaḥ, Pk. kaṭṭhiṅo).

+kōṭh|o 'being where, situated where'. Cp. +kōṭha.

- kəɖuə 'bitter'. Sk. kaṭuḥ (CD).
kōt:ha f. 'a story'. Lw. H. kathā f. (Sk.). See kēiŋ.
kōt:hər m. 'the musk-deer'. J kastūrī f. (lw. H. Sk.) 'musk, musk-pod'. Sk. kastūrikā f. 'musk, musk-deer'.
kōthra m. 'the musk-deer'.
kōthri f. 'musk'.
kədi Kc. 'sometimes, ever'; k. na 'never'. Prob. lw. P. kadī.
+kədie 'sometimes, ever', k. na 'never'.
+kədu 'when'. J kadī 'when'. Cp. P. kad. Prob. lw. P.
kədəm m. 'a pace, step'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
+kədrū 'when'. See +kədu.
kəpəɟ m. 'fraud'. J kapaɟ m. Lw. H. (Ar.).
kəpɟə 'cunning, deceitful'.
+kəpɟi 'cunning, deceitful'.
+kəbɟe 'when'. J kabɟé 'at what time'. See kəba.
+kəŋgəlpur, name of a village.
+kə:ŋ (obl. kəs) 'who'. Cp. H. kaun. See kʷ:ŋ.
kəŋək f. (-i) Kṭg. Kc. 'wheat'; khāra kəŋki maë mucŋð 'to piss in a khar of wheat' (i.e. to spoil something costly by mistake; see khā:r). J kaŋak f. Pk. kaŋikkā f. 'flour wetted to make dough' (Sk. kaŋikaḥ m. 'grain, meal of parched wheat') (CD).
kōŋɟh adv. Kc. 'together'. Kṭg. kōɟ:hɛ.
kōŋɟhi f. 'necklace, neck-ring'. Lw. P.H. kaŋɟhī f. (Sk. kaŋɟhikā f.).
kəŋɟi f. 'basket'. Kan. (lw. Him.) kaŋɟo. See CD Sk. karaŋɟaḥ m. 'basket' (poss. containing a non-Aryan -r- infix; or karaŋɟ- > *karŋɟ- > kaŋɟ-, cp. A. karŋi 'open clothes basket?').
+kəŋŋð 'to murmur, moan'. J kaŋŋu 'to groan', Sk. kvaŋati 'sounds, hums'. CD kvaŋ-.
kə:n:ə 'little, young'; kə:n:ɪ gōŋɟhi 'the little finger'; kə:n:ɪ bē:ŋ 'younger sister'. J kanná 'younger, youngest'. Sk. kanyaḥ 'the smallest' (CD).
kənthu (kəŋɟhu?) m. Kc. 'ear'. LStH p. 127 (Kc. Rohru) kōnthū. Hardly related to ka:n.
kəm:ər f. (-i) 'waist, belly'. J kamr f. Lw. H. kamar f. (Pers.).
kəmɾə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'room, chamber'. Lw. H. kamrā m. (Port.).
kərnð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to do'. Sk. karoti (CD).
kərnɪ f. 'act, action'.
kərm m. 'fate'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
kərzə m. 'loan, debt'. Also rɪ:ŋ. J karj m. Lw. H. karz (Ar.).

- kōḷə 'soft'. Sk. komalaḥ. For -ō- < -aṅ- cp. N. kaṅḷo, kamlo (*kamula-?). See kōwər.
- +kəḷe f. 'flower-bud'. Sk. kalīḥ f. (CD).
- kəḷu m. 'rice having blackish husks'.
- kəḷəf m. Kṭg. Kc. 'waterpot'. Sk. kalaśaḥ m. (CD).
- ¹kəḷ:i Kṭg. 'alone'. Kc. ekhulo, ekhlo. CD *ekalla-. Lw. P. kallā, ikallā; kəḷ:i is properly an adverb with the adv. suffix -i, see kəḷ:iē.
- ²kəḷ:r f. 'morning meal'. J kalewá m. 'breakfast'. Cp. Sk. kalyam 'dawn'.
- kəḷ:iē adv. 'alone'; mū k. (or: kəḷ:i) aə 'I came alone'. See kəḷ:i.
- kəḷu Kc., name of a deity honoured by low caste people in Arhal.
- kəḷəm f. 'writing pen'. J kalam f. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- kəḷgɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'the crest (top-feathers) of a bird (used as ornament on the turban)'. J kalgī f. 'ornament worn on a turban'. Lw. H. kalgī f. (Pers.).
- kəḷɪr f. 'the lap'. Sk. kolaḥ m. 'breast, lap'?
- kōḷtə m. 'hoe'. J kashí f. L.P. kahī f. 'mattock'.
- kōḷtɪ f. 'small hoe'.
- kōḷt m. 'trouble'. J. kashṭ m. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- kōḷṅō Kṭg. Kc. 'to tighten, tie'. J kashṇu. See CD Sk. karṣati, kṛṣati, notice Pk. kasaī 'tightens'. But see kriṅṅō.
- kōs:əm f. 'oath'. Lw. H. kasam f. (Ar.).
- kōs:ər f. (-i) 'deficiency, shortage', na ḍar tē:rɪ k. 'there was nothing left of him'. Lw. H. kasar f. (Ar.).
- koi Kṭg. Kc. 'somebody, anybody'. See Grammar.
- koilo m. Kc. 'charcoal'. Sk. kokilaḥ m. (CD).
- kōt:shəɾ m. 'paddy field (irrigated)'.
- +ko:t, name of a mountain peak.
- koṭgəɾ, koṭgəɾ', name of the village Koṭgaɾh.
- koṭgəɾu, name of the village Koṭgaɾh, also 'inhabitant of K.' As name of the village the word is prob. pl., literally 'the inhabitants of Koṭgaɾh' in a collective sense. See deuṭhu, dəṅeuṭu.
- koṭgəɾuə m. 'inhabitant of Koṭgaɾh'.
- +koṭla, +kōṭhla m., name of a village.
- kōṭ:hɪ f. 'house; quarters, temple treasury'; name of a temple.
- J koṭhá m. 'granary', koṭhí f. 'bungalow, granary'. Sk. koṭham 'granary', P. koṭṭhī f. 'big house' (CD).
- kodo m. Kc. 'a certain coarse species of grain'. Kṭg. kodrə. J kodá m. 'species of grain eaten by the poor'. See kodrə.

- kodtho m. Kc. 'flour of kodo-grain'. Also, but more rarely, kədɪt:hə. See this and kədrɪt:hə. J kdɪthá m. Compound of kodo and pɪt:hə.
- kodrə m. Ktg. 'a coarse species of grain'. Kc. kodo. Sk. kodravaḥ m. 'Paspalum scrobiculatum, a grain eaten by the poor' (CD). Lw. (-dr-!).
- ko:ɾ f. (-ɪ) 'the back-side (nearest to the hill slope) of a terraced field'. Sk. koṭiḥ f. 'end, top, edge'. See kənɛr.
- kōɾ˘ f. (-ɪ) 'leprosy'. J kórḥ f. Sk. koṭhaḥ m. 'a kind of leprosy' (CD).
- kōɾ˘ɪ 'leprous', m. 'a leper'.
- +kora f. 'flock (e.g. of birds)'. H. korī f. 'division, branch, class' or koṛī f. 'score, group of twenty' or kor f. 'row'?
- kō:rə 'straight'. J korá 'plain, unused'? (see CD *kora-). But how explain -ō-?
- kornō 'to bore, drill'. CD *korati, G. korvū 'to scoop, carve, bore a hole'. See kurnō 'to be bored'.
- koɪ m. 'low-caste man'. J koɪ m. Sk. kolikaḥ m. 'weaver' (CD). koɪṇ f. (-i) Kc., koɪṇ f. (-ɪ) Ktg. 'wife of a koɪ'.
- +koɪtu m. 'low-caste man'.
- kōɪ˘ m. 'bird's nest'. Cp. Sk. kulāyam 'web, nest'. But how explain the aspiration?
- koɪo m. Kc. 'bird's nest'. *kolya- or *kaulya-. See kōɪ˘.
- kōɪ˘u m. 'sugar-cane pressing machine, oil press'. Pk. kolhuo m. (CD *kolhu-).
- ¹koɪf Kc., koɪf Ktg. f. (-ɪ) 'attempt'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- kōɪtə, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'a plate (used for eating)'. Sk. kośaḥ m. 'vessel' (CD).
- ¹ki conj. Ktg. Kc. 'that; whether'; ki—ki 'whether—or, either—or'. Partly Sk. kim (CD), partly (in meaning 'that' after verb of saying) lw. H. (Pers.). ki—ki is poss. rather ²ki:, cp. kita and see Nep. ki.
- ²ki: 'where'. LNH I p. 27 (Ktg.) kī. For -i cp. ti: 'there'; kidi, tidi, 'ub:i, 'undi (the adverbial -i, 'i?).
- kiā Kc. 'where'.
- kiə, -o Ktg. Kc., pret. of kərnō.
- kiuə 'he said, spoke'. Only the pret. and the gerund were said to exist of this verb (first gerund kiur). Connection with P. kihā m. (f. kahī) 'said' unclear.

- kik:həŋ m. (-a) 'lizard'. The lizard (chameleon) has similar, but not identical names in other IA languages, see CD Sk. kṛkalāsaḥ. kīt:sh, kits 'something, anything'. See kūt:sh. See Grammar.
- +kidzuo 'whose'.
- kidzŋð 'to rot (about fruit or vegetables)'. J kījŋu. CD *kujjati, H. kujnā 'to moulder away, rot'.
- +kita 'where'; kita—kita 'either—or'. Cp. dzita 'where (rel.)', tita 'there' and ki—ki (this prob. from ki: 'where').
- kida, kida ka 'wherefrom'; k. lɛ 'whereto'.
- kidə Kṭg. 'belonging where'; tu k. a 'to which place do you belong?'
- kidi, kidi Kṭg. 'where; somewhere, anywhere'; k. na 'nowhere'. See tidi.
- kidi postpos. 'on account of; by means of'; topa k. 'with a gun'.
- kiŋgər f. (-i) 'the back, the loin'.
- kiŋo adj. Kc. 'how'. Kṭg. kɛŋə, kɛŋ 'ə. J kiŋu, adv. 'how'; *kīdina- (ultimately from Sk. kīṛk). See ŋo.
- kinda 'wherefrom, where; how, why'.
- kindɛ WKc. 'where'.
- +kindi(a) 'where'.
- kimət f. (-a) 'price'. Lw. H. kīmat f. (Ar.).
- kimti 'costly, expensive'.
- kimblī, khīmblī f. 'ant'. *kimp(h)illi-, cp. Sk. pipīlaḥ m., Pa. kipillako, Dm. phipīlī, phempīlī (see CD pipīla-). See phīmpərī.
- kṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'worm'. Sk. kiṭaḥ m. (CD).
- ki:l m. Kṭg. Kc. '(metal) nail'. J kīl f. CD *kīlla-.
- +kila (ki la) 'why'.
- ki'lɑ:ɾ f. (-i) Kc. 'nightingale'. Kṭg. kəla:ɾ. Cp. H. kil-kārī f. 'sound of screaming', Guj. kil-kil 'chirping of birds'.
- kil:ɛ (ki lɛ) 'why; because'; kil:ɛ ki 'because'. Kc. kela.
- kilṭə m. 'basket'. J kilṭá m. 'long kind of basket for carrying load'.
- kilṭu m. (dim.) 'a small basket'.
- +kij m. 'a tiny thing, small creature'. Also +kaɟ. Sk. kṛśaḥ 'lean, thin, small, minute' (CD).
- +²kij f. (-a) 'cold wind'.
- kuə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a well'. J kuá m. Sk. kūpaḥ m. (CD).
- kuɾ, kui f. Kṭg. Kc. 'wild rose'. See kuɾə. Sk. kumudikā f. = kaṭphalaḥ 'a certain small tree in the N.-W. of Hindustan', Hī. kuī f. 'lotus'?

- kuk:ər m. Kłg. Kc. 'dog'. J kúkr m. Sk. kurkuraḥ m. (CD).
 +kukṭe f. 'bitch'. CD *kukka-¹.
 kuktu m. 'small dog, cub'.
 kṷkrı f. 'bitch'.
 kṷk:hı f. 'waist (of the body), loin, belly'. Sk. kukṣiḥ m. 'belly',
 S. kukhi f. 'the waist' (CD).
 kukhṛə, -o m. Kłg. Kc. 'cock'. J kukṛá m. 'cock pheasant'. Sk.
 kukkuṭaḥ 'cock' (CD "with expressive aspiration" W.Pah.
 cur. kukhar, N. kukhro).
 kṷkhṛı, kukhṛe f. Kłg. Kc. 'hen'.
 kuṛ:ə, -o m. Kłg. Kc. 'a certain flower'. J kújó f. 'a kind of white
 wild rose'. Cp. kṷı.
 kuṛə 'black-and-white (e.g. of cattle)'.
 kūt:sh, kuts 'something, anything'. Probably Hi. loanword. The
 proper Him.-word seems to be kītsh.
 kuṭno Kc. 'to pound; beat'. J kuṭnu. Sk. kuṭṭayati (CD).
 kuṭ:ı f. 'bitch'. Pk. kutto m. 'dog' (CD).
 +ku¹daḷe f. 'spade, pickaxe, shovel'. J kudáḷı f. 'hoe'. Sk. kuddālaḥ
 m. 'a kind of spade or mattock' (CD).
 kudṇō, -o Kłg. Kc. 'to jump'. Sk. kūrdati (CD).
 kupu m. WKc. 'bird which sings like the cuckoo'. See kuphu.
 kṷp:hu m. Kłg. 'bird which sings like the cuckoo'.
 ku:b m. 'hump'. J kúb m. CD *kubba-.
 kubṛə 'humpbacked'.
 kuṷgṛı f. 'kind of small thistle'.
 ku:ŋ 'who'. See Grammar.
 kuṷe f. Kc. 'corner'. See kuṷə.
 kuṷə m. 'corner (e.g. of room, field)'. J koṛá m. Sk. koṛaḥ m.
 P. kṷṇā m., N. kunu.
 kuṷı f. 'elbow'. Poss. from Sk. koṛaḥ m. in meaning 'angle'. But
 cp. P. kṷhṇı f. etc. The proper Kłg. word was said to be əṛkṇı
 (where -kṇı poss. from kuṷı).
 kuṷdṇō, -o Kłg. Kc. 'to cut (the hair), to shave; pick (flowers)'.
 kṷṇḍ⁴ m. 'a pit or vessel used for an oblation' (a fire burns in
 it and barley etc. is thrown into it). J kuṇḍ m. 'pool, deep hole
 in a stream'. Sk. kuṇḍam 'vessel; hole in the ground (i.a. for
 preserving fire and for some holy purpose)'. How account for
 the aspir.?
 +kuni, name of a village.

- kunəc m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a tree growing on the banks of rivers or brooks, alder'. Gazetteer of Simla district 1888–89 p. 10 kunch 'alder (*alnus obtusifolia*)'.
- ¹kunico m. Kc., same tree as kunəc.
- kumbɪ f. 'the auditory canal'. *kumpa- (cp. Sk. kūpaḥ m. 'hollow, pit, well')?
- kumbrə m. 'a species of grass having thorns resembling pine-needles'. J kumbr 'a kind of grass bearing pin-like thorns'.
- ¹kumbɪɪ f. 'sprout, bud'. J kumaɪ m., kumɪ f. 'sprout'. Sk. kuḍmalaḥ m. 'bud'.
- ²kumbɪɪ m. 'the representative of an absent god at a fair'. Sk. kumbhilaḥ m. 'plagiarist'?
- ⁺¹kumb'ī'aro (me|o) 'a fair held at Hardvar every twelve years'. H. kumbh m. 'festival occurring every twelve years at Hardvar'.
- ⁺kumb'le f. 'group of people'.
- ⁺kurəḍ m. 'long beam along the ridge of the roof of a temple'. J kur-ɾ m. 'timber log placed over the joint of the roof of a village deity's temple'. Sk. kuṭalam 'roof, thatch'?
- kurto m., kurtɪ f. Kṭg. Kc. 'shirt for men'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- kurnō 'to be bored, drilled'. See kornō.
- kurɪɪ, kursɪ f. Kṭg., kurse f. Kc. 'chair'. Lw. H. kursī f. (Ar.).
- ku:ɪ m. 'family, dynasty'. Sk. kulam (CD).
- ku|u, the district of Kulu.
- ku|uə m. 'a man from Kulu; the prince of Kulu'.
- kul: f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'canal, small stream'. J kúl f. Sk. kulyā f. (CD).
- kūf 'happy'. Also khūf.
- kuʃa:mət f. (-i) Kc. 'flattery'. Lw. H. khuśāmad f. (Pers.).
- kūf:ɪ f. 'happiness'; adj. 'happy' (or poss. obl. in -i 'in happiness'), radzi kūf:i 'hale and hearty'. Also khūf:ɪ.
- kəɛɪ f. 'white pebble, crystal, quartz'. CD *kācca-, Pk. kaccam 'glass, crystal' (cp. Sk. kācaḥ m. 'glass').
- ⁺kəʃaŋno 'to lose, be deprived of'; ⁺dzaŋio kəʃaŋa 'you will lose your life'.
- kətsəru m. 'small pie or wafer'. Cp. N. H. kacaurī (f.) P. kacori f. 'cake of wheaten paste' (CD *kaccapūra-).
- kətshēuŋō 'to tie burden with ropes on the back; to fix the straps called kāt:shu'. See kāt:shu.
- kətshīŋḍ'ŋō (invol.) 'to dirty oneself, e.g. with mud (also figura-

tively, e.g. by coarse language)'; sə kətshĩŋd̪ia 'he talks rot, he swears'. Is it a denominative of *ku-cchiŋta- or *kac-chiŋta- (with pejorative prefixes ku-, kad-), cp. CD *chiŋt- 'splash'? kədzet:ə 'left-handed'.

kədzu:l 'eccentric, odd'.

kəʃauŋð 'to have something cut'. Caus. of kaʃŋð.

kəʃa:r m. 'dagger with a thin blade'. Sk. kaṭṭāraḱaḱ m., P. H. kaṭār f. (CD).

kəʃarʈu m. 'wild peach'. J kaṭhēru m. pl. 'a kind of hill peaches that ripen in October'? Kan. katēa 'peach'? See arʈu.

kəʃeʊrə m. 'scissors used for shearing sheep and goats'. J ktírā m. 'scissors'. Cp. kaʃŋð 'to cut', Sk. kartariḥ f. 'scissors, instrument for cutting'.

kəʃhā:r, kuʃtha:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'granary, storeroom'. J kuṭhár, kṭhár m. Sk. koṣṭhāgāram 'store-room' (CD).

kəʃhō:ʈ m. 'wild walnut'. Is it connected with H. P. akhroʃ, P. kharoʃ m., poss. with metathesis (Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. CD)? See khōʈ.

kəʃvʊrkʰ m. 'a rude man'. Poss. *kaḍḍa- (H. kaṛā 'rough, rude', Sk. kaḍḍati 'to be rough'). Does it contain the lw. J murkʰ m. 'illiterate man, fool' as second compound-member?

kəta:b, kiʔta:b f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'book'. Lw. H. kitāb f. (Ar.).

kətreŋnð 'to disturb, irritate, provoke'.

kədiūri 'round'? Seems to be the opposite of iūri prob. meaning 'straight'.

kədi:ho m. Kc. 'flour of kodo (a species of coarse grain)'. Also, more often, kodʃho. Kṭg. kədr̥i:ho (see this). Compound of kodo and pi:ho.

kədr̥i:ho m. Kṭg. 'flour of kodrə (a species of coarse grain)'. See kodʃho, kədi:ho, tshəl̥i:ho, dzər̥i:ho, dzəl̥ri:ho, bəl̥ri:ho.

kəbat̪i f. 'wrong way, wrong road, bad conduct'; k. na tseĩ 'əme pəʈe 'we must not follow the wrong way'. bat̪i (see ba:t) with pejorative prefix Sk. ku-.

kəba:b m. 'roasted meat'. Lw. H. kabāb m. (Pers.).

kəba:r m. 'news, news-paper'. J khbār m. Lw. H. akhbār m. (Ar.).

kəbətsnə m. 'false promise'. Prefix ku- + bətsnə, see this.

kəbutər m. 'pigeon'. Lw. H. kabūtar m. (Pers.).

kəŋaut̪ m. 'corner'. See kuŋə, kəŋə:d.

- +kəŋeʃio 'inhabitant of Kaŋeʃi'. Also kəŋeʃuə.
 +kəŋeʃi, placename, a district including Narkanda and Kotgarh.
 +kəŋeʃuo. See kəŋeʃio.
 kəŋə:d m. Kc. 'corner'. See kʌŋə.
 kəŋiəth f. (-a) 'measure of length, span from the extended thumb to the extended index-finger'. MIA *kaŋa-vihatthi- 'the small span'. See biəth.
 kəŋi:l m. 'nail, spike'. Connected w. Sk. kīlaḥ m. 'stake'?
 kənaũ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bad reputation'. Prefix ku- + naũ.
 kənarə m. 'side, bank (of river)'. Lw. H. kinārā m. (Pers.).
 kənarı f., -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'side, edge, the inner edge of a field (nearest to the mountain slope)'. See kəŋɛ:r, kənarə.
 kəŋɛ:t m. Kṭg. Kc. 'member of the Kanet-caste (the most widespread caste in the hills)'. J kanét m. Hutton, Caste p. 282, "Kanet, a caste of peasants in the outer Himalayas formerly practising fraternal polyandry"; LSI p. 2 l. 12, p. 13 footn. 5. See khəʃ.
 kəŋɛ:r f. (-ı) 'the inner edge of a terraced field (nearest to the mountain slope)'. See kənarı, ko:ɽ, bɪ:l 'outer edge of field'.
 kəŋəlɽı f. 'long hair reaching to the shoulders (worn by men)'.
 Poss. compound with Sk. skandha- (see kān:ʻ) as first member; the second member hardly Sk. vāla- (see ʻba:[]).
 kəmaı f. 'income; fate'. J kamái f. 'earnings; fate'. See ka:m.
 kəmauŋð 'to earn money'.
 +kəmam m. 'preparation (of a festival)'. P. kamām, kimām m. 'occupation, trade, custom, habit'.
 kəma:l m. 'wonder; extraordinary feat'. Lw. H. kamāl m. (Ar.).
 kəmə'ā:r m. 'potter'. J kmhár m. Sk. kumbhakāraḥ m. (CD).
 kəmə'arʃəŋ, place-name, Kumarsain. Also ku¹m'arʃəŋ.
 kəməzɔ:r adj. 'weak'. Lw. H. kamzor (Pers.).
 kəɽā: m. (-Ø) 'iron pot, frying pan'. J kɽáh m. Sk. kaṭāhaḥ m. 'boiler, saucepan' (CD).
 kəɽāı f. 'small iron pot'.
 kəɽāu m. 'iron pot'.
 kəɽa:k (kə]a:k?) f. 'extreme desire, longing'; mere ai ni piŋe k. 'I feel like drinking'.
 kəɽarı. See khəɽarı.
 kəɽeŋkho WKc. 'bitter'. Prob. from Sk. kaṭuḥ 'pungent, bitter' (CD).

- kəʀoʎ m. 'iron pin which fastens the plough iron to the plough'.
 kərauŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be done'. Caus. of kərnð.
 kəra:m m. 'reward, gift, respect'. Lw. H. ikrām m. (Ar.).
 kəreuo WKc. 'to cause to be done'. Caus. of kərnð.
 +kəreṛa m. 'special kind of bier for sati's'. From Sk. kaṭaḥ m.
 'plank; hearse for conveying a dead body'; cp. also Buddh.
 Sk. kaḍebaram 'corpse', Pa. sōpāna-kaḷevara- 'flight of steps',
 Pk. kaleraṃ 'skeleton', CD ('skeleton' < 'framework'); notice
 that Sk. kaṭaḥ also has the meaning 'corpse'. Or connected
 with Sk. khaḍū- 'bier'?
- kəro: m. (obl. kəroa) 'group of people coming from one and
 the same district to a fair'. Prob. lw. H. guroh m. 'band, troop,
 levy of people, company' (Pers.).
- +kəriḡər m. 'artisan, workman'. J krīḡar m. P. kriggar, H. kāriḡar
 m. (Pers.).
- +kəriṇda m. 'manager, organizer'. Lw. P. karindā, H. kāriṇdā
 m. (Pers.).
- kərna:ʀ m. 'long trumpet'. J karnāḷ m. 'long musical instrument
 made of brass'. Lw., ultimately from Ar.
- kərnaʀi f. 'trumpet'.
 kərmaḷi f. 'unproductive work'.
 kəʀfēuŋð 'to provoke'. Lw. H. karaṣṇā 'to pull, invite' (lw. Sk.
 karṣati), having causative form.
- kəʀfīū m. pl. 'wheat of fine quality'. Compound of karʃ 'awn'
 and giū 'wheat'. See riŋdε giū sub riŋdɔ.
- kəḷai f. 'wooden stick tied with ropes placed along the back of
 mules for carrying loads'. *kalāpikā, cp. Sk. kalāpakaḥ m.
 'band, rope round elephant's neck', Hi. kalāi f. 'elephant's
 rope; stake to support plants'. See CD Sk. kalāpa-.
- kəla:ʀ f. (-i) 'a bird resembling the nightingale'. Kc. ki'la:ʀ.
 kəla:r f. (-i) Kc. 'lunch'. See kal:a; + Sk. āhāra- 'food'? (but no
 trace of h in the accentuation).
- kəlaṛi f. 'small breakfast'.
 kəle:r f. (-i) Kc. 'lunch'. See kəla:r.
 kələṛə 'eccentric, odd'. Prob. connected with Pk. ekkallo 'alone',
 see ¹kəli.
- kəʃāuri f. 'an area, district, province'; tsare kəʃāuri 'all the four
 provinces (or states) of Himachal Pradesh'.
 kəʃā:mət f. (-i) 'flattery'. See kuʃa:mət.

- kja:r m. 'irrigated paddy field'. Sk. kedāraḥ m. 'field, esp. one under water' (CD). The proper Kṭg. word is kōt:shəṭ.
- kjarək m. Kc. 'paddy field'.
- kja|ɪ f. 'valley?, level place, ground'.
- kwāō m. 'a man who cannot grow a beard'.
- kwago m. Kc. 'crow'. Cp. J kauwá m. and Sk. kākaḥ m., H. N. kāg m. Prob. *ku-kākaḥ with pejorative prefix.
- kwa:r m. 'bachelor'. Sk. kumāraḥ m. 'youth', P. H. kuār m. (CD).
- kwa:l f. (-ɪ) WKc. 'upward slope, ascent, climbing'. See next.
- kwa|ɪ f. 'upward slope, climbing'; khōɽɪ k. 'steep ascent'. J kwáli f. 'ascent, up-hill'. CD *utkāla-. Cp. next and uk(h)ə|nō.
- kwa|nō, khwā|nō 'to make ascend'. Caus. of uk(h)ə|nō.
- krar m. 'promise'. Lw. H. ikrār m. (Ar.).
- kre:ɽ f. (-ɪ) 'stiffness; haughtiness; feeling of horror'. Cp. H. karer, kaṛā 'stiff, hard'. See CD *ākkaḍa-.
- kreɽu 'haughty'.
- kreɽə 'stiff in the limbs' (e.g. from cold).
- +kro:d m. 'anger'. J kródh m. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- +krode 'angry, indignant'.
- krīt:sh, krits 'everything'. Prob. contracted from 'ər kīt:sh (> rkīt:sh > krīt:sh).
- krɪ:ŋ m. 'particle of dust'. Related to H. kin m. 'spot', P. kinī f. 'drop of rain'?
- krɪŋō 'to comb'; muŋɽ k. 'to comb the hairs' (lit 'the head'); mu krɪ:u 'I comb my hair'. Sk. kṛṣati 'to make furrows, plough', karṣati 'to pull, tear, scratch, plough'. But see kōŋō.
- krvɽɪ f. 'granary where corn is kept after having been threshed'. Sk. kuṭi f. 'hut', cp. N. kaṭ-kuro 'small shed for storing wood' (CD).

kh

kh. See khe.

- khāugə| 'snappish'; ɽə kuk:ər kh. a 'this dog is snappish'. Sk. khāduka- 'injurious (snappish?)' (+ gə:|?). See CD Sk. khāduka-.
- khāk:hu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cheek'. J khákh m. P. khākh f.
- khāk:hulə, khākhlə m. 'cheek'.
- +khace m. 'member of the warrior (kṣatriya) class'. Sk. kṣatriyaḥ m. (CD).

- khāt:sər f. (-i) 'mule'. J kháchr f. CD *khaccara-.
- +khaṭa m. 'a product of milk (sour milk)'. See khāṭ:ə.
- khāṭ:ə 'sour'. J khátá. Sk. khaṭṭaḥ (CD).
- khāṭ:ə] m. 'ravine'. See word-group in CD sub Sk. kartaḥ m. 'hole, cavity' and khāḍ.
- +kha:ḍ f. (-o) 'small stream'. J khád f. 'small river'. Prob. connected with next.
- khāḍ m. 'hole in the earth, ravine'. CD *khaḍḍa-, P. khaḍḍ f. 'pit, ravine', H. khaḍḍ m.
- khāḍ:u m. Kṭg. Kc. 'ram'. J khádú m. P. khāḍū m. 'hill goat'. Prob. connected w. K. kaṭh (stem kaṭ-) m. 'ram'. See CD *kaṭṭa-², *kaḍḍa-.
- khāḍ]ə 'muddy'. J khá'd m. 'manure'.
- kha:b f. (-a) Kc. 'mouth'. Jaun. khāb.
- +khabṭe f. (dim.) 'mouth'.
- khā:ŋ m. 'food, meal'; khāŋa lɛ caŋə 'he prepared the meal'; khāŋa lɛ aŋə 'he brought food' (khāŋa lɛ lit. 'for eating'). Sk. khādanam.
- khāŋə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'food, meal'; Kc. khaŋe kh deŋə 'to give to eat' (lit. 'for eating, for food'); Kṭg. khāŋɛ-khŋa lɛ (echo-repetition) 'for food'.
- khā:ŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to eat; experience, suffer'; Kṭg. b'ài khāio, expression of emphasis, excitement, surprise, the exact meaning of which could not be ascertained (is b'ài voc. 'oh my friend' and khāio (gerund) elliptic?). J khāŋu. Sk. khādati.
- khāntsŋō 'to draw, pull, scratch'; tu kilɛ í: khāntshuə nə 'why are you hanging about here?' (lit. 'why are you being dragged here?'). Also khēntsŋō, khīntsŋō. CD *khañc-.
- khāndzɽi f. 'tambourine'; khāndzɽi a]ə 'a man having a tambourine, tambourine player, tambourine seller'. J khánjri f. Prob. lw. H. P. khañjri f.
- khāndə -o m. 'big box along the wall in the living-room for keeping grain'. Poss. Sk. skandhaḥ m. 'shoulder, trunk, mass', Pk. khaṃdho m. 'shoulder, wall', A. kādhi 'pent-house' (CD).
- +khaṭu m. 'ram'. See khāḍ:u.
- khā:r f. (-i, -a) 'unit of weight; a grain measure' (16 tāṭ:h = 1 b'á:r; 20 b'á:r = 1 khā:r). J. khá'r f. Sk. khāriḥ f. 'a measure of grain' (CD sub khāra-). See kəŋək (for idiom. phrase).

- khā:l m. Kc. 'hole in the earth; tank'. J khá'l m. 'tank, pond'.
 Sk. khallaḥ m. 'canal, trench' (CD).
- khāl:i Kṭg. Kc. 'empty'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- khāl̥tə m. 'animal-hide; big bag of goat's skin'. J khá'l f. Sk.
 khallaḥ m. 'leather, leather water-bag' (CD).
- +khaʃ, khaʃa f. (-a) 'desire'. Lw. H. (Pers.) kh(v)āhiś.
- khē: f. (-Ø) 'ashes, filth'; khē:-swā: 'ashes and ashes, useless
 things'. J khéh f. 'excrement, ordure', Jaun. khē 'dust, ashes'.
 P.H. kheh f. See tshā:r, swā:.
- khēuŋō, -o Kṭg. W.-Kc. 'to give to eat'. Caus. of khaŋō.
 +khekər, name of a place near Kumharsain.
- khēntsŋō 'to drag, pull'. J khaĩchŋu. CD *khaiñc-. See khāntsŋō,
 khĩntsŋō.
- khērtsə m. 'blanket of goat's wool'. J khárchá m.
- khe, kh postpos. Kc. 'for, to' (kh espec. in W.Kc.). Kṭg. 1e. See
 Grammar.
- +kheu m. 'desire, longing; grudge'. Sk. khedaḥ m. 'lassitude,
 depression, sexual passion'.
- khē:c m. Kṭg. Kc. 'field'. J khé'ch m. Sk. kṣetram (CD).
- +khece f. 'women's (also men's) personal property, gained by
 field-work'. J khechi f. 'cultivation'. See khētri, khəŋe:c.
- khēt:i. See khētri.
- khētri f. 'women's and men's personal property, gained by field-
 work'. See khece.
- khēdŋō 'to drive'; mū dəg:ε khēd:u 'I drive cattle'. J khedŋu
 'to drive, hunt'. CD *khedd-.
- +kheŋo 'to call, summon'. CD *kṣeḍati 'provokes'.
- khēl̥ə 'simple-natured, open-hearted, gay'. Prob. related to Sk.
 khelā f. 'sport, play'.
- khē:l m. 'game; trick'. J khe'l m. CD *khell- (cp. Sk. khel-
 'to play').
- khēlŋō 'to play'.
- khōdzŋō 'to show'. See khədzε[nō (and in Rampur khədzəŋō).
- khōt̥:i f. 'earnings', kε kh. khāi 'which earnings have you had?'.
 See next.
- khōt̥ŋō 'to work, do (work); earn by working'; ka:m kh. 'to do
 work'; kərma|ɪ khōt̥:i 'he did unconstructive work'. J khaŋu
 'to earn, gain, work'. CD Sk. khaṭṭayati 'covers', S. khaṭun
 'conquer, gain'.

- kh5t:əm kərnō 'to finish, annihilate'; kh5t:əm m. 'end, conclusion'. Lw. H. khatam m. (Ar.).
- kh5b:ər f. (-i) 'information, news'; gəl kh. 'news'. Lw. H. khabar f. (Ar.).
- +kh5ηđ f. (-a) 'sort of sugar'. J khañđ f. 'sugar'. Sk. khañḍaḥ m. 'candied sugar' (CD). Prob. lw. P.
- kh5:ɽ m. 'straw of grass, grass used for fodder'. J khaɽ m. 'grass, hay'. Sk. khaṭaḥ m. 'grass for thatching' (CD).
- kh5ɽə Kṭg. Kc. 'erect, upright, vertical, violent'; kh5ɽi cīf 'violent thirst'; kh. dəpā:r 'violent midday-heat'. Sk. khaḍakam 'post' (CD).
- khəɽiŋə Kc. 'to stand, to rise'; keu kh khəɽ'uo 'where are you going?' ('for where have you risen?'). J khaɽuŋu.
- +khəɽu m. 'grass'. See kh5:ɽ.
- kh5ɽ'nō 'to stand, rise'. See kh5ɽə.
- kh5rə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'good; great, excessive'; Kc. mere khəre ni:ɽ lage nde the 'I was fast asleep'. J khará 'good, well'. Sk. kharah 'hard, solid, sharp' (CD).
- kh5ri f. 'irritation'. Cp. J ukhɽŋu 'to be rooted up'. CD *utskarati 'digs out' (5. *utskɽta-, P. ukkhaɽnā 'to be rooted up, be irritated').
- kh5rts m. Kṭg. Kc. 'expences'; kh. ph5rts (echo repetition). Lw. H. kharc m. (Ar.).
- kh5rtsŋō 'to spend money'.
- kh5l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'threshing-floor'. Sk. khalah m. (CD).
- khəljə m. Kc. 'kind of resin'. J khaljā m. Sk. khalī f. 'oilcake'.
- kh5l:l f. 'oilcake'. J khal:l m. 'the substance that remains after extracting oil from oil seeds'. If l is correct, kh5l:l must be lw. H. khallī f. (Sk. khalī).
- kh5f m. name of a caste (properly a sub-caste of the Kanet-caste), 'a man belonging to that caste'. J khaush m. Sk. khaśaḥ m. 'name of a people in N. India'. Only found in the hill languages from K. to N. (see CD). LSI p. 2 l. 14 mentions that the Kanets "are closely connected with the Khaśas and that one of their two sub-divisions bears that name" (see p. 2 foll., esp. p. 13 footn. 5 in LSI). See kənɛ:t.
- kh5f:iə m. 'man of the Khash-caste'.
- kh5f:əŋ f. (-i) 'woman of the Khash-caste'.
- kh5f:tu m. (dim.) 'son of a Khash-man'.

- +kho:dz m. 'footprint, trace'. J khó'j m. CD *khojja-.
- +khodzno 'to trace, search, inquire'.
- kho:t m. 'fault'. See the following word.
- kho:tə 'false'. J kho:tá 'wicked, imperfect, faulty'. CD *kho:tta-.
- khodno Kc. 'to dig'. CD *khod- . See next.
- khōdnō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to dig'. See khōrnō. J khodnu. CD *khodd-.
- +khobo m. 'scratch, hole'. *khobba-, cp. CD *khoppa-² 'hole' (notice A. khob 'hole, cave' mentioned there).
- +khobu m. 'kiss'. LSI p. 617 (Kc. or Kyoñthli) khobū.
- khōb[ə], -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'wheat loaf or ball cooked in whey'.
- khōb[ɪ] f. 'wheat ball cooked in whey'.
- khōnō 'to disturb, spoil, waste (money), disrupt connection with'.
- J khoṇu 'to spoil, make unfit'. Sk. kṣapayati 'to destroy' (CD).
- khōt m. 'walnut'. J khó't m. CD Sk. akṣoṭah m. See kəthō:t, +okhu.
- +khōtu m. 'walnut'.
- khōrnō 'to dig, scratch, engrave'. *khod-. See khōdnō, khodno.
- But also CD *kṣorayati 'scrapes', Sk. kṣurati 'cuts, scratches, digs'.
- khō[ɪ] f. 'gate'. CD *khola-², Kho. khol 'cave'? Or connected with khōlnō 'to open'?
- khōldə 'perforated, having a hole'. CD *kholla-². L. kholā, 'hollow'.
- khōlnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to open, take off (clothes)'. J kholnu 'to open'. CD *kholl-.
- khōfno 'to snatch'. CD *skoṣati, N. khosnu 'to snatch away'.
- khitsɽɪ f. 'dish of rice and pulse boiled together'. Kc. khintsɽe.
- J khichri f. Sk. khiccā f. 'dish of rice and peas' (CD).
- khintsno 'to pull, draw'. Also khāntsnō, khēntsnō. CD *khiñc-.
- Prob. lw. judging by -ts- instead of -dz- which was to be expected.
- khintsɽe f. Kc. 'dish of rice and pulse boiled together'. Ktg. khitsɽɪ, see this.
- khimblɪ. See kimblɪ.
- khirkɪ, khirkɛ f. Ktg. Kc. 'window'. Prob. lw. H. khirkī f. Sk. khaṭakkikā f. 'side door' (CD). Is -i-, found in most NIA langu., due to CD *khiɖ- 'be open, expand'?
- khilauṇo, khəlauṇo Kc. 'to feed, give to eat'. Caus. of khaṇo.
- khil:ɪ f. 'peg (for clothes)'. CD khilla-. Prob. lw. H. khili f. See ki:l.

khilηō 'to blossom'; khil:ə nə 'blossoming, flowering'. CD *khill-.

+khīsə m. 'pocket'. J khisá m. Lw. H. khīsā m. (Pers.).

khīsəkηō 'to crawl'. CD *khis-, P. khiskaṇā 'slip away'.

+khuṭe f. 'leg (of domestic animal)'. J khuṭi f. pl. 'legs'. CD *khuṭta-².

khūda (khōda?) 'God, Allah'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

khu:b adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'well'. Lw. H. khūb (Pers.).

khūbηō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to pinch, pierce, prick'. CD *skubhyate, H. khub(h)nā 'to pierce, penetrate'.

khūṅg f. (-i) 'a cough, coughing'. J khuṅgi f. Cp. CD *khokkh- 'bark, cough' (which is not the immediate basis).

khuṅgiŋo Kc. 'to cough'.

khūṅgηō 'to cough'. J khuṅḡu.

+khū:ηd m., man's name.

khūηdī f. 'ear-ring or nose-ring for women'.

khūηd' m. 'any object that has been broken into pieces, a stump'. CD *khuṇṭha-, P. khuṇḍh m. 'root, stump'. But see next.

khūηd'ηō tr. 'to break, pinch'. See khūηd'. But notice CD *khuṇṭati (even if this does not account for the aspiration of d') 'breaks'.

khū:nd m. (appellative) 'man who in former times would kill a prominent man in another (probably hostile) village, cut off his head and bring it back to his village' (the head would be carried in procession through the village and buried and a stone pyramid would be erected over it; afterwards it would be object of worship).

khūndə m. 'pole for fencing or for piling grass round it'. -nd-poss. wrong for -ηd-, cp. J khunḍá m. 'wooden peg to fasten cattle to', Pk. khamṭo m. 'peg, post' (see CD *khuṇṭa-¹).

¹khūṭ m. 'the lowest story in the house, where cattle is kept'. Often dug into the hill-side. Therefore poss. P. khoṛ f. 'cavity, hollow' (CD *khoḍa-). But notice P. kuṛh f. 'enclosure for cattle'.

²khūṭ m. 'manure, dung'. Probably same word as the preceding. See gəriṣṭə, -u.

khū:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hoof'. J khur m. Sk. khuraḥ m. See khəriṣṭə.

khul:ə 'spacious, wide'. J khulá 'loosened, not tight'. CD *khull- (sub *kholl). See khūlηō.

- khūlŋō 'to be opened, be disentangled; to end'; ra:c gr khūl:i 'the night ended'. CD *khull- 'to be open' (sub *kholl-).
- khūf 'happy'. Also kūf. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- khūf:i f. 'happiness'; adj. 'happy'; sə 'ùə bəɾə b'ari kh. 'he got very happy'. Also kūf:i.
- khəja[nō 'to stir up mud'; invol. 'to get dirty from muddy water', khəja[lie nīt:hi 'don't get dirty'. Connected w. CD *khacca- 'dirty'? Poss. *khañc-.
- +khəɟə[ŋo 'get entangled, ensnared'; dziu khəɟə[ʋo '(my) mind was ensnared'. See khəja[nō(?). Or somehow connected with khə[ĩŋŋō?
- khətsra[ə m. 'mule-driver'. khātsər + a[ə.
- khədzɛ[nō 'to show' (is rarely used). See khōdzŋō.
- khədzəŋō Rampur 'to show'. See khōdzŋō.
- +khədzuri f. pl. 'small plaits (in head-hair)'. H. khajūrā 'plaited (as locks of hair)'; CD supposes derivation from Sk. kharjūrakaḥ m. 'scorpion'.
- khəbeuŋō Kṭg. WKc., caus. of khubŋō 'to pinch, pierce'.
- khəɟa:r m. 'mucus'. See khūŋŋō.
- khəɟār'nō 'to hawk (and spit)'.
 khəɟamiŋe f. Kc. 'itching'. Prob. Sk. khanati 'digs' (H. khannā 'to dig, scrape') together w. Sk. kaṇḍūyati 'scratches', cp. S. khanvaṇi f. 'scratching', P. khanūhñā 'to itch' (CD sub kaṇḍūyati; here khanati should be substituted for or at least added to kharju-, khasa-).
- khəɟamiŋo Kc. 'to itch'. Kṭg. khəɟeuŋō.
- khəɟeuŋō 'to itch'. See khəɟamiŋe.
- khəɟeuŋi f. 'itching'. See khəbeuŋi.
- khəɟe:c m. 'personal field for growing grass'. See khēci, khētri. Sk. kṣetram. Prob. lw. northern dial. For kṣ > khr > khŋ, if an r occurs in the word, cp. Cur. bhrukhnā 'hungry' (Sk. bubhukṣuh), LSI p. 822. See khəno:r.
- khəneio m. Kṛṣṇa. Cp. H. Kanhaiyā. The aspiration of k- is remarkable.
- khənein f. (obl. khəné:ŋi) 'the story about Kṛṣṇa', name of a Kṛṣṇa cyclus in Himachali. Sk. Kṛṣṇa- + kēin.
- khəneu m. 'noise, hue and cry'; kh. lag:ə 'there is noise', kh. na lao 'don't make noise'. J knyai m. 'hue and cry, noise'.

- khəneunɪ f. 'itching' (or khəneunɪ?). If the dental -n- is correct, it must come from -ṇḍ- in Sk. kaṇḍūyati. See khəṇamiṇe.
- khəno:r m. 'chestnut'. J kənhór m. '(wild) chestnut', Kului kəhanor 'horse chestnut'. Is it connected w. Sk. akṣoṭaḥ m. (kṣ treated in the same way as in khəne:c), even if this means 'walnut' (Kṭg. khōṛ)?
- khəman:i f. 'cultivated apricot'. J khobānī f. 'apricot'. Lw. H. khūbānī f. (Pers.). See jāṛə 'wild apricot'.
- khəṛari, kəṛari f. 'axe'. Sk. kuṭhārī f. (CD).
- khəṛeuḥō 'to cause to stand'; sə bata di khəṛeuə nə 'he is standing (is having been made to stand) on the road', tē:re kae tōt:hu khəṛeuə '(I) stayed in his house' (lit. '(I) let my staff stand in his house'). Caus.-denom. corresponding to khōṛ 'nō, khōṛə.
- khərau 'bad'. See next.
- khəra:b Kc. 'bad'. Lw. H. kharāb (Ar.).
- +khəra:ṇ (-a), name of a certain village and its temple.
- khəridḥō 'to buy'. Lw. H. kharīdnā (Pers.).
- khəriṣtə m. 'hoof'. See khū:r.
- khəlaunḥō, caus. of khəṛḥnō.
- khəḥṇṇḥō 'to entangle, entwine, twist (thread, rope etc.)'.
- ¹khəlaunḥō, caus. of khēḥḥō.
- ²khəlaunḥō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to give to eat'. Caus. of khā:ḥō. Is prob. lw. H. khilānā, at least in Kṭg., where the word proper would seem to be khēunḥō.
- khəleuḥo WKc., caus. of khelḥo.
- khəṣṇḡəl m. 'an eccentric (who is easily annoyed)'.
- khəzanə m. 'store-house, treasure-house'. Lw. H. khazānā m. (Pers.).
- khəzantsɪ m. 'treasurer of a deity or a rajah and other rich people'. Lw. H. khazāncī m. (Pers.).
- khja:l Kṭg. Kc. m. 'consideration, thought'; apḥə kh. ḍae 'take care of yourself' (also apḥə kh. tshāṛe). Lw. H. khayāl m. (Ar.).
- khwāḥnō. See kwaḥnō.
- khṛōl: m. 'poultry-pen'. Compound, kṛkṛi + o:l 'shelter' (see o:l f. 'cave?').
- khṛāṛnō 'to scratch the earth, dig shallowly (with an instrument similar to the shovel, but smaller)'. J khṛāṛṇu 'to dig, excavate'. CD *skar-, M. kharāḍṇē 'to scrape, grub up'.

khrā[nō 'to dissolve (trans.)' Caus. of khrō[nō. Also khə[auŋō.
 khrō[nō 'to melt'; 'iū khrō[a 'the snow melts'. Sk. kṣalati 'flows';
 kṣarati 'melts away'? The exact relationship unclear (an in-
 stance of kṣ > khr?).
 khrō[nō 'to stir (e.g. coffee)' (or same word as khrō[nō 'to melt'?).

g

ga: postpos. adv. 'from on, from above'; g'òŋe g. 'òt:ə 'he got off
 from his horse'; ga: ɛ 'up on'. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj) gāē. Poss.
 Sk. gāhate 'to dive into; rove', gāhaḥ m. 'diving into, depth,
 interior', P. gāhṇā 'to tread under foot, travel about'. Notice
 -h- in LNH I p. 22 (Eastern Kiupṭhalī) gaihrā 'on' (if not
 from Sk. gabhīraḥ 'deep') and LStH p. 146 (Kc. Baghi)
 gāhrā 'on'. See gae, gāf, gāf:a, gīf.

gae postpos. adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'on, above'; pāthra g. 'on a stone'.
 See ga:.

gaitri f. 'the Gāyatrī-hymn'.

gau f. Kṭg. Kc. (obl. Kṭg. gawī, gar, gau; Kc. gabi) 'cow'. J gāv
 f. Sk. gāvī f. (CD).

+^lgaũ^lrɪŋɖ m. (obl. ^lgāwa^lrɪŋɖa) 'village lad'. See graũ and rɪŋɖ.
 gāən, village name.

gāw' adv. 'forward, ahead'. Also gōw'. J gáuñ. *agrāmukhaṃ
 (for -ā- cp. Sk. uttarā adv. 'northward', uttarāpathaḥ 'the
 northern road', dakṣiṇā, etc.).

gag:ər f. (-i) 'brass water vessel'. J gágar f. Sk. gargarī f. 'waterpot'.

gac:ɪ f. 'girdle (used by men and women), the waist, unit of height
 (e.g. of snow) measured from the ground up to the waist'.

J gáchi f. Sk. gātrikā f.

gāṭ:hə 'narrow, compact'. Poss. Sk. grathnāti 'ties, fastens', P.
 gaṭṭhṇā 'to unite, mend' (see CD).

gaɖ:ər m. 'a certain kind of marriage in use in the low castes'.

J gádaṛ m. But Kan. gaḍār (with ḍ and r).

gād:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'donkey'. J gádhá m. Sk. gardabhaḥ m.
 +gaṅga f. 'the Ganges'.

ga:ŋ f. (-a) 'praise, praise in song'. See gaŋə.

+ga:ŋ, name of a village.

gaŋə m. 'song, singing'. Sk. Pk. gāṇa- n. 'singing'.

ga:ŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sing (of)'. J gāṇu. Sk. gāyati, gāpayati (CD).

- gāṇṭh m. f. Kṭg. Kc. 'knot, knob'. Sk. granthaḥ, -iḥ m. Lw. H.
gāṅṭh f.
- gaṇṭhe f. Kc. 'bundle, knot in garment used as pocket'. See
gāṇṭh.
- gāṇṭhi f. 'knob'.
gāṇṭhiḥ 'to tie'.
- gaṇṭhṛe, gāṇṭhṛi f. Kṭg. Kc. 'bundle, morsel'.
- gan:ṃ m. 'sugarcane'. Sk. gaṇḍaḥ m. 'joint of plant', P. gannā m.
'sugarcane'.
- gandzṃ 'bald-headed'. P. gañjā.
- gānd f. (i) '(bad) smell'. J gāndh f. Sk. gandhaḥ m. Prob. lw.,
since -ndh- normally > -nnh-. See bās 'fragrance'.
- +gand 'ie 'to full satisfaction'.
- ¹gā:ṛ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'brook, small stream'. LNH I p. 31 (Kṭg.)
gāhṛ, LSI p. 688 (Inner Siraji) gāhḍ. Prob. Sk. gāhaḥ m. 'depth'
(from gāh- 'to dive') + suffix, cp. Sh. ga m. 'valley, stream'
(see CD gāha-¹).
- ²ga:ṛ m. 'hole (e.g. after a knot in wood)'. CD *gaḍḍa-¹ 'hole, pit'.
Prob. lw.
- gaṛṇṃ, gāṛ 'nṃ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to take out, pull out'; gaṛṇṃ nṃ 'hanging
out'. *gāḍ(h)ati, Kum. gārṇo (cp. CD *gaḍḍhati; and J kārḥṇu
'to take out', *kāḍh-, cp. CD *kaḍḍhati, Pa. kaḍḍhati 'pulls').
gāṛ 'ṃ 'close, intimate'. Jaun. gārḥo 'tight', Sk. gāḍhaḥ 'pressed
together, thick, firm' (CD).
- ga:r, garṃ m. 'mud mixed with water, mortar'. Jaun. gārā m.
'kneaded clay, mortar'. CD *gāra-.
- +gare f. 'refuse (e.g. from a pipe)'. See tsilgare; poss. related to
gaṛṇṃ.
- garṃ. See ga:r.
- garṭhṃ m. 'charcoal'. J gārṭhā m. 'a small burning coal'. CD Sk.
aṅgāraḥ m. (see also CD *aṅṛṣṭha-).
- garm. See gərm.
- garme. See gərmī.
- ga:l f. (-i) 'scolding, abuse'. Sk. gāliḥ f. (CD).
- gaḷe f. Kc. (also in poetry) 'scolding, abuse'. J gāḷi f. See ga:l.
gaḷṇṃ 'to cause to melt'. Caus. of gaḷnṃ. J. gāḷṇu.
- gāḷ adv. Kṭg. WKc. 'up, above' (mostly having allative meaning).
LSI p. 477 (Sirmauri) gās, gāsī 'on'. Kc. giḷ. Connected w.
gae?

- gāf:a adv. 'from above, above' (the ablative meaning most common).
- gāf:iə 'being above, belonging to the upper side'; jə g. a 'he is from the upper region' (i.e. the Koṭgaṛh region as seen from Shimla). Also gāf:uə.
- gāf:uə 'being above'; g. oṭ:h 'the upper lip'. See gāf:iə.
- gε:η f. (-i) 'the sky'. Kc. gəiη. J *gaiη*, *gaiηi* m. and f. Sk. *gaganam* 'the atmosphere'.
- +gε:ε 'in or towards the sky; up, above'. Cp. d'əni: 'on the ground, down'.
- l'gεηd'ə'miŋg m. 'rhinoceros'. CD **gayaṇḍa-* + *miŋg*, see this.
- gε:n m. 'advice, teaching'. Also *gja:n*. Prob. lw. Kan., cp. Kan. *gyāmiḡ* 'to wish, desire, be advisable, be necessary', influenced by H. *gyān* m. 'knowledge'.
- gε:n:ə m. 'fire, pyre, pieces of wood collected and kindled'. Poss. **agnidhānya-*, CD Sk. *agnidhānam* 'receptacle for the sacred fire', Bhal. *agyāṇ* n. m. 'tinderbox', N. *aghyānu*, *agenu* 'fire for sitting round'.
- +gε:r m. 'thicket'. See *gē:rə*.
- gε:ra Kṭg. 'eleven'. Kc. *gja:ra*. Sk. *ekādaśa*, Pk. *egārasa*.
- gē:rə -o Kṭg. Kc. 'deep, dense'. H. *gahirā*, *gahrā* 'deep'; CD Sk. *gabhiraḥ*, Pk. *gahiro*. See +*gε:r*.
- gēt:hə m. 'fireplace (made of stone)'. J *geṭhā* m. 'hearth, fire-pot'. Sk. *agniṣṭhaḥ* m. 'fire-pan' (CD).
- geṭ:ho m. Kc. 'campfire'.
- gēt:hi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'fireplace; fire-pan'.
- gə, go Kṭg. Kc., auxiliary in perfective syntagms. See grammar and *ja:ηō*.
- gəi f. (obl. *gəi*) Kṭg., *gəi* f. (-Ø) Kc. 'step, pace'. Sk. *gatiḥ* f. 'gait'. Or connected w. Sk. *gamaḥ* 'going, march' (**gamikā*)? CD *gati-*. Lw. in Kṭg. (which should have -ε-).
- gəiη f. (obl. *gə:ηi*) Kc. 'the sky'. Kṭg. *gε:η*. See this.
- gəũc m. Kc. 'cow's urine'. Kṭg. *gə:ñc*. J *gəũch* m. Sk. *gomūtram* n., N. *gaũt*, etc. (CD).
- gəw' 'ahead, onwards'. Also *gāw'*. **agramukham*.
- gəṭ:ə m. 'small stone, pebble'. J *gaṭi* f. CD **gaṭṭa-* 'piece'?
- gəp f. (-a) 'gossip, talk'; g. *marni* 'to chat'. J *gap* f. CD **gappa-*.
- gəpiə m. 'jester, gay fellow'.
- gə:ñc m. 'cow's urine'. See *gəũc*.

- gō:ηə m. 'ornament, jewellery'; gō:ηε gū:ηε (echo-repetition) 'all sorts of jewellery'. J ga'ḡá m. Sk. gahanā f.
- gōηṭhə m. 'thumb'. More commonly gṡηṭhə. -ə- due to influence from Kc. əηṭhə?
- gōηṭhi f. 'finger'. More commonly gūηṭhi.
- gəḡnō 'to count'; gəḡa gaḡa (echo-repetition) 'he counts (several times)'. J gaḡnu. Sk. gaḡayati.
- +gənde 'in front'. gōw^c + postposition de ?
- gəḡ:ɪ f. 'mourning, period of mourning'. Lw. H. gamī f. (Ar.).
- gōḡphəḡ, g'ōḡphəḡ m. 'shoulder, part of the shoulder nearest to the arm'. See b'ōḡphəḡ; g- due to dissimilation of the same kind as in k(h)ıḡḡblı?
- gə:ṭ m. Kc. 'farmyard; earth, ground'. CD (*)gaḡa-^{1,2}, H. gaḡ m. 'boundary, partition wall, ditch'.
- gə:ɹ, word imitating the sound of snoring. kəra g. g. 'he snores'. See gəḡəḡı f. 'snoring'.
- gəri f. 'cocoa-nut, kernel of cocoa-nut'. J garı f. H. P. garı f. 'kernel of cocoa-nut'. WKc. gire.
- ḡəruḡ m. Kc. 'eagle'. Kṭg. gəḡḡ. Sk. garuḡaḡ m. 'a mythical bird' (CD). Lw. Sk.
- gərkə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'heavy'. J garká. Sk. guruḡ, Pk. garukko (CD guru-).
- gərtə 'dear, beloved, pleasant'. Common in poetry, but also a colloquial word. Poss. Pa. garuttam 'the fact of being honoured', cp. garu 'important', H. gartı f. 'modest and chaste woman' (Forbes' Dict.). See nəgərtə.
- gōrb'ə m. 'uterus, pregnancy'. Lw. ultimately Sk. garbhaḡ m.
- gərm 'hot'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- gərmı, -e; garmı, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'heat'.
- gərz f. (-ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'need, necessity'. J garj f. Lw. H. garz f. (Ar.).
- gə:l m. 'throat, neck'. Sk. galaḡ m. (CD).
- gə]ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'throat, neck'. J ga]á m.
- gə]nō 'to melt, decrease (of the moon) (gə]dri dzōt:h 'the decreasing moon'); to perish'. J ga]ḡu. Sk. galati 'drips, oozes, trickles' (CD).
- gəl f. (-a) Kṭg. 'word, talk, matter'; mū neı ea gəl:a dı andə 'I do not agree to that'. L. P. gall f. Prob. lw. P. (CD derives from *galhā, cp. Sk. garhā f. 'blame', but there is no trace of -h- in L. P. Him.). Kc. bu:f, ²ba:t.

gələt Kt̥g. Kc. 'wrong'. Lw. H. galat (Ar.).

ˈgəl-ˈkhōbər f. (-r) 'news'.

gəld m. Kt̥g. 'eagle'. Kc. ˈgərud̥. See this.

gəltɪ f. 'mistake'. See gələt.

gəʈt. See g'òt̥t.

gəʈkhər m. 'mongoose'.

gəʈŋō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to shut in'; Kc. obre de g. 'to imprison'.

J gəʈŋu 'to bar, prevent from going'. *gəʈt-, cp. CD *ghəʈt-,

H. ghuṭnā 'to be rubbed, be stopped, be entangled'.

gəʈho m. Kc. 'log of wood'.

gə:d m. Kt̥g. Kc. 'trunk of tree'.

+gope f., indra ri gopi (pl.) was said to mean 'Indra's dancing-girls, the Apsarases'. Lw. Sk. gopī f. 'cowherdess'. Are the epithet of Indra gopatiḥ and the fact, that the Apsarases are said to live in Indra's heaven, connected with this use of the word?

gob:r f. 'cabbage'. Sk. gojihvikā, H. P. gobhī f. Poss. lw.

gob:ər m. Kt̥g. Kc. 'cow-dung, manure' (mixed with earth used for plastering on the floor in the dərək story). J góbar m. Sk. gorvaram, Pk. govaram (CD).

gob:əʃ, gobrəʃ f. (-r) 'heap of cow-dung'. J gobraush f. Sk. gorvararāśiḥ f.

gorə 'having a fair complexion'. Sk. gaurah 'white, yellowish, pale red' (CD).

goru m. Kc. 'cattle'. J goru m. Sk. gōrūpaḥ 'having a cow's shape' (CD).

go:l 'round', m. 'round object, ball'. J goʎ. Sk. golaḥ m. 'ball' (CD).

gōʃŋō 'to sleep, fall asleep; die'; gau gōʃ:ur 'the cow has died' (in the meaning 'die' only used about animals).

gi: f. (-a) 'gum (of the teeth)'. J gí f.

giə m. 'brinjal, the eggplant'. See lō:kə.

gīū m. pl. (-Ø) Kt̥g. Kc. 'wheat'. J gīūñ, géúñ m. Sk. godhūmāḥ m. pl. (CD).

gi:t f. (-a) Kt̥g. Kc. 'song, poem'. Lw. H. gīt f. (Sk.).

gin:r, g'in:r 'with'; aə burza g. 'he came with a cudgel' (properly short gerund of ginŋō 'to take, keep').

ginŋō, g'inŋō 'to take, keep, buy'. J ghinŋu 'to buy'. Jaun. ghīnŋō 'to carry'. Sk. gṛhṇāti (CD).

- gire f. WKc. 'the kernel of a nut'. Connected w. gəri?
 girdzə m. 'church'. Lw. H. girjā m. (Port.).
 giʃ Kc. postpos. 'on'. Kɪg. gāʃ. See Grammar.
 +giʃe 'on'. See gāʃ:a.
 giʃre Kc. 'down from on' (cp. mathre, idre).
 +giʃia, +giʃio 'on'.
 gū: m. (-a) 'faeces'. J gú m. Sk. gūthaḥ m. (CD).
 +gugte f. 'dove'. J ghugti f. Cp. P. guggḥī f. 'female dove'. H.
 ghugghū m. 'owl'? See next.
 gūg 'ŋō 'to bark, howl'. Cp. H. ghughuānā 'to hoot like an owl,
 to mew like a cat'.
 guʃ:a, guʃ:ə, -o m. Kɪg. Kc. 'pocket'. J gújá m. Cp. H. P. gojhā
 m. 'pocket'. Sk. guhyaḥ 'secret'. Poss. lw.
 guʃho m. Kc. 'thumb'. J guʃhá m. Kɪg. gūŋʃhə.
 gutsɪ f. 'braid of hair'. Sk. gucchaḥ m. 'bunch of flowers'.
 +gupte f. 'dove'. Kan. guptī 'dove'.
 gūp:h f. (-a) 'hole in the earth, den'. CD *gupphā.
 guŋgə 'dumb'. CD *guŋga-.
 gv:ŋ m. 'praise'. Lw. H. guṇ m. (Sk.).
 gv:ŋ f. (-i) 'sack for carrying corn etc. loaded on beasts of burden'.
 Sk. goṇī f. (CD).
 gvŋi m. 'a species of monkey with black face and grey hair'.
 Connection with Kan. gōnōs 'ape' uncertain.
 gūŋʃhə m. Kɪg. 'thumb, big toe'. Kc. oŋʃho, əŋʃho. Sk. aŋguʃthaḥ
 m. (CD). See gōŋʃhə, gvʃho, gūŋʃhi.
 gūŋʃhi f. Kɪg. 'finger, toe'; kən:i g. 'the little finger'; bīa gūŋʃhiə
 dɪm:i ni ta:lə tere ʃō:reə 'with ten fingers and toes she has been
 given you by your father-in-law' (about a favour not returned);
 Kc. oŋʃhe, əŋʃhe.
 +gvŋno 'to coo'.
 gundzε f. pl. 'moustache'. J gunjó m. pl. Poss. Sk. guñjaḥ m.
 'bunch, bundle, cluster'. But notice Pk. guṃchā f. 'moustache'
 (CD sub gochā).
 +gu¹ma:n m. 'pride'. See gəma:n. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 +gumane, name of a village; khacie g. 'the kshatriyas' G.
 gumku; see g¹umku.
 gvɪ f. 'wrinkle'. J gvɪ f. 'knot, knob'.
 gvɪku m. 'thunder'. CD *gud-, S. guṛaṇu 'to thunder', guṛkaṇu
 'to rumble, purr'.

- ցտրնօ 'to thunder'. See preceding.
 ցօր 'm. 'priest who will be possessed by the deity and act as a prophet and magician'. Also ցաղետօ. Poss. Sk. gūḍhaḥ 'hidden, secret', H. gūḗh 'obscure, mysterious'.
 gurkhə m. 'a Gurkha'.
 †gurdzno 'to roam'.
 ցւ:լ m. 'raw sugar, molasses'. J gúr m. 'brown sugar'. Pk. gula-, guḍa-, Sk. guḍaḥ m.
 ցւ]օ m. 'buttock'. Cp. H. gulā m. 'ball', Sk. guḍaḥ, gulaḥ m. 'globe, ball' (CD). See gu]tshu.
 ցւ]սօ (gū] 'սօ) 'sweet'. See ցւ:լ.
 ցւ]kho m. Kc. 'buttock'. See ցւ]օ.
 gu]tshu m. 'thigh; hind thigh of farm animals'. J gu]chhu m. 'the flesh of the buttocks'. See ցւ]օ, ցւ]kho.
 gu]tu m. 'any round thing; a grain, fruit, stone of fruit'. J gu]e m. pl. 'grain'. Sk. gulikā 'globule' (CD).
 ցւ]brət m. 'a certain festival (օ: janmāṣṭamī)'. -brət lw. Sk. vratam 'religious vow'; ցւ- poss. 'sweets', cp. ցւ:լ.
 †gəwauno 'to lose (tr.)'. Sk. gamayati 'causes to go', P. gāvāunā 'to lose, damage', etc. (CD).
 †gəda:m m. 'store-house, go-down'. Lw. H. godām m. (Malay).
 †gəṅa:l m., inhabitant of the village Gā.ṅ.
 ցաղետօ m. 'priest who will be possessed by the deity and act as a prophet and magician'. Also ցօր 'm. Cp. S. guṅāito 'beneficial, salutary, possessing virtue or efficacy' (Sk. guṅa- m. 'quality, virtue' + suffix). Poss. lw.
 ցաղեւրի f. 'small bird having fan-shaped tail-feathers'.
 ցաղ'ալս 'friendly, compassionate; hospitable'. Also ցաղ'ելս. See ց'ի:ղ.
 †ցաղ'եր'սօ 'angry'. Prob., like ցաղ'ալս, derived from Sk. ghrṇā f., here in its meaning 'aversion', cp. P. ghiṇ f. 'hate'.
 ցաղ'ելս 'pitiful'. Also ցաղ'ալս. See ց'ի:ղ.
 ցəma:n m. 'pride, haughtiness'. Lw. H. gumān m. (Pers.).
 ցəmfɑ:n m. Kc. 'tussle, tumult'. H. N. ghamśān m., M. ghamśān m., P. ghamśāṇ m.
 ցəm'auṅṅ 'to move, lead (tr.), turn (tr.)'. Caus. of ց'ւմղṅ.
 ցəm'ās:օ, bas:a kidi sarə kəmrə g. 'the whole room is flooded with smell'.
 ցəraunṅ 'to lose'; sə ցəraunṅ (invol.) 'he got lost, lost his way'.

- LSI p. 659 l. 8 (Satlaj = Kṭg.) gəɾai goə tə (in our transcription) 'had gone lost'. Caus. of gəɾnō?
- gəɾa:k m. 'crash, bang'; g. marnō 'to have sexual intercourse'.
Poss. connected w. gɾnō. But see next.
- +gəɾakno 'to resound'. J. giṛá-giṛi f. 'a hue-and-cry', gṛikṇu 'to roar (of thunder)'.
- gəɾēf:ə m. 'twisting movement'; din:ə g. 'he made a twisting movement'.
- gəraunō 'to bring into an ecstasy' (used about a shaman priest).
J gṛhaiwṇu 'to cause a village deity to move or dance'. Sk. grāhayati 'causes to be seized', Pa. gāhāpeti (CD).
- gəra:t m. Kc. 'water-mill'. Kṭg. g'ɾt. J ghrá't m. Sk. gharaṭṭah m. 'grindstone'.
- gə'raʈ'na|e f. Kc. 'canal leading to a water-mill'. For -na|e: Sk. nālī, -ikā 'stalk', N. nālī 'stalk, pipe, ditch', etc. (see CD nāḍī⁻¹).
- +gəraṇno 'to snore'. See CD *guragura-, ghura-ghurāyate. But see gər:.
- gəraru m. 'snoring'; g. baṇnō 'to snore'. Also gərəru. J ghrá'ṛu m. pl.
- gəraṇi f. 'snoring'; g. la:ṇi 'to snore'. See +gəraṇno; gər:.
- gərəru m. See gəraru.
- gəri:b Kṭg. Kc. 'poor'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- gəriʃtə m. 'dry cow-dung, cow-dung cake (used as fuel)'. Sk. gopuriṣam 'cow-dung'.
- gəriʃtu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cow-dung (smaller quantity of), cow-dung cake (used as fuel)'.
- gəɾtu f. Kyonṭhli 'spinster, unmarried woman'.
- gə|auṇō 'to cause to melt'. Caus. of gə|nō.
- gə|ʃū:ndə (gə|ʃūṇ'də?) 'given to scolding'. See ga:l and ʃū:ṇō (of which ʃū:ndə is the pres. partic.). Or, if -ʃūṇ'də (invol. pres. partic. of ʃūṇnō), 'making oneself heard with scolding'.
- +gəla:b m. 'rose'. Lw. H. gulāb m. (Pers.).
- gəla:m m. 'rein; bridle'. J g|á'm f. Lw. H. lagām f. (Pers.).
- gəlo:l f. 'slingshot, pellet bow'. J g|e'l f. Lw. H. gulūlā m., gulel f. (Pers.).
- gəlindo WKc. 'bad'.
- gəʃēr'nō (invol.) 'to snooze'. See gōʃṇō.
- +gəseī, caste-name, Gosvāmi. Sk. gosvāmi m., N. gosāi 'member of a partic. caste of Brahmans' (CD).

- gəsētḥḥō invol. 'to be pressed, choked, get suffocated'. J sghetḥu
 'to put together, amass, heap'? See səg'ētḥḥō.
 +gəsere f. 'a woman who cuts grass'. H. ghasiyārā m. 'grass-
 cutter'. Sk. ghāsa- 'grass' (+ kāra-?).
 gəsraḥnō 'to move something with force, strike, hit'. J ghuseḥnu
 'to throw in'. H. ghusnā, ghusarḥnā 'to be thrust in'. See CD
 *ghuss-¹.
 gəzaro m. Kc. 'subsistence'. Lw. H. guzārā m. (Pers).
 gja:n m. Kṭg. Kc. 'advice'. See gɛ:n.
 gja:ra Kc. 'eleven'. Kṭg. gɛ:ra. Sk. ekādaśa (CD).
 gwaḥḥō 'to cause to sing'. Caus. of ga:ḥḥō.
 gwa:r, gwā:r m. 'a brute, a fool'. J gwá'r m. CD *grāmadāra-
 'village boy'.
 gwaḥḥo, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cowherd'. Sk. gopālah m. (CD).
 graū m. Kṭg. Kc. (obl. Kṭg. graū, Kc. grama) 'village'. J gráoñ
 m. Sk. grāmaḥ m. (CD).
 graūi m. 'villager'.
 +graḥḥtu (dim.) m. 'village'.
 gra:ḥo Kc. 'to collect revenue'. J grá'ḥu. Sk. udgrāhayati 'causes
 to pay', P. ugrāhuḥnā 'to collect, press for payment' (CD).
 |gramaḥwalo m. Kc. 'villager'. See graū.
 gredzi adj. 'English'; f. 'the English language'. Lw. H. ingrezi
 (Port.).
 +grō: m. (-a) 'worry, calamity'. Prob. lw. H. grah m. (Sk. grahaḥ
 m. 'seizing, eclipse'). Cp. grō:ḥ.
 grō:ḥ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'eclipse'. J grón, graḥḥ m. Sk. grahaḥnam.
 grīdz'uo n(d)ō m. 'a dirty, shabby person; a miser'. Sk. grḥhyā
 f. 'greediness', grḥhyati 'is greedy, desires'.
 grīst m. 'life and status of a householder'. Lw., cp. P. grist m.
 (Sk. grḥasthaḥ 'householder').
 glənto m. WKc. 'cheek'. Cp. Jaun. galauḥo m. 'cheek'. Sk. gallaḥ
 m. accounts only for gl-.
 gluphu, glumphu m. WKc. 'cheek'. Sk. gallaḥ m.

g'

- g'ā:, g'ās m. (obl. g'āsa) 'grass'; g'ā: lə:ḥḥō 'to cut grass'. J ghá
 m. Sk. ghāsaḥ m. Kc. g'a:s.
 g'ār, g'ae f. Kṭg. Kc. 'lassitude, annoyance, feeling of being fed

- up with something'. Kc. mere g^č. gaṛe ge 'I am fed up (with it)' (lit. 'my loathing is hanging out'). Hardly Sk. ghātaḥ m. 'killing; blow, bruise', H. ghāy m. 'wound'. Kṭg. also g^čēr.
- g^čāt:ə m. 'loss'. J ghā́á m. 'decrease, loss'. CD *ghaṭṭati, P. ghaṭṭ 'diminished', H. ghā́ā m. 'deficiency, loss'.
- +g^čaṭi 'without'. See g^čāt:ə, poss. gerund of the corresponding verb ('being diminished').
- +g^čaṅgi-gəri:b 'destitute'. Poss. L. ghāṅgā m. 'torn clothes past repair'; poss. connected w. H. khāṅgī f. 'deficiency, loss'.
- +g^čaṅo m. 'filling with food, sufficient food for eating one's fill, satiety'. CD *ghāna-² 'filling'.
- g^čāṅtə m. 'bell, hour'. Lw. H. ghaṅṭā m. (Sk.).
- g^čāṅḍu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'throat'. J ghāṅḍu m. CD *ghaṅṭa-.
- g^čā:ṛ f. (-a) 'share of the crop due to the owner from a tenant'. Pk. ghāḍo m. 'friendship', ghāḍiyo m. 'companion'?
- g^čālñō 'to dissolve (tr.)'. J ghālṇu. CD *ghālayati.
- g^čās. See g^čā:.
- g^ča:s m. Kc. 'grass'. Kṭg. g^čā:, g^čās.
- g^čās:əṅ f. (-i), g^čāsṇi f. 'grass field, pasture'.
- +g^čé: m. 'a certain fruit, very small'.
- g^čéi f. 'lassitude, feeling of being fed up with something'. See g^čār.
- g^čéuṛi f. 'big earthen pot for ghee'. Sk. ghr̥ta-. For the second compound-member see auṛi.
- g^čèrə m. 'circumference, circle; embrace'. +g^čumku g^čere 'gait in circles, swaying' (about the gait of young women). J ghér m. H. etc. gherā m. (CD *ghir-).
- +g^čero m. 'court-yard (of a temple or a farm)'. Prob. identical with g^čèrə.
- +g^čeri, g^č. denda pheri 'moves in circles'. See g^čèrə 'circumference', g^čèrnō.
- g^čèrnō 'to surround'. J gherṇu. CD *gher- (sub *ghir-).
- g^čé:ṇ m. 'insect which eats stored wheat'.
- g^čéṅə 'dense, compact, thick'; g^č. dzəṅgəḷ 'dense jungle'; +g^č. grauṅtu 'densely populated village'; g^čéṅi tshā: 'thick tsa'; +g^čéṅi afue 'bitter tears'. Sk. ghanah (CD).
- g^čəmphər. See gəmphər.
- g^čéṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'earthen pot, pitcher'. J ghaṛá m. Sk. ghaṭaḥ m.
- g^čéṛi f. 'moment, a while'. Sk. ghaṭī f. 'pot, water-clock, period of 24 minutes'.

g'ōṛṇō 'to produce, join'. J ghaṛṇu. Sk. ghaṭayati.

g'ō:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'house'; Kṭg. g'ōre adv. 'at home, home'; g'ōra adv. 'from home'; Kc. g'ōra adv. 'at home, home'. g'ōra ka 'from home, at home'. J ghaṛ m. Sk. gharam (CD).

g'ōra adv. See g'ō:r.

ḷg'ōraḷwalo m. Kc. 'inmate of a house'.

g'ōre adv. See g'ō:r.

g'ōri m. 'inmate of a house, householder'. *gharika-, cp. Buddh. Sk. gharinī f. 'housewife', Sk. gṛhin- m. 'householder'.

g'ōriō m. 'householder, head of family'.

g'ōrke adv. 'at home'.

g'ōrtsi f. 'property, possessions'. J gharchī f. 'property, estate'.

The suffix -tsi prob. from the Sk. suffix -tya- attached to adverbs, mostly such indicating locality, e.g. tatratyaḥ 'being or belonging there', amātyaḥ 'belonging to the same house' (amā 'at home, in the house'); notice also the M. possessive word tsā and M. ghartsā 'belonging to the house'; J. Bloch, Formation of the Marāṭhi Language, 1970, § 202 p. 216, suggests Sk. -tya- for M. possessive tsā.

g'ōrṭ m. Kṭg. 'water-mill'; g'ōrṭi kul 'mill-canal'; g'ōrṭo pa:ṭ 'mill-stone'. Kc. gəra:ṭ. J ghaṭ, ghrá'ṭ m. Sk. gharaṭṭaḥ m. 'grindstone', Pk. gharatṭo m. 'mill'.

+ḷg'ōrḷbəṇ m. (obl. ḷg'ōraḷbəṇa) 'house and household'; g'ōr + bəṇ (Sk. vanam in meaning 'abode', H. ban m. (poetry) 'house').

g'ōrnu m. 'small house; toy house; the house and its inhabitants'.

g'ōṭ:ṛ (goṭ:ṛ?) f. 'the number one, odd number'; g'ōṭ:ie 'one by one'. J goṭí 'odd'. CD *goṭṭa-, N. goṭo 'piece', Or. goṭā 'whole, undivided', Mth. goṭa 'numerative particle'. See noṭ:ṛ.

g'ōṭə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'horse'. J ghoṛá m. Sk. ghoṭakaḥ m. (CD).

g'ōṭu m. (dim.) 'small horse, pony; colt'.

ḷg'ōṭḷswa:r m. 'horseman'. Lw. H. ghuṛsavār m.

g'ō:r m. Kc. 'darkness', adj. 'dark, horrible'. Sk. ghorā f. 'night', ghoraḥ 'terrific', P. ghor 'dark, horrible'.

g'ōrəḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'kind of deer'. Kan. gorḍ, P gorar m. 'male ravine-deer'. See g'ōl:ṛ.

g'ōḷnō 'to stir, make dissolve, mix'. J ghoḷṇu. Sk. gholayati.

g'ōl:ṛ m. 'wild goat; deer'. J ghoḷ m. Notice N. ghoral 'the Himalayan wild goat', Ku. ghorar. Connection w. g'ōrəḍ?

- g'iu m. (obl. g'īwa, g'ija) Kṭg. Kc. 'clarified butter'. J ghiú, ghyú m. Sk. ghṛtam (CD).
- g'īko m. Kc. 'kind of basket which is carried on the back'.
- g'ī:ṇ f. (-a) 'compassion, pity'. J ghiṇ f. Sk. ghṛṇā f. 'warm feeling, compassion, aversion'. The other NIA languages have the negative meaning, e.g. P. ghiṇ f. 'hate' (see CD).
- g'īṇṇ 'pitiable, poor'.
- g'in:i, g'inṇō, see gin:i, ginṇō.
- +g'īma, see +g'īmni.
- +g'īmni g'īma 'in great crowds'.
- g'īṇṇō 'to drag'. CD *ghṛṣati (Sk. gharṣati 'rubs'), N. ghisinu 'to be rubbed', ghisyāunu 'to drag along'. But see g'ūṇṇō.
- g'ūṅti f. 'dove'. J ghugti f. P. ghuggī f., H. ghuggī f. (cp. Sk. ghughukṛt m. 'dove', ghuḥ 'the sound of a dove').
- g'ūṅṇō 'to bark (of a dog)'. J ghugṇu.
- g'ūg: 'u, fictitious proper name.
- g'ūṅṇō 'to swallow'. J ghuṅṇu. CD *ghuṅṅ-.
- g'ūṅṇo m. Kc. 'knee'. CD *ghuṅṅa-, cp. Sk. ghuṅṅaḥ m. 'ankle', Bhal. guṅṅhu 'joint of a limb'. See g'ūṅṇo, -e.
- g'ūṅṇe f., g'ūṅṇo m. Kc. 'knee'. Sk. ghuṅṅaḥ m. 'ankle', N. ghūro 'knee' (CD).
- g'ūṅṇi f. 'doll'. Poss. CD *ghuṅṅa-² 'knot, tag, button'. Notice J guṛi f. 'knot, knob' and H. guṛiyā f. 'doll' (but the H. word poss. not connected, see CD *guḍḍa- 'doll').
- g'ūṅṇu m. 'veil carried by the goddess'. J ghúṅṇ m. 'veil'. CD *ghuṅṅa-² 'knot, tag, button'?
- g'ūṅṇṇo m. 'the ankle'. Sk. ghuṅṅaḥ m. (CD). See g'ūṅṇo.
- +g'ūmku m. 'gait'; g'ere 'gait in circles, swaying in the gait' (about the gait of young women). See g'ūmṇō.
- g'ūmṇō 'to stroll, move'. J ghumṇu 'to turn back'. CD *ghummati, P. ghummṇā 'to turn, wander', H. ghūmnā 'to revolve, wander'.
- g'ūrṇō 'to (re)sound'. Sk. ghurati 'cries out' (CD).
- g'ūṅṇō 'to wrestle'; sṇ mu sīt:ε g'ūṅṇi 'he wrestles with me'. J ghuṅṇu 'to fight, wrestle'. Pk. ghulāi 'turns' (CD sub *ghurati²).
- g'ūṅṇō 'to rub, brush, wash'. CD *ghṛṣati 'rubs'. Can this have led to both g'ūṅṇō and g'īṅṇō 'to drag'?
- +g'jaūṅṇo 'sweet' (about voice). *ghṛtākula-, *ghṛtāpula- (for *āpula- see CD)?
- +g'wa:c, name of a village.

- g'wàrnō Kṭg. Kc. 'to open (e.g. door, eyes)'; eβε teri āk:hi g'wār'ui 'did your eyes now get open'? (i.e. 'have you now understood?').
 J ghwārnu 'to open, uncover, remove a lid'. CD Sk. udghāṭayati 'opens'.
 g'wà:| f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'embrace'. Sk. aṅkapāliḥ f. (CD). The aspiration due to -wa- being interpreted as resting on -h(u)vā- or -uhā-, cp. dwās, d'wās. LSI gives p. 616 from Kyoṅṭh. (or Kc.?) ghyāl 'clinging, embrace' (*aṅkīpāliḥ?).
 g'wāl'nō (invol.) 'to cling so as to embrace'; sō g'wāl'uō tē: dī 'he embraced him'.
 g'rēr'uō nō 'having a serious, pensive look'.

c

- ca:, cai f. Kṭg. Kc. (WKc. obl. cea) 'tea'. Lw. H. cāy f.
 cakṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bite, chew'. Prob. onom.-poetic like Pa. cappeti 'chews', K. cāpun 'to eat' (CD *cappayati). See cap:əṅ, tsabṇō.
 |cat:ər'mukh m., name of a god, having a temple in Melan, said to be the brother of jīf:ər and dē:ṭhu. Lw. Sk. caturmukhaḥ 'having four faces', name of Brahma and Vishnu.
 cap:əṅ m. 'a kind of fodder for cattle consisting of oilcake, barley, etc.'; c. cup:əṅ (echo repetition) deṅō 'to give fodder'. Prob. CD *cappayati, Pa. cappeti 'chews', Bhal. tsāpṇu. See tsabṇō.
 ca:ṇ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'jewellery, ornaments'. Related to caṇō.
 ca:ṇḍ m. Kc. 'the loft of the house, used as store-room and kitchen'. Also cə:ṇḍ. Sk. tandram 'row, line' (CD) or tantram 'loom, web', Pa. tantam 'loom, string'. Cp. J chaṅḍól m. 'swing made of wood', poss. H. ṭār f. 'platform, shelf'. Kṭg. dərək. See cə:ṇḍ, caṇḍər.
 caṇḍər m. Kyoṅṭhī 'the loft of the house'. Is J cháṅgar m. 'the upper story of a house' connected? See ca:ṇḍ.
 caṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to make'; caṇi cυṅio (echo-rep.) 'having made'. J cháṇnu. Cp. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj = Kṭg.) chāṅ 'ready'. Sk. trāṇam 'protection, preservation' or trāṇaḥ 'protected, preserved'. See ca:ṇ.
 cambo m. Kc. 'copper'. J chámbá m. Sk. tāmram.
 caṅiṅo (invol.) Kc. 'to hate'.

cε:ηđ m. (accord. to one informant used in Křg.) 'the loft of the house, used as store-room and by some people as kitchen'.

See ca:ηđ.

+ceb|e f., name of a village.

+ceŋkhe, woman's name.

+ce:le f. 'breakfast, light food'. J ché'li f. 'breakfast; the second morning meal' (notice retrofl.-l-).

cəpəɾnō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to chatter, gossip'; mē: (mu:) cəpɾə 'I chattered'. Křg. also tsəpəɾnō. P. capaɾ-capaɾ m. 'noise made by dog in eating; chattering'. CD *cappayati 'chews'?

cə:ηđ m. Kc. 'the loft of the house used as store-room and kitchen'.

Also ca:ηđ.

cə:n (obl. ci:) Křg. 'three'; sε cən:ε (cən:i) dzən:ε 'the three persons, all the three persons'. Kc. ci:n. J chaun. Sk. (dvi-)trāṇi '(two-)three'; trayaḥ, trīṇi. Old Western Rajasthani traṇṇi, triṇṇi (Tessitori, JRAS 1913 p. 556 footnote), P. tan (Starkey, P. Dictionary 1849 (beside tre)). Has cə:n got ə from *cə: < MIA trao (Aś. shah. trayo), cp. Pk. tao? The obl. ci: corresponds to Ap. gen. tīha, instr. loc. tīhi (Tagare, Hist. Gramm. of Ap., 1948, § 107).

+cəɾno 'to flee, run away'. Sk. uccaṭati 'goes away'.

co:t f. (-a) 'deficiency'. J chít f. *troṭyā. See co:ɾ.

coṭe f. Kc. 'mountain peak'. J choṭi f. CD *coṭṭa-¹, Pk. coṭṭi f. 'topknot, crest'.

cōṭhṇō (invol., cp. co:t) 'to run short, out'; mere pēs:ε cōṭ:hue 'my money has run out'. See co:t.

co:ɾ f. 'deficiency, shortage'; mere pēs:ie c. pəɾi 'I have run short of money'. J choṛá m. 'leaking'. See co:t; coɾnō.

coɾnō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to break' trans.; phū:l na coṭe 'don't pick flowers'. J choɾṇu. Sk. troṭayati. See cʊṭhṇō.

cī: f. (?) 'meat, cooked meat'.

ciə 'third'. Kc. ciṇo. J chíyá. Sk. ṭṛtīyaḥ.

ciuṅkhi f. 'small bird'. Cp. P. cīũ karnā 'to peep as a young bird'. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj) chiũkhī 'a small bird'.

ciuṅkhu m. 'bird'.

cigəɾ m. WKc. 'the back'.

ciṇo Kc. 'third'. Křg. ciə. J chíjá. Sk. ṭṛtīyaḥ.

ci:t f. (-a) 'ant'. J chít f. H. cīṭi f.

+ciṭo 'white'. J chiṭá. L. P. ciṭṭā. Prob. Sk. citraḥ 'bright' (with

- metathesis of $r > *cric̥ta-$, cp. ca:ŋd̥, cambo), to be preferred to the CD derivation from Sk. *śvitrah* 'white'.
- ^lcɪt̥-bə^lr̥'ɪ̯ə 'white-speckled, multicoloured'. For cɪt̥- see cɪto. For bər̥'- poss. CD **bhrūra-* 'brown' or **bhūra-* 'powder', cp. H. *bhurbhurānā* 'to sprinkle'.
- cī:ŋkhu. See ciuŋkhu, ciuŋkhi.
- ciñŋõ, Rampur 'to call (from a distance)'. CD **ceñc-*, B. *cēcānā* 'to cry out' (sub **cicc-*).
- ciŋñõ 'to build'. J *chiñnu*. Sk. *cinoti* 'heap, construct'.
- ci:n (obl. *cia*) Kc. 'three'. Kṭg. cə:n. Sk. *triṇi*, Pk. *tiṇṇi*.
- cim:u m. 'mulberry'. **kṛmbu-*; connected w. Sk. *kṛmukaḥ* m. 'a kind of tree', *kramukaḥ* m. 'mulberry', see CD. J has *kimu* m. 'mulberry'. *cim:u* must be lw. from a language with $c < *kr$. See cəmv̥l̥ɪ.
- cɪ^lɪ̯, imitation of the chirping of birds.
- ci:f f. (-a) 'thirst'. J *chísh* f. 'water', *chísh lágñi* 'to be thirsty'. Sk. *tr̥ṣyā-* f. 'thirst' (CD).
- ci:f f. (-a) Kc. 'thirst'; in verse 'water'.
- cifo Kc. 'thirsty'.
- +cugle f. 'complaint, intrigue'; c. pa:ŋɪ 'to disclose a secret'. Also tsugl̥ɪ. Lw. H. *cuglī* f. 'backbiting' (Pers.).
- cʋt̥ŋõ Kṭg. Kc. 'to break (intr.); be interrupted'; cʋt̥:ə ph̥ũt̥:ə 'broken to pieces'. J *chuṭṇu* 'to be broken'. Sk. *truṭyati*. See coŋñõ.
- cup̥to m. 'long coat for men'. CD **chupp-* 'cover, hide'? In that case $c-$ is prob. wrong for $ch-$.
- cup̥ñõ. See chūp̥ñõ.
- cʋ:ŋõ 'to have abortion'; gau *cʋɪ* 'the cow miscarried'. Sk. *trupati* 'hurts', L. *tarūṇā* 'to miscarry' (CD).
- cūf̥ñõ 'to suck; to be burnt'. J *chushṇu* 'to suck, absorb', *choshṇu* 'to burn with fire'. Sk. *cūṣati* 'sucks, absorbs', Ku. *ciṣṇo* 'to burn' (LSI p. 269).
- cənal̥tu m. 'heart'.
- cəmv̥l̥ɪ f. 'mulberry tree'. **kṛmbukalī* (CD **kṛmukalī*). See *cim:u*. Lw. from a language with $c < kr$.

ch

chānc̣o Kc. 'to stick, adhere, embrace'. See jānc̣ō.

+chang̣te f. 'little girl'. See +chang̣tu.

+chang̣tu m. 'little boy, child'. Poss. connected w. Sk. chaga-

'goat' (*chagga- + dim. suffix -tu: 'kid'). Cp. CD *chaggala-.
chāñṇi f. 'sieve'. J cháñnu 'to sift'. CD *kṣaṇati. Poss. lw. P.

chāñṇī f. 'sieve'.

chēndṛo m. 'split in tree'. *chedāntara-? See jēnḍar.

chō:ṇ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'leisure-time, opportunity'; c. neī lag̣i
'I did not get any opportunity'; chōṇie 'in the leisure-time,
leisurely'. Sk. kṣaṇaḥ m. 'moment, leisure; festival' (CD).

chōḷəḳñō, chōḷḳñō (intr.) 'to splash'. J chhāḷáká m. 'a long wave'.

CD *chalakka-, S. chalko m. 'shower of rain', G. chalkāvũ
'to be spilt'.

chōj̣ñō. See tshōj̣ñō.

chōj̣ñō. See tshōj̣ñō.

chīũ m. 'whip'. See chīṿñṭi, chīṿñṭo.

chīṿñṭo m., chīṿñṭi f. 'branch of a particular tree used for whip'.

P. chīṭi f. 'cane'? See chīũ.

+chiḳte f. 'hanging net, basket'. J chhiká m. 'net of twine, used
to hang a vessel in'. CD *chikya-, L. P. chikkā m. 'hanging net'.

chūp̣ñō, chōp̣ñō (cup-, cop-?) 'to pierce, prick'. J chubḥṇu. CD
*trupyati, Bhal. ṭṭupp f. 'sewing' + *cubh- (CD), e.g. H. cubhnā
'to be pierced'.

chāp̣eñō (caus.) 'to cause to be pierced'.

j

+jako 'small, little' (about children, young animals).

jak:u m. 'Jakko hill' (near Shimla).

jaḡro m. Kc. 'religious night-ceremony'. Also dzag̣ro. J jáḡrá m.

Sk. jāgrat- m. 'wakefulness' (CD).

ja:t f. (-a) 'mouth'; j. baḳñi 'to open the mouth, to speak'. LSI
p. 650 (Satlaj) jāṭ.

jab:əḷ m. 'simpleton'.

ja:ñō, -o (pret. ḡo, in poetry also ḡeo) Kṭg. Kc., a common auxiliary
verb. Together with another verb in the short gerund form it
has perfective (inchoative or resultative) function (e.g. begi be:r

gɪ ʕɪ 'it has become late', lit. 'much delay has come to be'), sometimes to be translated by 'may' or 'can' (e.g. ɛ̃ɲɪ ʃa ʕɪ 'such things may happen'). Together with an infinitive to be translated by 'must, ought to' (e.g. ɲə ka:m ʃa kərnō 'this work must be done'). In poetry ɲaŋo means 'to go'. Sk. yāti 'goes' or drāti 'runs' (dhrāti 'goes'). For 'goes' > 'must' cp. K. gatshun 'to go, be forced to'.

ʃam'd'ù:t m. 'Yama's messenger'. Lw. Sk. yamadūtaḥ m. See ɲũ. Used by informant to render jin 'demon, spirit, angel' (lw. Pers.); d' due to influence from d'utɽo.

ʃamŋō 'to be hot, get hot; get enraged'; ɛ:ha kɛ mɛrə ka:n bɪ neɪ ʃam:ə 'by this (food) even my ear did not become hot' (ə: 'I was not satisfied by it'). Connected w. Pk. jhāma- 'burning' (see CD *jhāma-¹ and *j(h)amm- 'be bright')?

ʃeɪ'dea m. 'Jayadeva' (said by brahmans when returning a king's greeting). Lw. Sk.

ʃendər (ʃ'ɛndər?) f. (-a) Kṭg. 'gap, interspace'; ʃendɛ 'in the middle'; ʃendra postpos. 'between, through'. Also dzendər. Kc. dzandra. *adhyantara- (cp. Sk. adhyantena 'close to', abhyantarena 'between'). See chēndrə, dzandra.

ʃendrə (ʃ'ɛndrə? Possess. of ʃendər) 'situated between'; ʃaŋga ʃ. 'situated between the legs'.

ʃɛɪ m., designation of the man who in former times would slide down a rope stretched over a ravine (as part of a religious ceremony; if he was killed, it would be regarded as a sacrifice to the gods).

+ʃebo m. 'pocket'. Lw. H. jeb m. (Ar.).

ʃə pron. 'this'. See Grammar.

ʃō:, ʃũ m., the god Yama (the god of death); Kc. tu: nadza ro ʃ. 'you are a devil of food' (is said to a child demanding too much to eat). Sk. yamaḥ.

ʃog m. 'sacrifice (religious)'. J jag m. Lw. H. P. jag m. (lw. Sk. yajñah).

ʃogrə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'dirty, shabby'.

+ʃəpŋo 'to talk, chat'. J ʃapŋu 'to speak, converse, talk'. Sk. jalpati 'mutters', Pk. jappaī 'speaks'. Lw. (on account of ə).

+ʃəmpəri f. 'Yama's realm, land of the dead'. Lw. Sk. yamapuri f. See ɲũ.

ʃog:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'fit for, able to'; dēkhŋɛ ʃ. 'worth seeing'; 'aŋdŋɛ ʃ. 'able to walk'. Sk. yogyaḥ. Prob. lw.

ɲʊkɔ m. Kc. 'long overcoat'; ɲʊka m. pl. 'clothes'. Kṭg. dzʊkɛ.

See this.

ɲəbkauŋð 'to cause to start up'. Caus of ɲbkəŋð.

ɲəŋgre:ɹ m. 'issue, offspring'.

+ɲənaɭu, caste-name.

ɲəmauŋð (caus.) 'to heat (e.g. water)'. See ɲamŋð.

+ɲware m. 'servant'. J jhwá'r, juhár m. 'a present, salutation',

H. juhār f. 'salutation, obeisance'. Lw.

ɹ

ɹ'á:k m. 'condition of having small children, but no means to support them'. J jhá'k f. 'care', P. jhāk f. 'peep, glance, slight expectation, waiting'?

+ɹ'ak-ɲəɹɛmu 'uneven (about form), of unlike form and size'.

+ɹ'apŋo 'to be satisfied, fed'. CD *dhrāpyate (cp. Sk. dhrāyati), S. ɸhrāpaŋu 'to become satisfied'.

ɹ'ɛɿhŋð (invol.) 'to quarrel, fight'; se apu maɛ ɹ'ɛɿia 'they quarrel'. *ɹhagaɿ-, cp. H. P. jhagrā m. (CD *ɹhagaɿ-, *ɹhaggad-, *ɹhaggaɿ-).

ɹ'ɛndər, ɹ'ɛndrə. See ɲendər, ɲendrə.

ɹ'ɪkŋð 'to swing, sway, tilt (intr.)'. CD *ɹhikk-, *ɹhukk-, S. ɹhikaŋu 'to bend, be crooked', H. ɹhuknā 'to stoop, tilt, sway'.

ɹ'ɪbkəŋð. See ɲbkəŋð.

ɹ'ɹno Kc. 'to pull'. J jhiɹŋu 'to drag, draw'.

ɹ'ɹɿ, see ɲɿ.

ɹ'ʊɿŋð 'to drink, smoke (tobacco)'. J jhuɿŋu 'to drink, quench'.

ɹ'ʊmkə m. 'cluster'. N. jhumko, H. jhumkā m. (CD *ɹhumma-).

ɹ'ʊrnð, see dz'urnð.

ɹ'ūɿhŋð (invol.) 'to burn (intr.)'; ɹ'ūɿ:huə 'it got burnt'. *adh-yuɿyati (Sk. uɿyate 'burns')? Or connected w. cūɿŋð? The word was expressly declared by the informants to begin with ɹ'.

ts

tsāe, tsāo 'or'; tsāe—tsāe 'either—or'. The subjunctive of tsā:ŋð, 'one (you) may wish . . .'.

tsāu m. 'desire, interest'; merɛ thārɪ bol:ɪ ɿikhŋeo bəɸ:ə ts. a 'I desire very much to learn your language'. J cháw m. 'pleasure, ambition'. S. cāhu m. See tsā:ŋð.

tsawə] f. (obl. -a) Kṭg. Kc. 'husked rice'. CD *cāvala- (sub *cāmala-).

tsa:k m. 'ornament for women, worn in the back-hair'. J chá'k, m. 'an ornament; mill-stone'. Sk. cakraḥ m. 'wheel'?

tsak:ə, see tsək:ə-tsak:ə.

tsak:u m. Kṭg. Kc. 'knife'. J chákú m. Lw. H. cākū m. (Pers. Turkish).

†tsak:ur, see tsak:ər.

†tsakuri, see tsakri.

tsak:ər, †tsak:ur m. 'partridge' (common in poetry). Jaun. cākurā m. CD *cakkora- (Sk. cakoraḥ m. 'the red partridge'). See †tsək:ər.

tsakṇō, tsagnō 'to lift, take up, carry'; na:k ts. 'to lift the nose', i.e. 'to express dislike with food'. J chakṇu. P. cakkṇā. Paš. čak- 'to rise (of the sun), to climb' (Morgenstierne, Ind.-Iran. Frontier Langu. Vol. III 1956). But notice G. ūcakvū 'to raise', H. ucaknā 'to leap up' (CD sub Sk. ucca- 'tall'); if connected, tsakṇō prob. lw.

†tsakna-†tsur, †tsakma-†tsura adj. 'broken into pieces'. See cakṇō 'to bite' and tsurə m. 'fragment'. Prob. lw. H. caknācūr 'broken into pieces'.

tsakri f. 'hen-partridge' (see tsak:ər).

tsākhṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to taste'. J chákṇu. CD *cakṣati.

tsagnō, see tsakṇō.

tsa:ts m. (dir. pl. and obl. -ε) 'father's brother' (among Rajputs, the Khash say ka:k). J cháchá m. 'uncle'. P. cāccā m. 'father's brother', etc. (CD *cācca-).

tsatsi f. 'father's brother's wife'.

tsaṭṇo Kc. 'to lick, taste'. See next.

tsaṭṇō 'to lick, taste'; paṇi puṇi tsat:ə 'he licked water'. J cháṭṇu. CD *caṭṭ-.

tsa:t (tsha:t?) m. Kṭg. Kc. 'perching place for birds'.

tsāthṇō (invol.) 'to perch'; ci:ṅkhu tsathur gē 'the birds have perched'. See tsat.

tsad:ər f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'sheet, veil'. J chádr f. 'scarf'. Lw. H. cādar f. (Pers.).

tsadru m. 'thin woollen sheet or mantle'.

tsapərnō 'to bully, frighten'. Prob. conn. w. H. capeṭnā 'to drive away, intimidate' and see CD *carpa-. *capp-.

tsab:i f. 'key'. Lw. H. (Port.).

tsabŋō 'to chew'. J cháβnu. Sk. carvati, but also *cabb- is possible (see CD carvati).

tsaŋgər m. pl. 'the buttocks'.

tsā:ŋō, -o Kŋg. Kc. 'to wish'; tm:i pāt:hər loŋne tsāe 'he wanted to search stones'; mŋ tsāu sō ēu kam:a kōra 'I wish he will do this work'. J chá'βnu. CD *cāh-.

tsan:ə adj. 'bright; violent'; tsan:i dō: 'bright sunshine, violent sun-heat'. Poss. Sk. caṇḍaḥ 'fierce, cruel'. Or, if only used about light, poss. Sk. cand- 'to shine'.

tsa:nd m. 'moon'. J chánd m. Lw. H. cād m. (Sk. candraḥ m.). tsandɪ, -e f. Kŋg. Kc. 'silver'. *cāndikā (Sk. cand- 'to shine'); this derivation seems better than CD Sk. candrikā f. 'moonlight, splendour', since Him., S., P. point to -nd- and not to -ndr-, and nothing points to -ndr-.

+tsandər m. 'moon'. Lw. H. or P. candar m.

+tsandŋo 'shining like silver'. See tsandɪ.

tsandŋɪ f. 'moonlight'. H. cādnī f. See tsa:nd. Or, since no trace of r, from *cāndinī?

+tsambo m., small flower growing on trees on the river beach, the campaka flower. J chámá m. 'a fragrant yellow flower'. Sk. campakaḥ.

tsamŋeo 'leathern'. See next.

tsamŋɪ f. 'human skin'. J chámŋɪ f. Sk. carma n.

tsa:r (obl. tsəu) Kŋg. Kc. 'four'. See tsari. Sk. catvāraḥ (see CD).

+tsa:r m. 'custom, habitude'. Sk. cāraḥ m. 'motion' (CD).

tsari Kŋg. Kc. '(all) the four'. Also tsəu.

tsarədz m. 'priest who performs death ceremonies'. J chárj m. 'a Krishna Brahman who accepts death-bed gifts'. Lw., ultimately Sk. ācāryaḥ m.

tsarpai, see tsərpai.

tsarnō 'to graze, herd'; dʒg:ε tsara 'he herds cattle'. Sk. cārayati. Caus. of tsərñō.

tsāl (impv. of tsalŋō), exclamation 'look, listen, well'.

tsa:l m. 'progress, state, state of health'; kε 'à:l ts. a 'how are you?'. J chá'l f. 'gait; custom'. Sk. cālaḥ m. 'movement' (CD Sk. cāla-²).

tsaldə, see tsalŋō.

tsalŋō, -o Kŋg. Kc. 'to go, walk, advance; be successful, work';

- tsaldə 'successful, flourishing'; kēc:hē tsal:ə nə 'where are you going?'; mu kaē neī jē tsaldi 'these things do not work with me' (i.e. 'you will not have your way with me'). J chālṇu. Pk. callāī 'moves' (CD *calyati).
- tsafjṇo Kc. 'to be burnt'; mero 'a:th tate loe kōre tsafhuo 'my hand has been burnt on (lit. by means of) hot iron'.
- tsēt:ər m. Kṭg., name of a month (mid March—mid April). Kc. tsōitər. J chēt, chēch m. Lw., ultimately Sk. caitraḥ m.
- tsenṭə m. 'slap with the hand'. Prob. connected w. Sk. capeṭaḥ m. 'slap with open hand'; CD has *cappēṭa-, *cappēṭṭa- besides.
- tsēī Kṭg. Kc. 'is desirable, necessary; must, ought to'; merē jə ts. 'I want this, I need this'; tum:ε ts. aē 'you ought to come'; tum:ε (also thāre) ts. a:ṇṭ 'you must come'. 3 sg. passive (subjunctive?) of tsā:ṇṭ, cp. P. cāhye, H. cāhiye 'it is necessary'.
- tsekṇo WKc. 'to beat'; es tsek:u abe 'now I will beat him'. Wrong for tshēkṇo? Cp. J chhekṇu 'to tear, break', Him. khaś. cheknā 'to mince'. See CD cheda- + -kka-.
- +tsepə, see tshāndo.
- tsōitər m. Kc., name of a month, mid March—mid April'. Kṭg. tsēt:ər. Lw., ultimately Sk. caitraḥ m.
- tsəu Kṭg. Kc. 'all four, the four'. See tsar:, tsari. Cp. H. P. caḥṅ 'all four, the whole four', somehow connected w. Pk. caūhiṇ (instr.), mentioned in Pischel, Gramm. d. Prakrit-Sprachen § 439.
- tsək m. 'market place'. Prob. lw. H. or P. cauk m. (Sk. catuṣkam).
- ṭsak:ə-ṭsak:ə m. 'waters which are sprinkled for purification'. J chokhu 'clean, chaste'? Sk. cokṣaḥ 'pure, clean'? Or related to H. cak-cakānā 'to ooze, be wet'?
- tsək:ər m. 'wheel'. J chakkar m. 'wheel, a round'. Sk. cakraḥ m. But prob. lw. H. or P. cakkar m.
- tsəkər'nō 'to feel'; tsəkr'uo ēb:ε ket:i bīə (possess.) 'əa jṅ 'now you have felt how many twenties a hundred makes' ə: 'you know now how much labour it takes to earn money' (alluding to the vigesimal principle of counting in Him.).
- tsəkṇi, tsōkṇi f. 'one fourth'. *caturthakhaṇḍa- > *cauthn- > tsōkṇn-, or, with preservation of kh in compound, > *cauthkṇn- > tsōkṇn-? See d'ōkṇn.
- +tsəṭue f. 'vagabond girl, faithless girl'. Cp. H. caṭul 'fickle, clever', or with a genetically different vowel, Bhal. tsəṭṭ m. 'rogue' (CD *coṭṭa-²).

- +tsöturo, +tsötär, +tsötro 'clever, charming, cultured'; ts.-sədzaŋo 'clever and wise'. Lw. H. catur (Sk.).
- +^ltsötär^lmukh m., name of a god, same as ^lcat:ər^lmukh.
- tsöt:hə, tsöt:tho Křg. Kc. 'fourth'; tsöt:hε, tsöt:the 'on the day after the day after to-morrow'. Sk. caturthaḥ.
- tsöda Křg. Kc. 'fourteen'. Sk. caturdaśa.
- tsöpəŋñō 'to chatter'. Also cöpəŋñō, see this.
- tsöbi, tsöbi bī: 'twenty-four'. J *chaubi*. Sk. caturviṃśati, Pk. cauvvīsa. Usually e:k bī: tsa:r 'twenty-four'.
- tsəŋkŋō 'to wake up (intr.) with a startle'. CD *camakka-, Pk. camakkei 'startles', H. P. caũknā 'to be startled'.
- +tsəŋkřo m. 'raw hide of cattle'.
- tsəŋə, -o m. Křg. Kc. 'gram, chick-pea'. Sk. caṇaḥ m. (CD).
- +tsənd, +tsəndər, m. 'moon'. Lw., ultimately Sk. candraḥ m.
- ^ltsəndər-^lb^əŋə m. 'the same musical instrument as b^əŋə; moon-light, moon'. For b^əŋə Sk. bhānam 'appearance, lustre', poss. also Sk. bhānuḥ m. 'ray of light, lustre'. Is the lit. meaning 'having the appearance of the moon' or 'having the lustre of the moon'? See b^əŋə.
- tsəndrə 'naughty; clever'. J *chandrā* 'bad, wicked'. Cp. poss. P. candarā 'unfortunate, wretched'. Connected w. Sk. caturaḥ 'swift, clever, shrewd'? Or from tsəndər 'moon'?
- tsəməŋno Kc. 'to stick, adhere, be pasted'. P. cammaṇṇā. See also CD *cimb- (J *chimṇu* 'to adhere, cling to').
- +tsəŋe f. 'small bird'. Sk. caṭikā f. 'sparrow'.
- tsəŋə 'broad'. J *chaurā*. CD *caũḍa-.
- tsəŋki, -e f. Křg. Kc. 'small bird, sparrow'. See +tsəŋe.
- tsəŋku m. Křg. Kc. 'bird'.
- tsōŋ^lnō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to climb, ascend; burst out (illness)'. According to informant not proper Křg. which has uk(h)əŋnō. J *chaṇṇu*. CD *caḍhati.
- tsō:r m. 'whisk or flapper of camara-hair'. J *chauñr* m. Sk. camaraḥ m. 'the yak ox; its tail'.
- +tsəre f. 'platform (for the public at a fair)'. J *chaurā* m. 'terrace, courtyard'. Sk. caturikā f. 'square court'.
- tsərnō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to graze, browse, crop'. J *charṇu*. Sk. carati 'moves, goes; grazes'.
- tsərnī f. 'jaw'.
- tsərnū m., man's name.

- tsok:əŋ m. 'cooked pulse, vegetable'. J chókaŋ m. Poss. Sk. cukraḥ m. 'var. sharp-tasting plants', P. cukkā m. 'a kind of vegetable' (CD).
- tsod, an abuse, impv. of tsodŋō 'to copulate, fuck'; se beṭ:i tsod tsa:r tso:r 'those damned (lit. 'fuck the girls') four thieves'. See tsodŋō.
- tsodŋō 'to copulate'. CD *coddati.
- tsop:əṭ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'butter'. J chopar m. CD *cuppa-², *coppa-, Pk. coppaḍo m. 'ghee, oil'.
- tsop:əṭnō 'to smear with butter'. J choparṇu.
- tsō:ṭ, tsōəṭ 'story of the house, over khūṭ and below bauṭ, used for keeping implements and storing corn'.
- tsorɪ f. 'bodice'. Sk. coḍaḥ m. 'jacket'.
- tso:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'thief'. Sk. coraḥ m.
- tsori, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'theft'. Sk. caurikā f.
- tsoria, tsorie 'stealthily'.
- tsoriŋo Kc. 'to abscond, hide oneself'. J chorwṇu 'to be concealed or stolen'.
- tsornō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to steal'.
- tsɪṭ m. 'parched rice'. J chīṭɪ f. 'roasted rice for chewing'. Sk. cipiṭakaḥ m. 'flattened rice' (CD).
- tsikṭə m. 'grease'; adj. 'greasy'. J chik f. 'mud or earth'. CD (BHS) cikkaḥ m. 'gummy matter in eyes, bird-lime', H. cikaṭ m. 'mud'.
- tsikṭə m. 'mud'.
- tsikhru m. 'weeding iron'. CD *cikṣurati, H. cikhurnā, cikharnā 'to weed' (better *cukṣurati with u > i after the palatal).
- tsiṭ:hi f. 'letter (as message)'. Prob. lw. H. or P. ciṭṭhī f. (CD *ciṣṭa-).
- tsi:t m. 'mind'; +mū ka lago Moti Rama tsite 'I have fallen in love with Moti Ram' (lit. 'for me M. R. rests in (my) mind'). Sk. cittam.
- +tsit[u 'white-and-black-coloured' (used i.a. of cattle). Lw., prob. P. citlā 'spotted' (Sk. citralaḥ).
- tsipəṭŋō 'to stick, adhere'. Prob. lw. H. or P. cipaṭnā (see CD sub *cippa-). The proper Him. words seem to be fācŋō and pətsēṭhŋō.
- +tsiplo 'slippery'. Cp. N. cippo 'smooth, slimy' (CD *cippa-).
- tso:ŋkhu m. Rampur 'bird'. See ciuṅkhi.

- tsm:i f. 'sugar'. Lw. H. cīnī f.
 +tsintsuo m. 'lamp'. Sk. citraḥ 'bright' (*tsinc- > tsints- by assimilation)?
- tsintia adv. Kc. 'feignedly'. Lw. H. P. cintā f. 'imagination, thought' (adverbial -ia instead of the final vowel) (lw. Sk.).
- tsīmæts m. 'spoon'. Lw., see tsimtse.
- tsīmṇo WKc. 'to burn, scorch'.
- tsimtse f. Kc. 'small spoon'. Lw., cp. H. P. camac m., camcā m. 'spoon', camcī f. 'small spoon' (lw. Pers.).
- tsiṛi f. 'small bird; sparrow'. J chiṛu m. CD *ciṭaka- (sub Sk. caṭakah m. 'sparrow').
- tsiṛ' f. (-a) 'hatred, irritation'; mere teu ka ts. laga 'I hate him'. CD *ciḍ(h)-, H. ciḥnā 'to be provoked'.
- tsiṛ'nō 'to hate'.
- tsirəm dzi:w 'may you live long' (an old man or woman will answer a younger person thus when having been greeted). Loan Sk. ciram jīva 'live long!'.
 †tsir|dzi:wən m. 'long life' (said when greeting one's father or mother). Lw., ultimately Sk. cirajīvanam n.
- tsirnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to tear, cleave'. J. chirṇu. CD *cīrayati.
- tsiṛək f. (-i) 'morning sunshine, the first rays of the sun'; tsiṛki lagda 'at daybreak'. J chiṛk f. 'the morning sunshine on the highest peaks'. *cilakka-, cp. CD *cilla-² 'shining'.
- +tsilu m. 'bird of prey'. J chīl f. 'kite'. Sk. cilliḥ m. 'bird of prey' (CD).
- tsiləm f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'that part of the hooka in which tobacco is put'. J chilim f. Lw. Hi cilam f. See ṭhōṭ:hi.
- tsilgare f. Kc. 'refuse from a hooka'. Prob. from *tsiləmgare, see tsiləm and gare.
- tsi:z f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'thing'. Lw. H. cīz f. (Pers.).
- +tsizəḷ f. (-a) 'thing'.
- tsui f. 'nipple, teat, female breast'. Sk. cucih f.
- +tsukṇo 'to err, forget; be finished'; mu inda tsuk:u 'I pass away from this world'. J chukṇu. CD *cukk-.
- tsugli f. 'complaint (e.g. about a relative in the family circle), intrigue'. Also cvgli, see this.
- tsūdz'ṇō (invol.) 'to fight (of bulls, with their horns pressed against each other)'; se bəḷd tsudzia 'the bulls fight'. Prob. *cudyate 'to be incited', cp. Sk. codyate.

+tsuṭu (dimin.) m. 'breast of a young girl, who has not yet born children'. Cp. Sk. cūcukaḥ m. 'nipple'. See tsur.

tsu|ṭu:k Kc. 'silent'. Lw. Kan. tsuṭ kōn 'silently'? Or is tsuṭ lw. IA in Kan.? Cp. tsup.

tsut:ər m. 'thigh, buttocks'. CD *cutta-, P. cuttaṛ m. 'rump', etc. tsup f. (-a) 'silence'; tsup:ε (instr.?) r̄5:ηō, ts. tshāṛε r̄5:ηō 'to keep silent'. CD *cuppa-¹.

tsup:ə adj. 'silent'; tsup:ə r̄5 'be silent'.

tsupək 'silent'; ts. dēndə d̄eue 'you should walk silently'.

tsupəkdeṇi adv. 'silently'.

+tsupku, tsubku m. 'chin'. *cubukka-, H. cibuk m. 'chin'. See CD Sk. cibukam, cubukam 'chin'.

tsupṛe f. WKc., tsupṛi ka coṛe oṛo '(the child) has been weaned'. Poss. related to P. cupāuṇā 'to cause to suck (sugar cane etc.)', H. cūpaṛ 'oil, grease, butter' (CD *cuppa-²).

tsuṅṅḷō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to lift, pick up, carry'. J chuṅṅu. CD *cuṅgati.

tsuṅḷō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to peck up' (especially of birds). CD Sk. cinoti 'collects', Pk. ciṇēi 'collects', cuṇai 'pecks up'.

tsu:ndz f. (-i) 'beak'. J chūñch, chūñj f. CD *cuñca- (Sk. cañcuḥ f.).

tsundzṭi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. (dimin.) 'beak, nose'.

tsurī f. 'small anklet, bracelet, worn by women'. J chuṛī f. 'bangles made of lac or glass'. Sk. cūḍaḥ m. 'bracelet' (CD).

tsurə m. 'fragment, piece; powder'. J churá m. CD *cūra-.

tsurī f. 'particle'.

tsu|ə m. 'small broom'. Notice the semantic relations in e.g. P. jūrā m. 'Sikh's knot of hair, broom' and Sk. cūḍā f. 'topknot on head', cūlikā f. 'cockscorb' (the meaning 'knot of hair, plaited or twisted hair', besides 'crest on certain birds' and in P. 'broom' are present in NIA words from Sk. cūḍā and jūṭaḥ m. 'twisted hair'; see CD cūḍa-¹ and jūṭa-). So tsu|ə may go back on Sk. cūlaḥ m. 'hair', cūlā f. 'crest'.

tsu:l f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'fireplace, oven'. J chuli f. 'a stove'. Sk. cullī f.

tsu:lə m. 'big oven' (built in such a way that one can sleep on it).

+tsule f., +tsulu m. 'apricot'. Prob. lw. Kan. cul(h) 'wild apricot'.

See jāṛə which may be the genuine word.

+tsəko:r m. 'partridge' (said to subsist on moonbeams). Prob. lw.

H. P. cakor m. See tsak:ər which seems to be the genuine word.

- tsəʈaun̄ō Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be licked, cause to be tasted'. Caus. of tsəʈn̄ō, tsəʈiŋo.
- +tsədo: m. 'a certain flower or plant' or 'wreath of flowers for ornamentation of a place'?
- tsəma:r m. 'skinner, cobbler' (forming a special caste). J chamár m. Sk. carmakāraḥ m.
- tsəmʃeun̄o WKc. 'to paste'. Caus. of tsəmərno.
- tsəʈundər m. 'hole'. Uncertain whether connected w. Sk. chidram 'hole', Pk. chiddam (CD; see also cīra-, i.a. P. cīr m. 'slit' there).
- +tsəra:g m. 'candle, light'. Lw. H. cirāg m. 'lamp, light' (Pers.), cp. N. cirāk 'torch'.
- tsərāg: m. 'a kind of big wild cat'. Cp. b(ə)rāg' and initial interchange also in mərəre : ʃərəre (LStH p. 145 Rampur sharairi) 'hawk, kite' (see mərəre).
- tsərāg:əŋ f. 'the female of the tsərāg:'.
tsərpaɪ, |tsar|paɪ f. 'bed (of a simple construction, consisting of a frame on four legs with a network of ropes or straps)'. Lw. H. cārpāi f.
- tsəʈkarn̄ō 'to twinkle (e.g. of stars)'. See tsəʈək.
- tsəlaun̄ō 'to drive'. Caus. of tsəʈn̄ō 'to walk'.
- tsəla:k Kc. 'sly'. Lw. H. cālāk (Pers.).
- tsəlāp:həŋ m. 'the network of branches and needles of the pine tree'. Kului cilāph 'pine needles (used as manure)'. CD *cillā- 'cypress, pine'.
- tsəʈeun̄ō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to walk'. Caus. of tsəʈn̄ō.
- +tsəlothe f. 'kind of bread (black in colour)'. Same as tsəlonthɪ?
J chilṛá, chilṛá m. 'a kind of bread'.
- tsəlonthɪ f. 'grains, flour given as gift at a marriage'. See tsəlothe.
- tswa:r m. 'lizard'.
- tswaʈno Kc. 'to pick up (with the hands) from the ground'.
*uccālayati, N. ucālnu 'to raise, lift' (CD).

tsh

- tshā: f. 'whey; curd mixed with whey'. J chhá f. 'watery curd'.
CD *chāśī- (sub *chācchī-).
- tshaɪ f. Kc. 'shadow'. Kṭg. tshēĩ; tshēĩ. See this.
- tshāun̄ɪ f. 'cantonment', also used as name of a quarter of the

- city of Ambala. Prob. lw. P. chāuṇī f. 'cantonment'. CD: from action noun of -āp-caus., replacing Sk. chādayati 'covers', chādanam n. 'covering', Pk. chāyaṇiyā f. 'camping place'. See Murray's Handbook for travellers in India and Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, 1949, p. 323, about the Cantonments near or being part of Ambala.
- tshā:k m. 'cooked food given to servants and labourers'. J cháká m. 'a day's labour paid with 2 seers of grain and a meal'. CD *chakka-² 'mouthful'.
- tshāṭṭō 'to whitewash'. CD *chaṭṭ-, Pk. chaṭṭā f. 'drop (of water etc.)', B. chāṭā 'to plaster a mud wall thickly'.
- tshāt:i, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'the chest; mind'. CD *chātti-.
- +tshapo m. 'stamp, hallmark'. CD *chapp- 'press'.
- tshāp:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'roof'. J chhápar m. Sk. chattvaraḥ m. 'house, bower'.
- tshābɽə m. 'big basket, bed for a baby'. J chhábrá m. 'large basket to put bread in'. P. chābbā m. 'flat basket for keeping bread in'. See tshābɽi.
- tshābɽi f. 'basket'. G. P. chābrī f. 'basket'.
- tshāṅṅō 'to prune'. H. P. chāṅṅā.
- tsha:ŋo Kc. 'to cover; spread (blankets)'. Kṭg. tshēuṭō. J chhá(w)ṇu 'to roof'. Sk. chādayati, i.a. H. chānā 'to cover, spread, roof' (CD).
- tshāṅṅō 'to select'. J chháṅṅu. Lw. H. chāṅṅā.
- tshāndε m. pl. 'invitation, entertainment'. J chhánde, m. 'entertaining'. Sk. chandaḥ n. 'desire, will' (CD). See tshāndə.
- tshāndə m. 'hospitality, generosity'; +tsh. tsepə 'invitation'.
- tshāndkəru adj. (m. f.) 'hospitable, generous'.
- tshāmbḥō 'to cut (hair), shear (goats etc.)'.
- tshāɽε, see tsup tsh., ʃɔɽək tsh. and tshāɽō.
- tshāɽō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to set free, send, leave, put, keep'; m:r d tshāɽi 'to hope'; Kc. ia ro b'əri d'ja:n tshāɽε 'you should look carefully after her'. J chháɽnu. Sk. chardayati 'to pour out, eject, vomit' (CD).
- tshā:r m. 'ashes'; tere muṇḍa gae tsh. '(I throw) ashes on your head' (an abuse). J chhá'r f. Sk. ksāraḥ m. 'corrosive substance' (CD). See khē:, swā:.
- tshā:l (-i) 'leap, jump'; tsh. dε:ɽi 'to jump'. K. chāl f. 'jump', P. chāl f. *chāla-, see CD *chal(l)a-.

- tshā:l f. (-ī, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'bark (of tree)'. Sk. chālīḥ f. 'bark'.
See tshilkō.
- tshāl:ī f. 'maize'. J chhālli f. 'Indian corn'. P. challī f. 'a cob of Indian corn'.
- tshē: f. (obl. tshēī), tshēī f. Kṭg. 'shadow, shade'; tshēī neī d 'idzdō 'he cannot tolerate my shadow' (avoids me because he feels guilty towards me). J chhaiñ f. Sk. chāyā, *chāyikā (CD). Kc. tshāi.
- tshēi f. 'small girl, younger sister' (said to be used by the Khash caste). CD *chāpa- 'young one', Gy. Eur. čhai f. 'girl'.
- tshēuñō, tshē:ño Kṭg. 'to cover, deck; decorate (an idol), spread (blankets, a bed), thatch, cover (the roof with the kurđ, i.e. the long beam along the ridge of the roof)'; sāthrw tshēi erō 'have you spread the bed?'. Kc. tsha:ño. See this.
- tshē:ñ m. 'bed, bedding for cattle in the shed consisting of pine needles or leaves, the pine needles or leaves used for bedding'. Sk. chādanam n. 'covering', Pk. chāyaṇam (J chwaiñ m. 'leafy bedding for cattle' from avacchād-) (CD).
- tshē:ñō. See tshēuñō.
- tshēukō m. 'the parting of women's hair'. Jaun. cheō 'edge (of a field, etc.)', N. cheu 'end, border, edge'. Sk. chedaḥ m. 'cut, section, cleft'. Poss. *chedukka-.
- tshēuṛi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'woman, wife'. J chhéori f. Hardly, since meaning an adult woman, connected w. tshōṛe (Kc.) 'girl' (which besides involves phonetic difficulties). Can it be from *chedu- (Sk. chedaḥ) 'cleft, slit' (cp. Sk. dārāḥ m. pl. and kalatram n. 'wife' possibly having the same semantic development, see M. Mayrhofer, Etym. Wörterb. d. Altind. 1953 foll.)? For *chedu- cp. tshēukō.
- tshē:d m. 'hole'. Lw. H. ched m. (Sk.).
- +tshēṛu m. pl., used banteringly about small children. Prob. J chheṛu (sub chhé'ṛ) 'one who stirs', P. cheṛū m. 'one who teazes'. See tshēṛñō, but also CD *ched-¹ 'make wander'.
- tshēṛñō 'to disturb, trouble'. J chheṛṇu. CD *ched-², P. cheṛnā 'to provoke, vex', H. cheṛnā 'to irritate'.
- tshērnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to obsess (of a god); to be possessed (by a god)'. Poss. caus. corresponding to N. chirnu 'to pierce', M. śirṇē 'to enter forcibly' (CD *chir-).
- +tshelo m. 'goat, kid'. J chhelá m. CD *chagalla-.

tshel̥tu m. Kc. 'goat, kid'.

tshō, tshə (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'six'; tshōi '(all) the six'. J chhau. CD *kṣaṭ (Sk. ṣaṭ).

tshōuə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'sixth'.

tshōw^c Kṭg. Kc. adv. 'back(wards)'. Also pətshōw^c (see this; tshōw^c < *ptshōw^c).

tshōtə:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'umbrella, a deity's metallic umbrella'. J chhatar m. 'a deity's silver umbrella'. Lw. H. chattar m. (lw. Sk.).

+tshətre f. 'umbrella; tail-flesh of animals'.

tshəpko m. Kc. 'jump'. Also +tshupku. J chhapká m. 'a sudden blow'? N. chapko 'a throw'?

tshō:ηṭr, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'chin'; tshō:ηṭi, tshō:ηṭiə 'please' (lit. 'with, by the chin', grasping the chin with the hand), e.g. tshō:ηṭi eu kam:a kəre 'please do this work'. Jaun. chañṭi. *chabhunṭi-, Bhal. chōṭi, Ku. chyūn, N. ciūro (CD sub cibuka-: *chubunṭa-, *cibunṭa-).

tshəṭə m. 'stick, rib'. J chhaṛi f. 'a gold or silver mounted pole kept by a gate-keeper'. CD *chaṭa-. See tshōṭr.

tshōṭr f. 'stick; symbol formed like a stick, carried in front of the idol in procession'.

tshōṭnō 'to pound (corn, rice)'; b'ōri tshōṭrio tsuri lag:a 'āt:he 'having pounded (too) much the small particles attach to your hand' (i.e. 'you gain nothing by postponing your decision'). J chhaṛnu. CD *chaṭ-.

¹tshō] m. 'haunt of an evil spirit; haunting feeling'. J chha] m. Sk. chalam n. 'fraud; fiction' (CD).

²tshō] (tshōṭr?) f. 'basket having flat shape used for keeping presents at birthday, marriage, etc.'. J chhaṛ f. 'a basket to keep a chief's robes in'. CD *chaṭa- 'stick, cane, reed'?

tshōl m. 'deception'; tshōl:ε 'by a ruse'. Lw. H. chal m. (Sk. chalam). See ¹tshō].

tshōṭṭə, chōṭṭə m. 'butter'. Cp. poss. Kan. tshōs (adj.) 'fat'; lw. Kan. or other Tibetan language?

tshōṭṭō, chōṭṭō 'to smear butter (e.g. on bread), massage with any greasy substance'. See tshōṭṭə.

tshō m. Kṭg. Kc. 'waterfall'. J chhó m. pl. 'spring of water'. Sk. ścotaḥ m. 'sprinkling, oozing' (CD).

tshōi f. 'a special kind of cleaning stuff produced from sheep's

or goat's manure covered with ashes' (the carved stone for keeping the material is called *ριση*). J *chhoí* f. 'soap water distilled from ashes to wash clothes'. Prob. **šcotikā*, Sk. *ścotati* 'oozes, trickles, exudes'.

tshō:t f. 'leisure'. See *tshō:t*ηō.

tshoʎe f. Kc. 'girl, daughter'. See *tshō:t*:ə. Kłg. *tshō:t*:tɪ (not genetically identical).

tshō:t:ə, -o Kłg. Kc. 'small'. CD **choʎta-*. See *māʎhʎə*, ʎknə, kən:ə.

tshō:t:tɪ f. Kłg. 'girl, daughter'. J *chhó'tí* f. f. Must have contained -oh-, cp. Pk. *choharo* m. 'boy', P. *chohrī* f. 'girl' (CD **chokhara-*). Kc. *tshoʎe*.

tshō:t:tu m. Kłg. 'child, boy, son'. Kc. *tshoru*. For *tshō:t*:tu see *tshō:t*:tɪ.

tshoʎe f. Kc. 'girl; a special kind of song where each verse is sung in one breath, without pause'. For meaning 'girl' cp. G. *chořī* f. 'girl' (Pk. *choři-* 'small') (see sub CD **choka-*). In meaning 'song sung in one breath' poss. **acchoʎita-* 'un-interrupted', Sk. *choʎayati* 'to cut off'; or 'girl' used as a sort of label? Cp. ¹*dz* 'vri.

+*tshoru* m. Kc. 'child, boy'. Kłg. *tshō:t*:tu. CD **chokara-*, N. *choro* 'boy, son', etc.

tshō:ŋō 'to scratch, cut'. CD **choll-*, H. *cholnā* 'to cut, peel, scrape'.

tshīʎ:ə m. 'lopped bare branch'. CD **chiʎta-*, P. *chiʎā* m. 'stick, cane'.

tshī:ŋk f. (-a) 'a sneeze'. J *chhík* f. Sk. *chikkā* f. Poss. lw. H. *chīk*. *tshīŋkŋō* 'to sneeze'. J *chhikŋu*.

tshīmbʎi f. pl. 'dry, bare branches or twigs, splinters (used for fuel)'. P. *chimbh* f. 'splinter'.

tshīlkə m. 'bark of tree'. J *chhilŋu* 'to bark, peel'. CD **chilla-*². Cp. *tshā:l*.

tshūə, *tshūə pa:ŋō* 'to impose a ban (on somebody on account of a crime)'. Lit. 'touched, defiled; touch, defilement'. See *tshū:ŋō*.

tshū:t:ə 'waste, polluted' (*tsh. paŋɪ* 'waste water'). See *tshū:t*ηō (of which *tshū:t*:ə is the pret. ptc.).

tshū:t:ɪ f. 'leave, holydays'. Prob. lw. H. or P. See *tshū:t*ηō.

*tshū:t*ηō, -ŋo Kłg. Kc. 'to be discharged, get loose, run away, be left'. J *chhuʎŋu*. CD **kşuʎyate* (CD).

- +tshupku m. Kc. 'a leap, jump'. Also tshəpko.
 tshũ:ŋõ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to touch'. J chhúŋŋu. Sk. chupati, H. chūnā, influence from *kṣubhati, P. chuhuṇā (CD).
 tshūnŋõ 'to crush, break, destroy'. J chhinŋu 'to lop, cut'? Sk. chinna- 'cut off' and/or CD *kṣundati, M. sūdṇē 'to crush, trample'.
 tshūrə m. 'dagger' (brought by the representative of the absent bridegroom at the kind of marriage for poor people called bədaŋi). Sk. kṣuraḥ m. 'razor', -ī 'knife, dagger' (CD).
 tshəʔa:ŋk f. 'a weight (equal to one sixteenth of a seer)'. Lw. H. chaʔāk f. (CD *ṣaʔaŋka-).
 tshədaŋi f. 'hole in the roof of the top story of the house, for ventilation'. Prob. derivative in -aŋi of lw. H. ched m. 'opening, hole'.
 tshəpaunõ, tshəpeunõ 'to conceal'. J chhapŋu 'to hide (intr.)'. CD *chapp-.
 +tshəbərtshəŋ f.? 'greeting a prominent person with music, flourish'.
 +tshəŋoʔo m. 'heap of leaves or pine needles for bedding for cattle in the shed'. See tshē:ŋ.
 tshəʔeunõ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to cause to be discharged; to weane (a child); to liberate'. Caus. of tshũtŋõ (and tshāŋnõ?).
 tshəla:ŋg f. Kc. 'a jump'. J chhālāng f. See tshā:ʔ.
 tshəleunõ 'to pet, spoil (a child)'. Poss. caus. of J chhilŋu 'to make faces, mock'.
 tshəloŋi f. 'maize-loaf'. See tshāl:i; -oŋi from Sk. roṭikā. See dzəroʔi.
 tshəlīʔ:hə m. 'flour of maize'. See tshāl:i and pīʔ:hə; cp. dzəriʔ:hə, kədrīʔ:hə.
 tshwāunõ 'to cause to be touched'. Caus. of tshũ:ŋõ.
 tshwādŋõ 'to move off, do a bunk'. *avacchard-, cp. Sk. chṛd- 'to vomit; leave'? CD *avacchṛndati, M. osāḍṇē '(tr.) to abandon, (intr.) to be shed, spill, drop'.
 tshwa:ʔ f. (-i?) WKc. 'the act of climbing down, descent'. MIA *occhāla-. See ōtshəʔno.

dz

- dza Kc. 'if, when, since'. Kṭg. dzε. J jaa. Sk. yadā.
 +dza adj. 'similar, like'; kuṇ dza = H. kaun sā. See dzə.
 +dzao m. 'son'. Sk. jātaḥ.
 +dzai f. 'daughter; a married woman in relation to her native village' (ə: a woman from village A married in village B is called dzai of village A).
 +dzau, name of a village.
 dzaũ Kṭg. 'as long as, till'; dz. teĩ 'till when'. Kc. dzəũ. LStH. p. 150 (Kc., Surkhuli) zāũ 'up to'. Sk. yāvat, Ap. jāuṃ.
 dzaga, f. (-Ø) 'place'. J jágá f. Lw. H. or P. jāgā, jagah f. (Pers.).
 dzaga, Kc., name of a deity worshipped by Brahmans and Rajputs and for whom a temple is built in the village Arhal.
 +dzage f. 'guard, watching'. J já'g f. 'awaking'. Prob. lw., cp. L. jāg f. 'wakefulness' (see CD Sk. jāgrat- m.).
 dzagərnō 'to wake (up) (intr.)'. Poss. denominative, cp. Pk. jaggiro 'awake'. Or directly from Sk. jāgrati?
 dzagṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to wake (intr.); to watch, guard (tr.)'. J jágṇu. Prob. lw. H. or P. jāgnā (Sk. jāgrati).
 dzagrə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'nocturnal religious ceremony'. J jágrá m. Sk. jāgrat- m. 'wakefulness'.
 +dzadzro m. 'marriage'. LSI p. 645 (Kyonṭh.) jājro m. 'marriage'. LStH. p. 183 sentence 6, p. 186 (North Jubbal) dzādzṇā ō'ā 'he was married', dzādzṇā ō'ṇo 'to be married'. Prob. derived from lw. P. jañj f. 'bridegroom's procession, wedding party', cp. Sk. janyaḥ m. 'friend of the bridegroom' (CD). Accord. to R. K. Kaushal, Himachal Pradesh, 1965, p. 56, it is 'the union of a widow with a widower'.
 dzaṭ:ə, echo-repetition of dzəṭ:ə.
 dzaṭ:u m. 'illegitimate child'. With dimin. suffix -ṭu (here with pejorative function?). See +dzao.
 dza:t f. (-ɪ) 'caste'. J ját f. Lw., ultimately Sk. jātiḥ f.
 dzatər f. (-a) 'fair, market'. J ját f. Lw. ultimately Sk. yātrā f. 'journey, festival, fair'.
 dzadə, -o adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'more, too much'. Lw. H. zyādā (Pers.).
 dzadṭo adj. Kc. 'more'.
 dzaba, dzabe Kc. 'when' (relative). Kṭg. dzεb:ε. J jabai 'whenever'.
 For etymology see εb:ε, ab:a.

- dzaŋgəl m. Kṭg. Kc. 'forest, waste land'; dzaŋgla lɛ dɛuŋō 'to go for nature's call'. *jāŋgalya- (cp. Sk. jāŋgala-)?
- dza:ŋō 'to be born'. J jānu. Sk. jāyate (CD).
- dzaŋi 'it should be thought, known; it would seem, may be; I wonder'; frequent in poetry, but also occurring in colloquial speech, e.g. ɛŋə dz. dzɛ... 'one should think that ...' (lit. 'such a thing should be thought that ...'). J jāni 'perhaps'. The -i prob. from a MIA ending for the 3 sg. opt. of the passive in -ie (see Gramm.). See dzaŋnō, +dzɛŋi.
- dzaŋu, dzanu m. 'knee'. J jānu m. Sk. jānu n., Pk. jaŋṇu n. (CD).
- dzaŋnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to know, understand, believe'; merɛ neŋ dzāŋ'də 'I do not feel (that it is so)'. J jāṇnu. Sk. jānāti.
- ¹dza:n f. (-i) 'life; intelligence, strength'; merɛ aŋŋi dz. gāŋ'ni 'I must take my own life'. J jān f. Lw. jān f. (Pers.).
- ²dza:n f. (-i) 'rock, boulder'. J jā'n f. 'huge stone'.
- dzana Kc., dzanɛ Kṭg. postpos. 'with the aid of, by, with regard to'; ɛ:rɛ dz. 'with his help'. Only used with words denoting living beings. From ¹dza:n.
- dzanu. See dzaŋu.
- dzaŋtə m. 'rock, big boulder'. See ²dza:n.
- dzandra (dz'andra?) postpos. Kc. 'between'. See jəndər, dzəndər.
- dzamət f. (-i), dzamti f. 'shave, shaving'. J jāmat f. Lw. H. hajāmat f. (Pers. Ar.).
- dzā:ŋi (dz'āŋi?) 'mendacious'. Cp. poss. P. jhāṛā m. 'hocus pocus, conjuring', jhāṛā deṇā 'to conjure, deceive'.
- dza:r, za:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'one thousand'. Lw. H. hazār (Pers.).
- dzaŋnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to burn (trans.), make burn, kindle (a fire)'. Caus. of ²dzəŋnō. Also dzəŋauŋō (cp. P. jāŋnā, jaŋāuṇā 'to kindle').
- +dzalma, proper name.
- dzazət f. (-a) 'permission, leave'. Lw. H. ijāzat f. (Ar.).
- ¹dzɛ 'if, when, that'; bol:ə dzɛ... 'he said that ...', dēkhmu dzɛ... 'I will see whether ...'. Kc. dza. J je 'if'. Sk. yadi (CD).
- ²dzɛ, dzɛ dea e: lɛ 'he salutes him'. Lw. H. jay 'hail!' (Sk. jaya 'be victorious!').
- dzɛə adj. Kṭg. 'like, as it is, similar, kind of'. Most often enclitic. Often having a vague meaning; sə bətsarə dz. 'poor man as he is' or 'that poor-like, poorish man'; sə dāŋ'ɪ dzɛɪ 'that kind

- of beard'. Kc. dzeo. Sk. yādrśaḥ, Pk. jeho, L. P. jehā. See dzeo, dzə.
- dzēi, dzēi Kṭg., W.-Kc. 'as long as, till'. Sk. yāvat w. adverbial -i. See tēi, taī.
- dzεuηō (caus. of dziuηō) 'to enliven, give life, bring back to life'. J jiwāwṇu. Sk. jīvāpayati, N. ji(y)āunu (CD).
- dzεt:he 'where' (relative). See tet:ε. Kc. dzita.
- dzεb:a 'when' (relative, used when followed by postpositions like tēi 'till', poru 'since'). See dzεb:ε, εb:ε.
- dzεb:ε Kṭg. 'when' (relative). Kc. dzaba, dzabe.
- dzεηō, dzēη'ō Kṭg. adj. 'such as' (relative). Kc. dziηō. See teηō.
- ¹dzεηi 'while, as, as soon as'.
- ²dzεηi 'it should be thought, it would seem, I wonder'. Often used together with an interrogative. See dzaηnō, dzaηi.
- dzεηiε 'while, as, as soon as'. See dzεηō.
- dzεndər f. (-a) 'gap, interspace'; dzendra bāt:hi bagur a: 'the wind comes through the gap'. *adhyantara-, cp. Sk. adhyantena 'close to', abhyantaram 'interior'. See jendər, dzandra.
- dzε:l m. 'prison'. Lw. Eng. jail.
- +dzεlθr, name of a village.
- dzeo adj. Kc. 'like, as it is, similar, kind of'. Kṭg. dzə, dzεə.
- dzeia adv. Kc. 'as'. Adverbial -ia. Related to dzeo.
- dzewər m. 'ornaments, jewelry'. Lw. H. zepar m. (Pers.).
- dzēc:he 'whither' (rel.). J jethia 'whence'. See ēc:he.
- dzēf:h m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the month from mid May till mid June'. Sk. jyaiṣṭhaḥ m.
- dzēf:hō 'elder, eldest'; dz. b'āi 'elder brother' (oppos. kən:ə b'āi). J jēthá. Sk. jyēṣṭhaḥ.
- dzet:i indecl. adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'as much as, as many as' (rel.). See et:i.
- dzetrō Kṭg. 'as big as, as much as' (rel.).
- dzetri indecl. adj. Kc. 'as much as, as many as' (rel.).
- dze:b m. 'pocket'. Lw. H. jeb m. (Ar.).
- dzēb:'i, dzebi Kṭg. Kc. 'when, whenever'. See dzεb:a, dzεb:ε.
- +dze:ra adj. 'like, as'. J je'ru adv., jeṛá adj. 'as'. Sk. yādrśaḥ, Pk. jāiso, jeho, P. jehā, jehrā.
- dzēs:i 'by which way, in which direction' (rel.); dz. bīt:hi 'by which way'. See tēs:i.
- +dzesie 'by which way; when' (rel.).

dzə: m. pl. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'barley'. Sk. yavaḥ m. 'barley, barley corn', yavāḥ m. pl. (see Pāṇini 1, 2, 58) 'barley'.

dzə adj. Kṭg. 'like, similar, as it (he etc.) is, kind of, just, a little';
 ɟ pe:ɽ dzə dif:a 'this looks like a tree'; sare eki: dzə a 'all are alike (like one)'; na|i dzə lə 'to some sort of ravine'; po|de dzə tin:a lə e:k mūʃtu mil:ə 'a little farther on they met a mouse';
 ɟ la:l dzɪ gau 'this here red cow'. Kc. dzeo. See dzeə. Prob. contracted from dzeə starting with dzə < dzεε.

dzəũ Kc. 'as long as, till'; adza dz. 'till to-day, till this day'.
 Kṭg. dzaũ.

dzəkʈən, name of a village or dynasty. Cp. dzogtε.

¹dzəɽ m. 'member of the Jat-caste'. J jaɽ m. Lw. P. jaɽ (CD *jaɽa-²).

²dzə:ɽ f. (-a) 'matted, twisted hair'. Lw., ultimately Sk. jaṭā f.

dzə:th f. (-a) WKc. 'moon'. See dzōt:h.

dzəpŋō 'to talk, chat; mutter prayers'. J japŋu. Lw. H. P. japnā (Sk.).

⁺dzəbən m. 'youth'. Lw. H. jauban m. (Sk.).

dzɔ:ŋ. See dzū:ŋ.

dzəŋə m. 'person; (pl. dzəŋε) people'. J jaṇā m. Sk. janaḥ m.

⁺dzəndo m. 'lock (e.g. of a door)'. J jandā m. Lw. P. jandā, jandrā m. 'padlock' (Sk. yantram).

dzəndrə m. 'lock (of door)'. See preceding.

dzəŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to grow, be born, germinate; to freeze (of water)'; paŋɪ dzə:m:ə nə a 'the water has frozen (into ice)'.
 J jamŋu. Pk. jammaī 'is born' (CD Sk. janman-).

dzəɽu m. 'lamb'. So called from the hair, cp. Rudh. dzaɽ 'goat's hair'. See CD Sk. jaṭā f. 'hair twisted together; fibrous root'.
 See dzɔɽ'.

dzɔɽ' f. (-ɪ) 'root; wooden splinter'. J jauɽ f. 'root'. Sk. jaṭā 'hair twisted together; fibrous root' (CD). Poss. lw. P. jaɽh.

dzər m. 'fever'. J jar m. Sk. jvaraḥ m. (CD).

dzɔr'nō (sə dzəria) 'to be feverish'.

¹dzə[no WKc. 'to get sour (of milk)'. Poss. Sk. jaḍaḥ 'stiff, dumb',
 Pk. jaḍo, jalo 'lifeless, cold', N. jarro 'tough' (CD).

²dzə[nō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to burn (intrans.), blaze'. J jaŋu. Sk. jvalati.
 See ²bə[nō.

⁺dzəl: m. 'water'. J jal m. Lw. H. jal m. (Sk.).

+dzəɫma, +dzəɫmo m. 'birth'. Jaun. jaram. Lw., ultimately Sk. janma n.

+dzogtɛ m. pl., name of a dynasty. Cp. dzəkʈən.

dzōt:h Kṭg., dzo:th dzə:th Kc., f. (-a) 'moon, moonlight'. J jota f. 'light (of the sun or a lamp)'. LSI p. 649 (Satlaj) dzōth, dzōth 'the moon'. *jyotsā (cp. Sk. jyotsnā f. 'moonlight' and for -s-:-sn- Sk. tṛṣā: tṛṣnā 'thirst')? Dissimilation dz-tsh to dz-th, but the result should rather be expected to be d-tsh. Is dz- due to the influence from dzū:ŋ (see this)? See dziuŋō, mərñō for idiom. phrases.

dzōt:hiε adv. 'in the moonlight'.

dzoɾɪ f. 'pair'. J joɾá m. CD *yoṭa- (Sk. yoṭakaḥ m. 'constellation').

dzoɾñō 'to join'. J joɾñu. CD *yoṭayati (Sk. yauṭati).

dzo:r, zo:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'force, energy'; dzorε 'violently; by means of'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dzora (instr. of dzo:r) Kc. 'violently, loudly'.

dzo:l 'a sort of harrow'.

¹dzi:, a term of respect and devotion. Lw. H. jī. CD jīva².

²dzi: 'where' (rel.). Kc. dzia. See ti:.

dzia Kc. 'where' (rel.).

dziu m. (obl. dziwa, dziu) Kṭg., m. (obl. dziba) Kc. 'mind, heart, thought; life; person, body'. J jiú m. Sk. jīvaḥ m. 'life, soul, living being' (CD).

+dziuto m. 'mind, heart; life'. Lw., ultimately Sk. jīvitam n.

dziuŋ m. 'livelihood'. Sk. jīvanam n. 'life'.

dziuŋaiɸ f. (-i) Kc. 'livelihood'. Sk. jīvana- + āyuṣyam n. 'vital power'? Or + *āyaśra- < -āśrayaḥ?

dziuŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to live'; dziu lāk:ha bərɸa 'live one hundred thousand years!' (said when somebody sneezes); dzōt:h dziundɪ lag:ɪ 'the moon is waxing'. J jíwaŋu. Sk. jīvati (CD).

dziundə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'living, alive'.

dzita Kc. 'where' (rel.). See tita.

dzit:ia (or possibly dzite:a; probably gerund of dzitŋo) 'forcibly, insistingly'. J jitia 'having won'.

dzitŋō 'to conquer, win'. J jitŋu. CD Pk. jitta-, Sk. jita- 'won, conquered'.

dzid:a Kṭg. Kc. 'where(-from)' (rel.). See tid:a.

dzid:i, dzid:ɪ 'where' (rel.).

dzib: 'Kṭg., dzi:b' Kc. f. (-a) 'tongue'. J jíbh f. Sk. jihvā f. (CD).

- dzəma:t f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'crowd, assembly'. J jamá't f. 'gang of mendicants'. Lw. H. jamāt f. 'assembly' (Ar.).
- dzəma:ŋ f. (-i) 'the poles on which an idol is carried' (the poles are elastic and the idol is made to swing up and down). *jhum- 'to swing', H. P. jhūmnā, H. caus. jhumānā.
- dzəm'aī f. Kc. 'a yawning'. Also |faīdzə'm'aī. J jmhái f. Sk. jṛmbhate 'yawns', CD *jṛmbhāyita-.
- +dzəɾaŋe, paŋi dzəɾaŋie 'in the rains, in the rain-season'. J jhar m. pl. 'continued rain'. CD *jhaḍi, Pk. jhaḍi f.
- dzəra:b f. (-a) 'stocking'. Lw. H. jurrāb f. (Pers.).
- dzəro|r f. 'bread of barley flour'. J jaro|rí f. Compound Sk. yava- + roṭikā. See tshəlo|r.
- +dzəro:l, name of a village.
- dzəriṭ:hə m. 'barley-flour'. Ultimately from Sk. yava + piṣṭam n. See dzə: and piṭ:hə. Abbrev. from dzəlriṭ:hə? See kədrīṭ:hə where the other words for flour are mentioned.
- +dzəri:b. See zəri:b.
- +dzəru:ra. See zəru:r.
- dzər'auŋō 'to trouble, distress'; frequent in poetry; +dziu dzər'ā(u)ndo 'heart-troubling'. Caus. of dz'urnō. Also dzər'əuŋō. dzər'əuŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to trouble, distress'. Kṭg. also dzər'auŋō. dzə|auŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to burn (trans.), kindle'. J ja|áwŋu. Caus. of dzə|nō.
- dzəlriṭ:ho m. WKc. 'barley flour'. See dzəriṭ:hə. Is -lr- due to influence from bəlriṭ:hə?
- +dzəl'aro m. or +dzəl'are f. 'the act of waving, of scintillating'. See next.
- +dzəl'arno 'to swing, wave (intr.); scintillate'. See dz'ulŋō.
- dzəl'əuŋō 'to cause to swing'. Caus. of dz'ulŋō.
- dzwaī m. (-Ø) Kṭg. Kc. 'son-in-law'. J jwáñ m. Sk. jāmātā m.
- dzwa:b m. Kṭg. Kc. 'answer'. J jabáb m. Lw. H. javāb m. (Ar.).
- dzwa:n Kṭg. Kc. adj. 'young', m. subst. 'young man'. J jwán adj. and m. Lw. H. javān (Pers.).
- +dzwaní f. 'young age'.
- dzwaŋnō 'to destroy, ruin'. J ujárŋu. CD *ujjāṭayati.

dz⁶

- dz⁶áwə m. 'flash (as from fire, lightning)'. J jháňwaň m. 'light'.
 CD *jhāma- 'burnt'. Cp. +dz⁶ómko.
- dz⁶ák:əɽ, dz⁶ákɽə m. 'shrub, bush'. J jhákhɽ m. CD *jhakk-⁵ ~ *jhañk-¹.
- dz⁶áŋgŋō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to beat, kill'. J jháňgŋu. Sk. jaŋghanti (CD).
- dz⁶áŋd̥ɛ f. pl. 'pubic hair'. J jháňto f. pl. CD *jhaŋta-.
- dz⁶áɽi f. 'shrub, bush'. Sk. jhāṭaḥ m. 'forest, arbour' (CD). Cp. dz⁶əɽi.
- +dz⁶áɽno 'to cut, hew (e.g. branches off a tree)'. J jhaɽnu 'to fall down (about fruit etc.)'. CD *jhaṭati 'falls', *jhāṭayati 'causes to fall', P. jhāɽnā 'to trim trees, clear out'.
- dz⁶á:l f. (-a) Kc. 'heat of the sun, sunrays'. CD *jhāla-². See dz⁶ə:l.
- dz⁶álnō 'to clean (e.g. by brushing dirt off clothes), to scold'.
 CD *jhālayati.
- dz⁶ál: m. (-a) Kt̥g., dz⁶á:l Kc. 'bush'. J jháll m. pl. 'thorny shrubs'.
 CD *jhalla-.
- ¹dz⁶éuŋō 'to wake up (tr.), to lift'. Caus. of 'ūdɽəŋō. See dz⁶élnō, dz⁶wàlnō.
- ²dz⁶éuŋō Kt̥g. 'to cause to' (w. the infinitive in the oblique), mē tēu ka dz⁶éuə séuŋɛ 'I made him sew (it)'. Same word as ¹dz⁶éuŋō. Kc. nauŋo.
- dz⁶élnō Kt̥g. Kc. 'to wake up (tr.), to lift'. See ¹dz⁶éuŋō.
- dz⁶əwəɽ m. 'fisher'. Cp. P. H. jhivar m., H. dhivar. Sk. dhivaraḥ.
- dz⁶əɽi f. 'thorny bush'. *jheṭi-. Cp. dz⁶áɽi and CD *jhiṭṭa-.
- dz⁶əgɽo m. Kc. 'quarrel'. Prob. lw. H. jhagrā m.
- dz⁶əɽ 'suddenly, at once'. Cp. L. jhaṭṭ 'suddenly', P. jhaṭṭ 'quickly'.
 CD *jhaṭṭ-.
- +dz⁶ómko m. 'light, flash'. J jhamáká m. 'lightning'. CD *jhamm- 'flash'. Cp. dz⁶áwə.
- dz⁶əro WKc. 'clouded over, overcast'. L. jhar 'cloud' (CD s. jhara-).
- dz⁶əɽi f. Kt̥g., dz⁶əre f. Kc. 'sorrow, worry, anxiety, care, concern'; dz⁶. manɽi 'to take pains, take care of'. J jhárfa m. 'anxiety, care'. CD *jharati², N. jharnu 'to pine'. See nədz⁶əɽie.

- dz'ò:l̥ f. (-r) 'heat from a burning hearth'. J jhau̯ f. 'fire'. Sk. jhalā f. 'heat of sun' (CD). See dz'à:l̥.
- +dz'òl̥no 'to burn (intr.), be scorched'. G. jhalvũ 'to be burnt' (CD *jhal-³).
- +dz'òl̥tu m. 'bush'. See dz'à:l̥.
- dz'òkɽɪ f. 'firewood'. J jhokkú m. 'fuel'. See dz'ũkhɽɪ, dz'òkɽõ. dz'òkɽõ 'to throw down, away'. J jhokɽu 'to throw fuel on fire'. CD *jhukk- 'to stoop'; caus. form with -o-, e.g. P. jhokɽā 'to throw (e.g. fuel into a furnace), thrust forward'. See dz'òkɽɪ.
- dz'ò:t̥ m. 'root, trunk of a tree; lower part'; dz'òt̥:ɛ 'at the root, foot, base of, under'. J jhó't̥ m. 'root, origin, foundation'.
- +dz'ò:t̥ m. 'calf'. See dz'òt̥:ə.
- dz'òt̥:ɛ 'at the root, foot of, under'. See dz'ò:t̥.
- dz'òt̥:ə m. 'buffalo'. Jaun. jhoṭā, G. jhoṭ 'young she-buffalo'. dz'òt̥ɽu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'buffalo's calf'.
- dz'òl̥:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bag'. J jhoḷá m. 'wallet'. CD *jho(l)la-. dz'ĩɽkɽõ 'to interrupt (sleep) suddenly'; merɪ ni:ñ̃ dz'ĩɽkɪ 'my sleep was suddenly interrupted'; invol.: merɛ dz'ĩɽkhuə 'I suddenly woke up'. J jhiɽkɽu 'to scold, threaten', cp. H. jhiɽaknā, jhaɽaknā 'to shake, toss, scold'. *jhiṭ-, cp. CD *jhaṭ-, *jhiṭ- 'sudden movement'.
- dz'ũkhɽə m. Kṭg. Kc. 'wood, piece of wood; firewood'. See next.
- dz'ũkhɽɪ f. 'wood, stick of wood, firewood'. J jhukhrí f. Sh. jũk m. 'wood'. See dz'òkɽɪ, dz'òkɽõ.
- dz'ũɽ:hə, -o, Kṭg. Kc. 'false, untrue'. J jhuṭṭh m. 'untruth'. CD *jhũṭṭha- 'false'.
- dz'ù:m m. 'a kind of overcoat or cloak with hood, used in the rainy season'. J jhúm f. P. jhum, jhumb m. 'blanket worn over the head'.
- ¹dz'ũrɪ f. 'a certain kind of songs (couplets sung with long-drawn elaborate melody), from the Theog area'. Also called naṭ:ɪ. Prob. identical with ²dz'ũrɪ. See b'ʒru, naṭ:ɪ, lam:əŋ, tshõɽe, dʒfe.
- ²dz'ũrɪ f. 'beloved girl, sweetheart'. See next.
- dz'ũrnõ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to pine away (especially from love); to long for (the beloved girl), to love'; 'ám:ɛ dz'ũrɪ tum:a lɛ 'I am longing for you, I love you'; also involitive: sə dz'ũria 'he is longing (for his girl)'. CD *jhũrati 'waste away', P.H. jhurnā 'to wither, grieve'.

dz'úl:ə, -o m. Křg. Kc. 'rope-bridge'. J jhúlá m. 'swinging bridge'.

See dz'úlŋð.

dz'úl:əŋ m. 'rope for hanging out the washing'. See dz'úl:ə.

dz'úlŋð 'to swing (intr.)'. J jhulŋu. CD *jhulyati.

dz'wàlno WKc. 'to wake up (tr.), lift'. See ¹dz'əuŋð.

t

+tau, name of a village.

+tafo 'dumb, stupid'. J táfá. CD *taffa-, N. tařaro 'obstinate fool'.

taf:i f. 'nature's call, the act of relieving oneself'; tē:re t. ar 'he felt he had to relieve himself'; t. kərnı 'to relieve oneself'.

Cp. H. taři f. 'fence, privy'.

tapre f. WKc. 'hut, small house'. J taprí f. CD *tarpa-¹, P. tappar m. 'sackcloth', tappri f. 'hut'.

tabər m. 'family member'. P. tabbar m. 'family'. H. řabar m. 'boy, family'.

ta:ŋg f. (-a) Křg. Kc. 'leg, the leg from the knee to the foot'. Sk. řaŋkař m.

ta:ŋt f. (-a) 'the skull'. Poss. lw. H. řãř m., cp. P. řařari f. 'crown of the head'.

ta[nð 'put (aside), take aside, evade'. As an auxiliary verb with another verb in the first gerund it expresses insistence, violence: əb:ə bol:i taļu 'now I must (or: will) say it' (caus. of tə[nð). J řálŋu. See tə[nð.

+talo m. 'piece of cloth, cloth'. CD *talla-².

tal:i f. 'patch on cloth'. J řállí f. 'a bit of cloth'.

teuŋð Křg. WKc. 'to arrange, manage'.

tē:lŋð, -o Křg. WKc. 'to shout, call, invite'; WKc. roři kh t. 'to invite to a meal'. Kc. řjā:lŋə, řjā:lŋə.

tewi f. 'wooden peg which attaches the yoke (řaməi) to the pole of the plough (řlř), by being stuck into a hole in the yoke and the pole'. CD *tev-, N. řevā 'support, prop'.

tekŋð Křg. Kc. 'to stop, stay, stand'. Common in the impv.: 'stop!'. J řikŋu. CD *tekk-, *řikk-.

+teknə 'to support; endure, bear, place; insist'. J řekŋu. G. řek f. 'support'. See the preceding word.

te:r f. 'request, urge'. H. řernā 'to call out' (CD *řer-).

- tɛ:ra Kṭg. Kc. 'thirteen'. ʈ- prob. due to assimilation with -ɖ- in MIA *teḍaha, cp. Aś. treḍaśa, Pk. terasa, teraha.
- təi f. 'desire, craving'. J ʈoṇu 'to seek by hand or touch', CD *ʈoh- 'grope'?
- təʈ:ə 'stammering'. J ʈáʈá 'dumb, mute'. See +ʈaʈo.
- təpkə m. 'ghost'. N. ʈapkaṇu 'to jump', H. ʈapaknā 'come into view', P. ʈapkā m. 'mischievous fellow'. CD *tarpati 'jumps'.
- təpṇḍ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cross (e.g. a river, a mountain)'. J ʈápṇu 'to overcome, conquer'. CD *tarpati 'jumps'.
- təṇə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'deaf'. J ʈónwṇá. CD *ʈaüna-.
- təṇɖə m. 'jolly fellow'. Prob. lw., cp. H. taṇḍak m. ' juggler' (Sk.).
- təʈnḍ 'to be put aside, be avoided, disappear, be displaced, flinch, be troubled'; əkəl ɡɪ təʈɪ 'he has gone mad' (lit. 'his intellect has disappeared'). Sk. ʈalati 'to be disturbed' (CD). See ʈaʈnḍ.
- tōə m. 'staff'. Cp. P. ʈohṇī f. 'staff, cane'.
- tōɪ f. 'stick, small staff'.
- tokrə, ʈokru m. 'basket'. J ʈokrá, H. ʈokrá m.
- ʈo:ʈ m. 'mouth' (in a contemptuous sense). CD *ʈoʈʈa-³. H. ʈoʈī f. 'spout'.
- tōʈ:hu m. 'stick, staff'; tē:ɛ kaɛ ʈ. khəʈɛuə 'he put up in his house' ('let the staff stand in his place'). Can it be a compromise between *ʈoʈʈu (CD *ʈoʈʈa-¹) and *ʈō:ʈu < *ʈohtu, dimin. of tōə (ʈoh-)?
- ʈop:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hat, cap'. CD *ʈoppa-¹ (cp. Sk. ʈopikā f. 'turban').
- ʈop:ɪ f. '(small) cap'.
- +ʈopu, +ʈopɽu m. 'hat, cap'.
- ʈol:ɪ f. 'bundle of grass piled round a pole'. Poss. CD *ʈolla- in meaning 'collection'.
- ʈɪvṇɖə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'tree-top'. J chuṇḍi f. What is the relation between ʈɪ- and ch- (i.e. c)?
- ʈɪvṇɖɪ f. 'tree-top (of a small tree)'.
- ¹ʈɪk:ə m. 'oldest son of a raja'. J ʈíká m. 'heir apparent of a chief'. Pk. ʈikka- 'caste-mark', P. ʈikkā m. 'caste-mark, oldest son of a king'.
- ²ʈɪk:ə m. 'caste mark; the round mark applied on the forehead of women (esp. married women)'. See the preceding word.
- ʈɪp:ə m. 'drop'; ʈɪp:ɛ paɳiɛ 'drops of water'. J ʈipá m. CD *ʈipp-².
- ʈipṇa, Kyonṭhli 'to beat'; ʈipunṇa (invol.) 'to fight (refl.)'. Either

- *ṭipp-, to be added to CD *ṭappa- 'tap, blow', or from piṭṭ- by metathesis. See piṭṭhō.
- ṭipṇhō 'to pinch, squeeze'. CD *ṭipp-¹, H. ṭipnā 'to squeeze'. Prob. identical with the following word.
- ṭipṇo Kc. 'to pick up'. CD *ṭipp-¹, N. ṭipnu 'pick up'.
- ṭib:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hill'. CD *ṭibba-, L. P. ṭibbā m. 'mound, hill'. Cp. Jaun. ṭibā (*ṭimba-).
- ṭibṛi f. 'small hill'.
- ṭiṅṅṛə m. 'top branch, top twig'. CD *ṭiṅkara-, L. ṭiṅṅri f. 'bough'.
- ṭi:r f. (-a) 'mountain-peak'. J ṭír f. LStH p. 186 (N. Jubbal) ṭir (dent. t). Poss. Sk. tīram in meaning 'edge'.
- ṭukṇhō, -ṇo Kṭg. Kc. 'to bite, eat'. J ṭukṇá. CD *ṭukk-.
- ṭukṛə m. 'bit, morsel, piece'.
- ṭu:ṅg, echo-repetition of ṭa:ṅg 'leg'.
- ṭuṅṅə m. 'the lower part of leg (beneath the knee) of sheep and goats; also the flesh of it (used as a diet for sick people)'. Prob. connected w. ṭa:ṅg, ṭu:ṅg.
- ṭu:ṇhō (pret. ṭuə) 'to be ready'; teu ɛ mū ṭuə nə 'I am prepared to face him'. J ṭuwṇu.
- ṭuṇḍ m. 'trunk of a tree; branchless three'. Used also about young overgrown beardless boys. P. ṭuṇḍ m. 'bare trunk of tree' (CD *ṭuṇṭa-²). See ṭuṇḍə.
- ṭuṇḍə 'blunt, one-armed'. J ṭuṇḍá. See ṭuṇḍ.
- +ṭuṇdzṇo 'to stare anxiously'; colloquially 'to get along'. Sk. tuṅjati 'to push, send forth'? Or related to H. ṭōcnā 'to prick, pierce'?
- ṭuṇdku, m., name of a deity in the village Arhal, worshipped by outcasts.
- ṭurnhō 'to run, hurry'. Sk. turati. P. turnā, ṭurnā 'to set out, go, move' (CD).
- +ṭuḷḍu m. man's name.
- ṭuḷṇhō 'to wipe, cleanse'; thāə ṭ. 'wipe one's behind'.
- +ṭəṭaḷɛ, in 'aḷɛ ṭəṭaḷɛ 'hither and thither'. Cp. H. ṭaṭal-baṭal adj. 'turned topsyturvy'.
- ṭjā:ḷṇo, ṭjā:liṇo Kc. 'to shout, call'. Kṭg. ṭjē:ḷnō.
- ṭwākhri f. 'confused talk, irrational opinion'. Poss. containing *ulṭa- 'reversed', H. ulṭā etc.

th

- +t̥hae f. 'story, mention'. Cp. H. t̥hāi f. 'room, place of occurrence'.
Sk. sthāma n. 'place' (CD).
- t̥hākur m. 'nobleman, youngest son of a raja'. Lw. H. t̥hākur m.
'landholder, kshatriya title'.
- +t̥haŋo m. 'arrangement, hang (of clothes); policepost'. J t̥háná
m. 'police-post'. Sk. sthānam n. 'place, form'.
- t̥hāŋɪ f. 'platform on which to seat a deity'. J t̥hāŋi f. 'front place
of house'. Ku. N. thān 'shrine'.
- t̥hāŋɔ̄ f. (-a) 'cold(ness)'. J t̥hāŋɔ̄ f. CD *t̥haŋɔ̄ha-.
- t̥hāŋɔ̄ɔ̄ adj. 'cold'.
- t̥hārɔ̄. See thārɔ̄.
- t̥hā:ra Kṭg. Kc. 'eighteen'. Sk. aṣṭādaśa (CD).
- t̥hē:rnō 'to stop (intr.), wait'. J t̥hāhr̥ŋu 'to cease'. CD *stabhira-.
- t̥hē:r f. (-i) 'place of rest, space, quarter of the horizon'; tsari
t̥hē:ri 'the four quarters, the whole circumference'. See t̥hē:rnō.
- t̥hēog, place-name.
- t̥hēu m. (-a, -Ø) Kṭg. Kc. 'knowledge'; mere t̥hēu di 'in my
knowledge, as far as I know', mu le t̥hēu nī:hi 'I don't know'.
Kyon̄th. t̥heũ 'thing'. P. thauh m. 'place, estimate'. Sk. *stabhu-
'firm', cp. Sk. stabhūyati 'to stand firm'. See also CD sub
stabhita-, *stabhira-.
- t̥hēkə m. 'contract, work done by contract'. J t̥hé'k f. 'prohibition,
restriction'. P. t̥hekā m. 'work done by contract'. CD *t̥hekk-.
- t̥hōg m. 'cunning fellow'. Lw. P.H. t̥hag (CD *t̥hagg- 'cheat').
- t̥hōgŋō, -ŋo Kṭg. Kc. 'to cheat'. Lw. P.H. t̥hagnā.
- t̥hōgɔ̄ 'wise, old'. Related to t̥hōg?
- +t̥həpɪ, man's name.
- t̥hōmbʻɹu (t̥hōmbʻɹu?) m. 'jostle', orig. it seems to mean 'the act
of thrusting up' (a game played every third year during the
deu|ɪ festival (in November) in the village Melan by teams of
young men from the surrounding villages. A big rope (bāndʻ)
is made of a certain plant and kept in the temple. On a certain
day of the festival it will be taken out, the men will dance in
a circle with it, the pədzɛɔ̄-priest will cut off the knot (bāndʻ
mυ:ŋɔ̄) and the game is now about who can hold up the knot
in stretched arms, the adversaries trying to prevent it). J
t̥hāmbh̄ŋu 'to hold, catch'. Cp. thāmbʻŋō.

- thə:rno Kc. 'to be ill'. J thaur̥nu 'to become ill' (different from thə:rno and related to H. tharnā 'to be severely cold, to stiffen').
 H. thaharnā 'to tremble, quiver'. CD *thar-; notice B.H.S. tharathara-, Pk. tharaharai; thahar- < *tharhar-?
- thōldɪ f. 'wife, woman'.
 thōk:u m. 'copulation (on the part of the man)'. J thoku m. 'sexual connection'. P. thokṇā 'to beat, drive (e.g. a stake)' (CD *thokk-).
 thōkṇō 'to copulate (on the part of the man)'.
 thōt:hə m. 'object fixed on an arrow-head as a cover'; also name of a sport in which one man will shoot arrows with covered arrow-head between the legs of another man at a certain distance; if he hits him the parts are reversed. See poss. next.
 thōt:hi f. 'the pipe-bowl (usually detachable) of a hooka'. CD *thoṭṭha-, H. thoṭhrā 'hollow'.
 thōlɾə, thōdɾə, thūlɾə, thūdɾə 'having no horns'.
 thi:k 'accurate, right, true'. CD *thikka-.
 †thi:ɾɪd m. 'lazy, idle person'. Cameali thiṇḍ 'ignorant'. J thiṇḍ m. 'a youth', thiṇḍnu 'to play a trick?'.
 thīrfu m. pl. 'fair, festival', also name of a particular fair held in Bushahr in April.
 thīsṇō 'to be vain, conceited, to show off' (invol.: thīs:ia). J thīs f. 'a boast'. P. thīsak f. 'boasting'.
 thūiə 'agreeable in manners'.
 thūṅṅṇō 'to eat bit by bit, to peck'. P.H. thūgnā (CD *thoṅga-).
 thūlɾə. See tholɾə.
 thakraṇɪ f. WKc. 'wife of a thakur'. See thakur.
 thəthā:r m. 'brass worker, coppersmith, a member of the brass worker caste'. CD *thaṭṭhakāra-.
 thṛōtṇō 'to put in order'. J thāṭnu 'to settle, set right, amend'.
 P. thaṭṇā 'to fix, determine', H. thaṭnā 'to settle' (CD taṣṭa-? Or CD *thaṭṭha-¹). With "intrusive" r?

ɖ

- ɖakṇo Kc. 'to drive (e.g. cattle)'. CD *ɖakk-¹, Ku. ḍākṇo 'to chide, dispatch'.
 ɖa:g f. (-ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'witch, the evil eye' (also ɖɛ:ṇ). J ḍá'g f. 'witch'. Cp. CD Sk. ḍāka- m. 'imp attending on Kālī'. See ɖɛ:ṇ.

- ḍāḍ: ‘strong, solid (about things)’. P. ḍāḍdhā ‘strong’ (CD dārḍhyam ‘strength’).
- +ḍabu m. ‘small box’. J ḍábá m. ‘round wooden box’. CD *ḍabba-1.
- ḍa:ḅg f. (-a) ‘stick’. CD *ḍaḅga-1, Pk. ḍaḅgā f. ‘stick’.
- +ḍaḅge f. ‘sting, pang’. CD *ḍaḅk-, Pk. ḍaḅko m. ‘bite, sting’.
- ḍaḅgrḗ m. ‘stalk (of a plant)’. See ḍa:ḅg.
- ḍaḅgrḗ, -o m. Kṭg. Kc., +ḍaḅgre f., +ḍaḅgru m. ‘axe’. J ḍaḅgrá m. ‘small weapon like an axe’. CD *ḍaḅga-1? Cp. P. ḍaḅgorī f. ‘small staff or club’.
- ḍa:ḅḥ, ḍā:ḅḥ Kṭg. ‘to keep, put, place, employ’; mē teu lē e:k tsak:u dīn:ḗ, sḗ tīn:i ḍaḗ ‘I gave him a knife, he kept it’; ēa gḗl:ḗ khea:l ḍae ‘you should keep this matter in mind’; fart ḍa:ḅḥ ‘a wager should be laid’. LSI p. 649 Satlaj (Kṭg.) ḍāḅau ‘to place’, p. 767 Maḅḍ. dāh- (dent. d-) ‘to put’, LStH p. 216 East-Suketi ḍāhḅā ‘to place’. J ḍāḅu ‘to stretch, spread’. Cp. P. ḍāhḅā ‘to spread (a bed), engage (a person in business)’. Prob. Sk. dhā-, MIA dahati (ḍ in Pk. āḍahaī), cp. P. ḍahiḅā ‘to be spread, be engaged’; caus. ā in *ḍāh-. The h-less form prob. influenced by the synonymous pa:ḅḥ.
- ḍaḅḍḅḥ ‘to punish’. J ḍāḅḍḅu. Lw. H. ḍāḅḍḅā (Sk.).
- ḍāmḥḅ ‘to burn, scorch’. J ḍámḅu. P. ḍammḅā ‘to burn, brand, taunt’. See CD Sk. dambhayati, dagdha-.
- ḍa:l m. ‘tree’; ḍa[ε] ḍeua ‘he goes (up) on the tree’ (ḗ: ‘he is con-ceited’). J ḍá’l m. Sk. ḍāla- ‘branch’, P. ḍāḅ f., Ku. ḍālo m. ‘tree’.
- ḍaḅḥ f. ‘branch, stalk’.
- ḍaḅḥḥ f. ‘shoot, branch’.
- ḍa:l f. ‘stomach’; ḍ. b‘ḗr ‘uḥ nḥ ‘his stomach was full’. CD *ḍalla-1, N. ḍallo ‘round lump’, ḍallinu ‘to become round, be full fed’.
- +ḍaḅḥo ‘to throw, hurl’. Lw. H. ḍālnā.
- ḍeunḅ ‘to lead, move’; poru deo eu ‘lead him away’. Caus. of ḍeunḅ.
- ḍepḗk, imitation of the sound produced by jumping up and down.
- ḍe:ḅ f. (-i) ‘witch, the evil eye’ (also ḍa:g). J ḍāiḅ f. Sk. ḍākinī f. ‘female imp attending Kālī’ (CD).
- ḍeunḅ, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to go’ (see ḍa:l, mḅ:ḅḍ). J ḍewḅu. Sk. ḍayate ‘to fly’, cp. poss. Sk. davati ‘to go’ (certain Kc. diall. ḍoa ‘goes’). -u- often lacking in the pres. and the gerund: ḍeu, ḍea, ḍei, ḍer; but always ḍeunḅ ‘went’ with -u-.

- ǫerə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'living-quarters, (small) house'. J ǫerá.
 CD *ǫera-¹.
- ǫəko m. WKc. 'big spoon used to stir soup'.
- ǫəg:ə m. 'piece of cattle', ǫəg:ε m. pl. 'cattle', with echo-repetition:
 ǫəg:ε ǫvḡ:ε; ǫəg:ε tsarnε 'to graze cattle'. LSI p. 667 (Satlaj)
 ǫōgai 'cattle'. See CD *ǫagga-² group, *ǫhagga-, *ǫaḡgara-¹.
- ǫəŋǫ 'to eat one's fill'. Lw. cp. P. ǫaṭṭā 'fat, strong'.
- ǫəŋɪ (ǫəŋɪ?) f. 'hole, mouse-hole'. Pa. doŋi f. 'hollow dug in the
 ground'? But see CD Sk. droṇī f. 'valley'.
- ǫəŋǫə m. 'stick'; ǫəŋǫɪ f. 'small stick'. Lw. H. P. ǫaṇḍā m.
 (Sk. daṇḍaḥ m.).
- ǫəŋǫɪə m. 'holy man' (derivation of ǫəŋǫ- 'stick').
- ǫəmrū m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'small drum, formed like an hourglass'. J
 ǫoṅru m. CD *ǫambaru-, cp. Sk. ǫamaruḥ m.
- ǫə:r m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'fear'. J ǫar f. Sk. daraḥ m. H. P. etc. ǫar m.
 (CD Sk. dara-¹).
- ǫərnō, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'to fear'; Ktḡ. tere mĩ ka neĩ ǫəria 'are you
 not afraid of me?', sə ǫəri gə 'he was scared', sə ǫəra 'he fears,
 is afraid'. Sk. darati.
- +ǫəɭu m. man's name.
- +ǫəoa. See ǫeunō.
- ǫokrə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'field'. Jaun. ǫokhro, LStH p. 145 (Rampur)
 ǫukro.
- +ǫəoə m., name of a particular field.
- +ǫəobu m. 'liking, choice, (mental) absorption'. Prob. verbal noun
 of ǫvbḡō, q.v.
- ǫə:m m., member of a low caste of musicians. Sk. ǫombaḥ m.
 (CD). The proper Him. word seems to be ǫv:m.
- ¹ǫə:r m. 'rope'. CD Sk. davaraḥ, ǫoraḥ m. (CD).
- ²+ǫə:r m. 'small pot'. J ǫó'ɪ m. 'bucket'? CD *ǫola-², Bshk. ǫōl
 'brass pot', P. etc. ǫol m. 'bucket'? See ²ǫə:l.
- ǫoru m. 'string, band'. See ¹ǫə:r.
- ǫə:l f. (-a), ǫəɭə, -o m. Ktḡ. Kc. 'marriage-palanquin'. J ǫəlá m.
 Sk. dolā f. 'litter, swing', ǫəlā f. 'swing'.
- ¹ǫə:l m. 'swing, merry-go-round'. Lw. (with l), see ǫə:l.
- ²ǫə:l m. 'bucket'. J ǫó'ɪ m. *ǫolla-, see CD *ǫola-². See +ǫə:r.
- ǫibər m. WKc. 'hole in a river-bed, often produced by waterfalls'.
 J ǫibr m. 'pond', Jaun. ǫibā 'irrigated field'.
- +ǫibre f. 'well, tank'.

- +d̥ɪŋkule f. 'small stick'. J d̥ɪŋgli f. CD *d̥ikka⁻¹; *d̥iŋka-.
- d̥ɪ:ŋg m. 'stick, bar'.
- d̥ɪŋgə, -o m. K̥t̥g. Kc. 'stick'.
- d̥ɪŋgɾu m., man's name.
- +d̥v:ko m. 'hollow in paste or porridge (e.g. for containing ghee)'.
- d̥v:gə K̥t̥g. 'deep'. Kc. d̥vŋgo. J d̥uŋgá. L. P. d̥ūghā. CD Sk. gūḍha- 'hidden' w. metathesis? Notice Si. guḷu 'hidden, deep'.
- d̥vbkɪ, -e f. K̥t̥g. Kc. 'a diving'; d̥. d̥e:ŋɪ 'to dive'. See d̥vbn̄ō.
- d̥vbn̄ō, -o K̥t̥g. Kc. 'to dive, sink, drown'. CD *d̥ubb-.
- d̥vŋgo Kc. and in poetry 'deep'. K̥t̥g. d̥v:gə.
- ¹d̥v:m m. 'man of a low caste of singers and musicians'. Sk. d̥ombah, d̥umbah (CD).
- ²+d̥v:m m., name of a deity, said to belong to the D̥om-caste. J D̥úm m. name of a village deity.
- d̥əka:r f. 'belch, a hiccup'; d̥. l̄e:ŋɪ, d̥. gaɾɪ 'to belch'. J d̥ák f. 'vomit'; d̥hikki f. 'hiccup'. CD *d̥(h)akkāra- 'belch'; *d̥hikk-, S. dhika f. 'groan'.
- +d̥əgro:t̥ m. 'member of a dynasty from D̥ogri'.
- d̥əbeuŋō, -o K̥t̥g. WKc. 'to cause to sink, dip, immerse into water'. Caus. of d̥vbn̄ō.
- d̥əŋka:r m. K̥t̥g. Kc. 'tall steep mountain peak'. See d̥'ə:ŋk.
- d̥əŋd̥ə:t̥ f. (-a) 'salutation, prostration'. Lw. H. daŋḍavat f. (Sk.).
- d̥ərauŋō 'to frighten'. Caus. of d̥ərn̄ō.
- d̥əreuŋo WKc. 'to frighten'. Caus. of d̥ərn̄o.
- d̥əl 'éuŋō 'to stone'. Cp. d̥'ə:l 'stone'.
- d̥ja:ŋo WKc. 'to fly' (also d̥wa:ŋo). K̥t̥g. ɾeuŋō, Kc. vɪno. See d̥wauŋo. For etymology see ɾeuŋō. Or from *ud̥ḍiyā-? See CD *ud̥ḍiyati.
- d̥wauŋo WKc. 'to cause to fly, let fly'. Sk. ud̥ḍāpayati, Pk. ud̥ḍāvaī. Caus. of d̥wa:ŋo.
- d̥wa:ŋo WKc. 'to fly' (also d̥ja:ŋo). *ud̥ḍā- or back-formation after caus. d̥wauŋo?
- d̥wa:r m. 'cave'. *uddāra- from d̥ɾ- 'to split open' and ud-, cp. Sk. dārah m. 'rent, cleft, hole'.

d̥'

- d̥'ai 'two and a half'. Poss. lw. P. H. dhāi (Sk. ardhatṛtīyah, CD).

- ɖ 'auŋo Kc. 'to pull down, ruin (a city etc.)'. J ɖá'ŋu 'to bend down'. P. ɖhāhŋa 'to throw down, demolish' (CD *dhvāsayati).
 ɖ 'ak:ɪ m. 'musician of some kind'. Connected w. H. ɖhāk m. 'big drum, kettledrum'?
 ɖ 'ak:əŋ f. (-ɪ) 'wife of a ɖ 'ak:ɪ'.
 ɖ 'akəŋɔ 'to seize, take, receive'. See ɖ 'akŋɔ.
 ɖ 'akŋɔ, -o Kŋg. Kc. 'to seize, take, reach for, receive; cover'. In meaning 'cover' CD *ɖhakk-. Meaning 'seize', cp. Arm. Gy. lakh- 'to take, seize' (ɖ- > Arm. Gy. l-).
 ɖ 'ap:ɪ, ɖ 'ab:ɪ f. 'roofed place, veranda'. CD *ɖhapp- 'cover'; cp. also H ɖhābā 'thatched roofing'.
 ɖ 'a:l, the village Arhal near Rohru.
 ɖ 'alŋɔ 'to throw down, pour down, fell, chop (wood)' (caus. of ɖ 'alŋɔ). CD *ɖhālayati, P. ɖhālŋā 'pour, throw, melt'. J ɖhālŋu 'to cause to melt'. N. ɖhālŋu 'to fell'.
 ɖ 'a:l f. (-a) Kŋg. Kc. 'shield'. Used as a salutation to kshatriyas (said to be an abbreviation for 'may you always keep your shield'); meri tərpha ɖ'. a tum:a lə 'I salute you'. J ɖhāl f. 'a salutation', CD *ɖhālla- 'shield'.
 ɖ 'ɛŋkhlɪ f. 'drum formed like an hourglass'.
 ɖ 'è:r m. 'heap'. J ɖhér. CD *ɖhera- 'heap'.
 ɖ 'ɔ:ŋk m. Kŋg. Kc. 'steep mountain slope, steep peak'; Kŋg. ɖ 'ɔŋkə fōtŋɔ 'to throw (something) down a slope'. J ɖhá'k 'rock, precipice' (also ɖhaŋk). Cp. CD *ɖagga-¹ 'hill', *ɖhoŋka- 'rock'. LStH p. 145 Rampur ɖaŋk 'mountain'. Cp. ɖ 'o:k, ɖəŋka:r.
 +ɖ 'əŋo 'to earn money, work hard'. J ɖhauŋŋu 'to earn'. Poss. connected with +ɖ 'oŋo.
 ɖ 'ɔlŋɔ 'to fall, set (of the sun), flow'. J ɖhaŋŋu. CD *ɖhalati 'falls'.
 ɖ 'o:k m. Kc. 'mountain slope, peak'. ɖ 'oka foŋo 'to throw (something) down a slope'. CD *ɖhokka- 'rock'. Cp. ɖ 'ɔ:ŋk.
 +ɖ 'oŋo 'to carry, fetch'. J ɖhoŋu. Sk. ɖhaukayati, caus. of ɖhauk- 'approach' (CD).
 ɖ 'ò:l m. Kŋg. Kc. 'stone, boulder' (Kŋg. ɖ 'ò:l was said not to be used in the pl., instead pl. ɖ 'òl[tɛ from ɖ 'òl[tə). See CD *ɖdala-group.
 ɖ 'òl[tə m. 'big stone, big boulder'.
 ɖ 'òl[tu m. 'small stone, piece of stone'.

ḍ 'ò:l m. 'large drum (often having convex frame)'. J ḍhō'l. CD *ḍholla-.

ḍ 'ò:l:u m. 'drummer'.

ḍ 'òl:kə m. 'drum'. Kum. ḍholko.

ḍ 'òl:kɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'small drum'. La. ḍholkī.

+ḍ 'ṛṅke f. 'hope'. J dhinkó f. pl. 'humblings, beseeching' (?) P. uḍik f. 'expectation' (CD *uddēkṣati 'looks for')? But how explain the retroflex -ṅ- and the aspirated ḍ'?

ḍ 'il:ə 'loose, slack'. CD *ḍhilla- 'slack'.

ḍ 'il 'ṅō (invol.) 'to get loose, slack; to break up (of e.g. a fair)'.

+ḍ 'ukṅo 'to penetrate, attack (by penetrating foreign territory)'.

Poss. lw. Hi. ḍhuknā. CD *ḍhukyati (Sk. ḍhauk- 'approach').

+ḍ 'ulṅo 'to sway, walk swayingly' (of the gait of women). *ḍhull- or *ḍhuly-, CD ḍhulati, Ass. ḍhuliba 'to rock to and fro'.

t

ta Kṭg. Kc. 'then, thereafter, and; indeed, just, well' (slightly emphatic or emotional in the three last meanings). Occupying the first or a later (usually the second) place in the sentence (when occupying a later place, usually emphatic, emotional); t. kε 'ṅə 'what happened thereafter?'; e:k tə na pa:dri, t. e:k tə məlbi 'now there was a padri and a Muhammedan priest'; tum:ε t. bəṭə dz 'ṅ:ḥə bol:ə 'you have indeed told a big lie'; mū teu dēk:ho t. dēk:ho 'let me see him, yes let me see him'. J taa 'then, at that time'. Sk. tāt 'thus' (Ṛgv.), Pk. tā 'then, therefore' (CD). Cp. Kṭg. tε which is much more common in the meanings 'then, thereafter'.

ta ki 'so that'. Lw. H. tā ki.

tao 'in that direction'. Pk. tāo (abl.); ao 'hither', MI *āo (Pk. abl. ā). See ao.

taī Kṭg. 'till, up to; for, for the sake of; on account of'. More commonly tēi. J tayiñ 'for the sake of'. H. (poet.) tāī 'till, for the sake of'. Sk. tāvat. The proper Kṭg. form seems to be tēi; -ī is the adv. suffix -i (cp. Kc. taīa) in front of which w has been lost. See +tāī, taū, taīa, tēi. See Grammar.

taīa Kc. 'till, up to; for, for the sake of; on account of'; phaguṇa t. 'till the month of ph.', edzi t. 'on this account', teri t. 'for your sake'. Kṭg. tēi (taī).

1tau m. 'father's elder brother'. Sk. tātaguḥ (CD).

2tau m. (-a) 'heat'. J táo, táw m. 'burning'. Sk. tāpaḥ m. 'heat'.
taũ 'so long, in the meantime'; t. tēi 'so long, till that moment'
(lit. 'till so long'). J tánuň 'so long, until'. Sk. tāvat. See taĩ.
tau|ə, -o Křg. Kc. 'rash'. J táw|á 'of hot temper'. CD *uttāpala-
tau|iŋo Kc. 'to be or become rash'.

taku|ɪ, see tak|ɪ.

takŋō 'to see, stare'; tu kē tak:a 'what are you staring at?' J tákŋu
'wait for, see'. Sk. tarkayati 'guesses, thinks', P. takkṇā 'to
guess, see', H. tāknā 'to look for, stare at' (CD).

takɽo Křg. 'strong, healthy, fit'; mŭ a t. 'I am well'. WKc. təkɽo.
CD *targa-, Bhad. ṭlagro, H. tagrā, but with -k- L. trakrā,
takrā.

tak|ɪ, taku|ɪ f. 'small wooden spindle'. J ták|u. Sk. tarkuḥ m.
tātshŋō 'to roughhew, scrape up'. Sk. takṣati (3 pl.). Pk. takkhaĩ,
tacchāi (CD).

taɽɪ f. 'the plot of land, often with a small garden, in front of the
house; family'. Poss. CD *traṭṭa-, Pk. taṭṭi 'hedge', Bhad. ṭṭāṭ
'common grass', P. taraṭṭi 'bamboo matting', Bhoj. ṭāṭ 'bamboo
thatch'. Lw. if from *traṭṭ-.

tāɽ:h f. (-ɪ) 'bowl for food; a grain measure (about 2 seers, ap-
proximately 4 pounds)'. 16 tāɽh = 1 b'ā:r, 20 b'ā:r = 1 khār.
Sk. taṣṭa- 'fashioned by cutting'? For 'bowl=measure of capa-
city' cp. J jún m. 'grain measure' (CD Sk. droṇa m. 'wooden
trough, measure of capac.'). and Sk. kāṣṭham 'piece of wood',
H. kaṭhiyā 'wooden dish', B. kāṭhi 'measure of capacity'.

taɽ:ə, -o Křg. Kc. 'heated, hot'. J tátá. Sk. taptah.

tapəʃ, təpəʃ f. Kc. 'heat, fever'. Lw. H. tapís f. (Pers.).

taba, tabe Kc. 'then, at that moment'. Křg. tēb:a, tēb:ε, tēb:ʻi,
Kc. tebi.

+tanu m. man's name.

ta:nd f. (-ɪ) 'thread'. Sk. tantih f. (CD).

tambə, -o m. Křg. Kc. 'copper'. Lw. (cp. P. tāmbā, H. tābā). The
proper Him. word is cambo Kc.

tambu m. Křg. Kc. 'large tent'. Cp. P. H. tambū m.

tamso m. Kc. 'big kettle, vessel'. J támsú 'vessel'.

tarə, -o m. Křg. Kc. 'star'. Sk. tārā f., tārakam n. 'star' (CD).

+taru adj. 'leading across (a stream)'. Sk. tāraḥ (CD).

ta|ɪ f. 'cymbal'. Sk. tālah m., -li f. (CD).

- ta|u m. 'the skull, crown of the head'. Sk. tālu n. 'the palate', P. (etc.) tālū m. 'palate, crown of head'.
- tal:ə m. 'bottom'. CD *talla-² (<*talya-?), Sk. talam 'base, bottom, surface'.
- tε Kṭg. 'then, thereupon'; dzε sōk:o tu tē: kε ml:r t. erno tē:rε tā kaε bətauɪ 'if you can arrange a meeting with him then he will explain it to you'. J tai 'then'. The -ε possibly through influence from dzε, poss. also from tēb:a. Cp. ta which in Kṭg. is much less common in the meanings indicated.
- 1tēi Kṭg. 'till, up to; for, for the sake of; an account of'; b'ōri d'εɾε t. 'for many days' (lit. 'up to . . .'), kεba t. jə fē|ə 'ō:ηə 'how long will this cold last?', tida t. 'up to there, so far', teri t. 'for your sake', ēt:(h)i t. 'therefore, on this account'. Kc. taĩa. See taĩ, 1təĩ. See Grammar.
- 2+tēi adv. 'so long'. See 1tēi.
- +tēiε 'for the sake of', g'ōrnu ri t. 'for the sake of the inmates of the house'. See tēi.
- tēt, tēt:h Kṭg. 'there'. Also functioning as obl. and loc. inanim. of the pronoun sə, '(in, on) that (object, fact)'. See tēt:ε
- tēt:a, tēt:ha Kṭg. 'there(from), thereafter, then'; t. ka 'from there', t. pa: 'thereafter'. Also functioning as obl. inanimate of the pronoun sə, 'that (object, fact, concept)'. Kc. tita. See tēt:ε.
- tēt:ε, tēt:hε Kṭg. 'there; then, thereafter'. J teté. Sk. tatra, P. tatta, -ttha, Ap. tetthu (-e- from e-demonstrative, CD tatra).
- tēt:h. See tēt.
- tēt:ha, see tēt:a.
- tēt:ha ka Kṭg. 'rather, better (adv.)'. See tēt:a, 1teti.
- tēb:a Kṭg. 'then, at that moment'; used when followed by postpositions: t. tēi 'till then, so long'. MIA *tevvam, Pk. tevam 'thus' after evam. See εb:a.
- tēb:ε Kṭg. 'then, at that moment'. Kc. tabe.
- tēηə, tēη 'ə adj. Kṭg. 'such'. J teηu. Kc. tηo. See εηə. Pa. tādin(a)- (after the nom. sg. tādī, Sk. tādṛk), BHS tāyin- 'holy' (i.e. 'such (as a holy man is)', cp. Pa. tathāgata); the aspiration due to tēη 'ie. See Edgerton, BHSDict.
- tēηiε, tēη 'ie adv. Kṭg. 'in that way'.
- tēηkε, tēη 'kε adv. Kṭg. 'in that way'.
- tē:ɾdə, tē:|də 'such, by that state'. Cp. kē:ɾdə, kē:ɾə, ē:ɾdə.
- tē:rnə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to swim'. J tirnu, Sk. tir-. Cp. H. tairnā,

pairnā, Sk. pratir- (CD). Him. *tehr- poss. influenced by word like H. thahnā 'to fathom depth of water'.

tē:lqə. See tē:rqə.

tēj' 'twenty-three'; also tēj' bī: J tíí. Prob. lw. P. teí.

tēc:hē adv. 'in that direction, that way'. See ēc:hē.

¹teti, tēt:hi Kṭg. Kc. 'there, then'; t. poru 'from that moment on'.

Also functions as obl. inanim. of sə, 'that (object, fact)'; teti ka in meaning 'rather, better (adv.)' is prob. elliptic: '(rather) than that'. See tet.

²tet:i indecl. adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'so much, so many'. CD *tattika-, Pk.

tattiya-, with -e- from near-demonstrative e- (see et:i), Ap. tettia-

tetṇo Kc. 'so big, so much'. J tetṇá. Kṭg. tetṛo.

tetṛo Kṭg. 'so big, so much'. Kc. tetṇo.

tetri indecl. adj. Kc. 'so much, so many'.

tēt:hi, see ¹teti.

tēb:'i, tebi Kṭg. Kc. 'at that very moment, immediately, then'. See tēba.

teb'ia, tebia Kc. 'at that very moment, immediately'.

tēb:'ie, tebie Kṭg. 'at that very moment, immediately'.

te:ɾ la:ɾɿ 'to be obstinate, insist, maintain one's views even if they are wrong'. Cp. poss. P. tīrnā 'to be split, crack through dryness, be proud' (CD *tṛdati, Sk. tṛd- 'to split open').

te:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'oil'. J tél m. Pk. tellam n. (Sk. tailam) (CD).

tēs:i adv. 'by that way, in that direction, there (on the spot), then';

t. bāt:hi, t. bīt:hi 'by that way, in that direction'. Prob. an old f. sg. obl. (notice bāt:hi from ba:t f.) of pronoun sə, cp. f. sg. obl. tessu in Kyoṇṭh. (related to Sk. tasyāḥ etc.); -i prob. the same ending as -hi in bāt:hi, i.e. the adverbial ending -'i, -i.

te:z adj. 'fast, swift'. Lw. H. tez (Pers.).

tə, pret. of 'ə:ɳō 'to be, become' in Kṭg. See Grammar.

¹təĩ 'till, for the sake of', teri t. 'for your sake'. J tayiñ 'for the sake of'. See tai, ¹tēí.

²təĩ Kṭg. WKc. 'again, further, also, and'. J tañyíñ, tayiñ 'more, again'. Often followed by b'í. Sk. tato 'pi 'even then'?

təia Kc. 'again, further, also, and'.

təkɾo WKc. 'strong, healthy'. Kṭg. takɾə (see this).

təto m. Kc. 'plate for cooking'. CD *taṭṭa-¹, M. tāṭ m. 'metal dining plate'.

⁺təpi m. 'an ascetic'. Lw. H. tapī m. (Sk.).

təpəf. See tapəf.

- tə:ŋg m., in poetry also f. (-a), Křg. Kc. 'balcony (usually encircling the house)'. J tóng (sub bí 'veranda'). P. H. taŋg m. 'girth', N. taŋ 'row, line, chain'.
 +təŋgɾe f., +təŋgɾu m. 'balcony'.
 +təŋe f. 'string, rope'. Sk. tanikā f.
 tōŋ 'uə, -o Křg. Kc. 'scattered; sparsely populated'. J taŋŋu 'to spread, stretch'. Sk. tanoti.
 tōndz'ŋō 'to mix (with other people)'; sə ori sīt:ε neī tōndz'də 'he does not mix with others'. Poss. CD *taŋcati 'contracts' (Sk. tanakti), S. taŋjaŋu 'to wrap in swaddling clothes'.
 təɾke 'early in the morning'. H. taɾkā m. 'early morning', P. taɾkā m. 'dawn, crackling noise'. Lw. if from Sk. traṭ- 'crackle' (CD).
 +tə:r m. 'rope-bridge'. J tar, taur m. 'place where a river is crossed in a boat'. Sk. taraḥ m. 'crossing, passage'.
 təɾph, təɾf f. (-a) 'side, direction'. Lw. H. tarf f. (Ar.).
 tərnō 'to cross (a stream)'. J tarŋu 'to be crossed'. Sk. tarati (CD).
 tələ m. 'sole of foot and shoe'. Sk. talam n. 'surface, bottom, sole of foot', P. taļā m. 'sole of shoe' (CD).
 təlnō, -no Křg. Kc. 'to fry in oil or clarified butter'. J taļŋu. CD *talati, P. taļnā 'to fry'.
 to:p m. 'cannon, gun'. Lw. P. H. top m. (Pers. or Turkish).
 toŋō 'to feel, touch, grope, search'.
 to:l adv. Křg. Kc. 'downwards, below'; t. gāf na lae 'don't speak down and up, don't talk nonsense'. J tól. Prob. connected with Sk. talam n. 'bottom, etc.', but how explain -o-?
 tola adv. Křg. 'from below, below'.
 tola adv. Kc. 'downwards, below'.
 toli adv. Křg. Kc. 'downwards, below'.
 toluə, tōl 'uə 'situated below'; toluə ōt:h 'the under lip'.
 to:l m. 'weight, unity of weight'. J tól m. Sk. tolya-, taulyam (CD).
 toŋō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to weigh (tr.)'. J toŋu. Sk. tolayati (CD).
 tōf:a 'from below'. *to[-]fa, see to:l.
 tōf:ε 'below'. *to[-]fε, see to:l.
 ti:, tiε Křg. 'there'. Kc. tia. LStH p. 135 (Baghi) tiε; cp. ki: 'where', etc.
 tia Kc. 'there'. Křg. ti:.
 tiε. See ti:.
 tita Kc. 'there'. Křg. tet:a, tēt:ha.
 tit:ər m. 'partridge'. J tittr m. Sk. tittiraḥ (CD).

- ^ltī: ^lthē:r m. 'fair and festival'. For tī: cp. Sk. tithiḥ m. f. 'lunar day'. For thē:r see this.
- tid:a Kṭg. 'from there', also tid:a ka; t. lē 'thereto', t. tēi 'up to there, so far'. See ti: and tid:i.
- tida Kc. 'there'.
- tid:ə Kṭg. 'situated, belonging there'. Kc. tidlo.
- tid:i, tid:r Kṭg. 'there'; t. ki t. 'there and only there, on one and the same spot'. LStH p. 135 (Baghi) tide; -di/i is the loc. particle. See ti:.
- tidlo Kc. 'being there, belonging there'. See tid:i, tid:a. Kṭg. tid:ə.
- tiṅgi 'by that way, in that direction', also t. bi:hi. See iṅgi.
- tiṅo adj. Kc. 'such'. Kṭg. tēṅə. J tiṅu. See iṅo.
- tiṅḍi Kc., dziṅḍi . . . t. 'as soon as . . . then'.
- tiṅṅō 'to draw, pull, stretch'. Prob. Sk. tanoti. For -i- poss. influence from khīntsiḥ: khāntsiḥ 'to pull'.
- tin:ə m. 'longing'. Hardly Sk. tṛṣṇā f. 'thirst, desire'.
- tinke adv. 'on that day, at that moment'. From t-pronoun + dinke (see din). Relative dzinke.
- tinda adv. 'therefrom, there'. J tiñ-dá, adj. 'in it, in that'.
- +tindri ka 'from there'. Cp. indri.
- tir m. Kṭg. Kc. 'arrow'. Lw. H. tir m. (Pers.).
- tirə, tiri, tire, see tir 'ə, tir 'i, tir 'e.
- ^ltir-ku^lma:n m. Kc. 'bow and arrow, archery'. Lw. H. kamān f. (Pers.). See tir.
- ^ltir-kə^lba:n, ^ltir-kə^lma:n m. Kṭg. 'bow and arrow, archery'.
- tir 'ə, tirə m. 'window, small closet in the wall for keeping milk etc.'. See tir 'i.
- tir 'i, tiri f. Kṭg.; tir 'e, tire f. Kc. 'small window'. J tiri f. 'narrow window'. CD Sk. tiryak 'across', Pk. tiria- 'slanting'. Is the aspir. poss. due to some word containing Sk. tiras 'across'? Meaning prob. first 'passage across', cp. Sk. tirtham 'passage, ford, channel'.
- tiri f. 'nose ornament for women'. CD *tillaka-, P. tillī f. 'ornament worn on the neck by women'.
- tu:, tu Kṭg. Kc. 'you (sg.)'.
- +tuā ro (pl.) 'your'.
- tu^lbaku m. Kc. 'tobacco'. Kṭg. təbaku.
- tumṭi f. Kṭg., tumṭe f. Kc. 'a gourd, a pot made of a gourd'.
Dimin. of tumbə, -o.

- tumbə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a gourd'. J tumṛá m. Sk. tumbaḥ m. (CD).
 +turi m. 'musician, member of a particular caste'. J túrí m. Sk. tūraḥ m. 'musical instrument' (CD).
 turət adj. adv. 'quick, quickly'; +turto 'quickly' (obl. with the Kyoŋṭhḷi ending -o of turət). J turt-furt 'instantly'. Lw. P. turt, turat 'quickly', H. turant, turat (Sk.).
 tv:ḷ f. (-a) 'balance, scale (weighing instrument)'. Sk. tulā f. (CD).
 tvḷI f. 'tuft of grass'. Sk. tūlam n. (CD).
 tvḷkə m. 'ghee and oil in which spices are prepared; cooked and seasoned pulse'. J tuṛká m. 'the act of seasoning cooked pulse'.
 P. tuṛkā m. 'hot ghee and condiments for seasoning fruit'.
 tvḷkəo WKc. 'to cook and season pulse'.
 +tue (pl.) 'you'.
 təkli:f f. 'trouble, distress'. Lw. H. taklif f. (Ar.).
 təkaku m. Kṭg. 'tobacco'. J tabákhū m. Lw. H. tam(b)āku and prob. Engl. tobacco.
 tənɑ:r adv. 'the year before the year before last'. Cp. pəra:r and the similar proportion tən'əɾədʒ : phəɾədʒ.
 tən'əɾədʒ. See thənəɾədʒ.
 təma:m adj. 'whole, all'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 +təmafo, +təmaso m. 'spectacle, play, wonder'. Lw. H. tamāšā m. (Ar.).
 təra:r f. (-i) Kc. 'sword'. J trár, tráḷ f. CD Sk. taravāriḥ m. 'one-edged sword'. See təḷwa:r.
 tərɪdɪ, trɪdɪ f. 'stream of water or blood'. Cp. poss. P. treṛā m. 'stream of hot water poured on the body'.
 tərki:b f. (-i) 'plan, device'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
 təḷwa:r f. (-i) 'sword'. Cp. Sk. talavāraṇam. See təra:r.
 +təsta:n m. 'cartridge-box'. Lw. H. tašdān m. (Pers.).
 1tja:r 'ready'; t. kərnō 'to prepare (e.g. food)'. Lw. H. taiyār (Pers. Ar.).
 2tja:r m. Kc. 'religious festival'. Kṭg. thē:r, see this.
 twaŋə adj. 'lying on the back'. J twāṇá. Sk. uttānaḥ (CD).
 1twa:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'Sunday'. J twár m. Cp. H. P. aitivār, itvār m. Lw. Sk. *āḍityavāra- (CD).
 2twa:r, twaro m. Kṭg. Kc. 'incarnation'; Kc. tu rakṣa ro twaro 'you are an incarnation of a demon' (an abuse). J twār m. Lw. Sk. avatāraḥ, cp. P. utār m. 'incarnation'.
 trik:hŋə (trans.) 'to taste (esp. anything pungent)'. Prob. from Sk.

tikṣṇaḥ 'sharp, pungent'; M. tikhāvṇē 'to taste anything pungent'. Lw. (tr, also with secondary r, gives c, e.g. ca:ṇḍ).
trīḍṛ. See tārīḍṛ.

th

thāo m. 'the behind, the buttocks'. Cp. H. thāi f. 'seat, place', poss.

G. thāpo 'the thigh'. Sk. sthāyaḥ m. 'station'.

thāi f. 'the thigh'.

thau m. WKc. 'thigh, the behind'.

thā:c m. 'open area with no trees on it, especially on the top of a hill, used for grazing sheep and goats in summer'. Sk. sthātram 'station, place'.

thaciṇo Kc. 'to stop, halt (intr.)'. J tháṭuṇu 'to be settled'. Sk. sthātram 'station, place'.

thāchṇō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to stop, halt (intr.)'; dzidi rac:io tidi thā:ie 'you should halt where the night falls'.

+thaṭo m. 'projecting part of a veranda'. CD *thaṭṭha⁻¹ 'framework', H. ṭhāṭ(h) m. 'frame of roof', M. thāṭ m.

thāp:əṭ. See thōp:əṭ.

thā:n m. 'place, dwelling, police post'. Lw. H. thān, Sk. sthānam. 'thāne'da:r m. 'chief of police'. Lw. H.

thāmb'ṇō 'to hold, support'. J thāmbḥṇu. Sk. stambhate (CD).

thāṭə (ṭhāṭə) m. 'grasshopper'. J ṭhādā m. Poss. related to Jaun. ṭhārō 'standing', H. ṭhārā 'erect, straight, fixed'. Sk. stabdhaḥ, Pk. thaḍḍho 'fixed, firm' (CD).

thāḷi f. 'dish, vessel, brass plate (for eating)'. J thá'ḷ m. 'a large dish'. Sk. sthālī 'earthen dish' (CD).

thāḷṭu m. 'brass plate (for eating)'.

thē:r m. Kṭg. 'religious festival'. Kc. tja:r. J tahair m. CD *tithivāra-. See 'tī:ṭhē:r.

thē:ts f., thē:ts la:ṇṛ 'to be obstinate, insist'. CD *thecc-, N. theccinu 'to be pressed down, squat', thicnu (intr.) 'to press on'.

thērnō 'to spin'.

thērnū m. 'spindle'.

thē:l m. 'paw (e.g. of cat)'. Connected with H. hathelī f. 'palm of the hand' (hāth 'hand, paw')?

thəkṇo Kc. 'to be or become tired'. J thakṇu. CD *sthakk-, Pk. thakkai 'comes to a stop, becomes tired'.

- thōts 'splash' (sound-imitating word). Cp. Kc. thutsuk 'small slap',
 Ktg. thətsra:ɾ 'big slap' and poss. J thechnu 'to beat, hit'.
 thōp:əɾ, thāp:əɾ m. 'slap'. J thapér m. CD *thapp-, H. P. thappaɾ m.
 thōŋkru m. 'long horn, trombone'.
 thōmbʻɾu. See thōmbʻɾu.
 tho, the pret. of 'əŋo 'to be, become' in Kc.
 thōt:ɪ f. 'snout, nose, mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value).
 Also thōt:həɾ, thōb:əɾ, b'ōb:əɾ. CD *thottha-, H. thotī f.
 thōt:həɾ m. 'snout, mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value).
 Also thōt:ɪ etc.
 thōb:əɾ m. Ktg. Kc. 'snout, mouth' (having contemptuous or slang
 value). Also thōt:ɪ etc. CD *thobba-. H. thobṛā 'snout', P. thobar
 m. 'face' (in a contemptuous sense).
 thōɾə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'a little, small, short (e.g. of time), (in pl.) a
 few'. CD Sk. stokaḥ m. 'drop (of water)' + suffix -ḍ-.
 thū:k m. Ktg. Kc. 'spittle'. See thūkḥḍ.
 thūkḥḍ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to spit'; mē thūk:ə 'I spat'. J thukṇu. CD
 *thukk-.
 thutsuk f. (-a) Kc. 'small slap'. Poss. connected with J thechnu
 'to beat, strike, hit'. See thōts.
 thətsɾa: m. (-Ø) Kc. 'big slap'.
 thətsra:ɾ m. Ktg. 'big slap'.
 thənrədʒ, tən'ōrədʒ adv. Ktg. 'on the day before the day before
 yesterday'. Also nəthōrədʒ. Kc. nəthre:dz. Cp. phōrədʒ 'day
 before yesterday' and tənər.
 thənrəɪ f. Ktg. 'palm of the hand'. Kc. ^lath^lna[e]. Sk. hastatalam;
 dissimilation of -th-t- to -th-n-. For the survival of the first
 consonant in -talam see ^lath^lna[e].

d

- dā: f. (-ɪ) 'pain, illness'. J dāh m. 'burning', ḍāh m. 'envy'. Sk.
 dāhaḥ m. 'burning, fever' (CD).
 dar. See d'ār.
 dāuə nə 'ill'. Cp. dā: 'illness'.
 +dau[e] f. 'fight, war'. Cp. P. dāulā m. 'man lying in ambushade',
 dāu m. 'ambush', Or. dāu 'opportunity, revenge'. See CD Sk.
 dātu n. 'share' (?).

- da:kh f. (-a) Kc. 'grape'. J dákkh f. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- +dakhḡo 'right (not left)' (not used in spoken language, where sūm]o is used). Lw. P. dakkhaḡ (Sk. dakṣiṇaḡ). The genuine word seems to be sūm]o.
- da:g m. 'spot, stain, fault'. J dá'g m. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- dāg:' m. 'burning (especially of the dead body)'. J dá'g m. Sk. dāghaḡ m. (Apte), H. dāgh m. Lw. or from *dāghya-?
- dāg'ḡō (tr.) 'to burn (especially a dead body)'.
- da:c m. 'a bigger cutting implement (for branches)'. J dách, drá'ḡ m. Sk. dātram 'knife, sickle'. Cp. dac:ɪ.
- dac:ɪ f. Kḡg. Kc. 'sickle'. See da:c.
- dacḡɪ f. (dimin. of dac:ɪ) '(small) sickle'.
- daḡ:o m. Kc. 'door' (augmentative of ²da:r).
- da:d m. 'father's father, elder brother'. J dádá m. 'grandfather'. CD *dādda-, Ku. dādā 'grandfather, elder brother'.
- dad:ɪ f. 'father's mother'. Also used in the voc. (dad:iε sg., dad:io pl.) in addressing women, young and old, respectfully. See next.
- dad:ia voc. sg. m., dad:io voc. pl. m. 'my friend; sir!'. Used when respectfully addressing young and old men. J dadiyá, term of address. Cp. Or. dādī 'grandfather', Dm. dádi 'father' (CD *dādda-). See da:d, dad:ɪ.
- +dad'u m. 'enmity'. Prob. CD *dagdhi-, G. dāḡh m. 'vindictiveness'.
- dap:u m. 'paw (of e.g. bear, rat)'.
- +dabu m. 'medicament, medical plaster'. J dábá m. Prob. connected with dabḡō.
- dabḡō 'to cover (with earth), bury'. J dábḡu 'to press'. CD *dabb-'press, bury, cover'. See dəbauḡō, -o.
- da:ḡ m. 'gift, marriage portion'. Sk. dānam.
- +daḡo. See ¹dano.
- da:ḡḡ m. 'punishment, a fine'. Lw. H. dāḡ m.
- da:n m. Kc. 'gift'. Lw. H. dān.
- ¹dano, +daḡo m. 'grain, seed, opium seed, round piece of anything'; +daḡe paḡi ro 'hospitable' (o: 'offering grain and water'). J dáḡá m. 'seed, grain'. Lw. H. (Pers.); -ḡ- poss. from words like P. dhāḡā. See CD Sk. dhānā f. 'corn, grain'.
- ²dano m., name of a demon (the Nāga god). J dáno 'demon'. Lw. H. dānā (Sk. dānavaḡ).
- dani 'generous, open-handed'. Lw. H. Sk. dānī.

- +dant m. 'tooth'; danto khoḡu 'the tooth walnut (walnut that can be broken with the teeth)'. Lw. H. dāñ. See da:nd.
- dantu m. 'ivory'.
- da:nd m. Kṭg. Kc. 'tooth'. J dáñd m. Sk. dantaḥ m.
- dandi f. 'small tooth'.
- +^ldand-pə^ltsikəḡ m. 'one that grins much'. See pətsikhṇō.
- da:m m. 'a young ungelit ox'. Sk. damyah m. (CD).
- dam m. 'breath, moment'; e:k dam 'in a moment, immediately'. Lw. H. dam m. (Pers.).
- +damno (+d'amṇo?) 'grassy'; damni d'are 'on the grassy ridge'. Poss. CD *dhārmaṇa-, P. dhāmaṇ 'a certain grass of good quality', H. dhāman.
- +daṛje 'madam!' (address of respect). J dáriyá m., f. -é 'O my dear'.
- dāṛ^ç f. (-a), da:ṛ^ç f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'molar tooth'. J dá'ṛ m. Sk. daṃṣṭrā f., dāḍhā f. 'large tooth'. CD *dāṃṣṭra-. Sk. dāḍhā is lw. MIA.
- dāṛ'í f. 'beard, chin-beard'; d. kuṇḍṇi 'to shave'; teri d. dōi 'your beard burned' (ə: 'you came to grief'). J dā'í f. Sk. dāḍhikā, *dāṃṣṭrikā f. (CD *dāṃṣṭra-).
- dāṛ'í a]ə adj. 'having a beard, experienced, mature'.
- ¹da:r m. 'timber, beam of wood'. J dá'r m. Sk. dāru n.
- ²da:r m. Kc. 'a door'. Jaun. dār. Sk. dvāram. See dwa:r, daṭ:o.
- +daru m. 'gun powder'. Lw. H. dārū (Pers.).
- da]nō 'to split (tr.)'. Sk. dālayati. Caus. of də]nō.
- dalṛ, -i Kṭg. Kc. adj. 'poor, niggardly'; subst. m. 'miser'. CD *dāridrika-, Pk. dāliddiya-.
- +das, man's name.
- dəa f. (obl. -Ø), 'pity, compassion'; bəg'wàni dəae 'by God's mercy'. Lw. H. dayā (Sk.).
- dēī m. (f.) (obl. dēī) 'curds, curdled sour milk'. Sk. dadhi n. (CD).
- +dēit m. 'big snake demon'. Lw. P. daīt m. (Sk. daityaḥ).
- ¹dəu]i f. 'festival celebrated in November' (where ṭhōmb'ṭu 'jostle' is going on). J diá]i f. Sk. dīpāvalih f. (>*diyāva- > *dyāu- > dəu-).
- ²dəu]i f. 'a certain melody in fast rhythm' (faster than sōlḍi).
- ¹də^lda:r adj. 'in debt; open-handed'. Lw., cp. Sk. deyam 'gift' and suffix -dār (Pers.).
- də:ṇō (pret. din:ə) Kṭg. 'to give; to let, permit'; 'am:ε ni də:ndə

- deuŋō ‘we do not permit you to go’; dandε dε:ŋō ‘to bite with the teeth’; mūf:ə məfʔē: dεa ‘the mouse digs a mousehole’. J deŋu. Pk. deī (Sk. dā-). Kc. deŋo.
- dεŋo (pres. dεa, pres. ptc. dεndo, pret. dεŋo) WKc. ‘to give; to let’. The inf. prob. formed on the model of pret. dεŋo.
- de. See di.
- dēi f. ‘body’. Sk. dehaḥ, P. H. dehī f. (CD).
- deu m. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. ‘god; (in poetry) god as identical with the sky’. J deo, Jaun. deo. Sk. devaḥ (poss. lw.).
- deuṭhi f. ‘temple’. CD *devakoṣṭha-.
- deuṭhu, dē:ṭhu m. ‘temple, temple image, deity’. Also said to mean ‘inhabitant of a temple village’. See koṭgəru, dəŋeuṭu.
- deuḍʿ ‘1^{1/2} fold’; d. bi: ‘thirty’. *dvaivardha-, P. deudhā ‘1^{1/2} fold’ (see CD dvyardhaḥ (4. *duvardha-)). See dēḍ:ʿ.
- +deuto m. ‘deity’. J déotí f. ‘goddess’. Lw. H. deutā m. (Sk.).
- deurə m. ‘temple (especially of a god), god’. J deorá, m. ‘small temple of a deity’. CD *devaghara- or (since no trace of h in Him.) Sk. devakulam ‘temple’ (CD).
- deuri f. ‘temple (especially of a goddess), goddess’.
- +deuri|da:r, placename.
- dēu|, dē:| f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. ‘threshold’. Cp. Sk. dehalī f. ‘threshold, raised terrace in front of threshold’; CD *dehula-, B. deul ‘mound, old wall’.
- +dewe f. (obl. dewija) ‘goddess’. Lw. Sk.
- dēkhŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to see’. Pk. dekkhaī (see CD *dṛkṣati, cp. Sk. fut. drakṣyati).
- +dē:ṭhu m., name of a god, having a temple in the village of Khərā:ŋ. Said to be the brother of jif:ər in Khərā:ŋ, of cat:ərmukh in Məlan, and of a god in Kulu. Same word as deuṭhu, dē:ṭhu ‘deity’.
- dē:ṭhu. See deuṭhu.
- dēḍ:ʿ, de:ḍʿ ‘one and a half’. J déḍh. S dvyardha- (CD *dvaiyardha-). See deuḍʿ.
- debi f. ‘goddess’. Lw. Sk.
- dεŋo Kc. (pret. dεŋo) ‘to give; to let’. Kṭg. dε:ŋō.
- de:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. ‘delay, a while’. Lw. H. P. der f. (Pers.).
- dē:|. See dēu|.
- dē|, de:| m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘country, district; the plains (in contrast to the mountains)’. Common in poetry, but also used in coll.

- language. In poetry it may mean 'foreign country, foreign region'. J *désh* m. Sk. *deśaḥ* m. (CD).
- dēf* [u] m. 'inhabitant of the plains'. Derived from *dēf*.
- dō*: f. (-r) 'sunshine, heat of the sun, noon-time'; *tnr* d. *sēk:r* 'he basked in the sun'; *khōr* d. 'baking sunshine'. LSI p. 553
- Kyōñh*. *daū* 'sunshine'. Sk. *davaḥ* m. 'heat, fire, burning'.
- dōk:həŋ* m. 'the south'. J *dakhn* m. Lw. P. *dakkhaṇ* m. (Sk. *dakṣiṇam*).
- dōte*, *dōti* Kc. 'in the morning'. Kṭg. *do:t*.
- +*dōtu*, man's name.
- ᵀdō-ᵀdōti* Kc., *aū* d. 'aṇḍde ḍeu 'I go for a walk every morning'.
- dō:ŋō*, pres. *dōa* 'to tame, domesticate'. Sk. *damayati* 'overpower' (*dāmyati* 'to be tamed') (CD).
- dō:ŋō* 'to burn (tr. and intr.)'. Sk. *dahati* (aha should give *ā*; *o* from 1 sg. *dōu*, 3 sg. *dōa*, 1 pl. *dōi* etc.).
- dōŋr*. See *ḍōŋr*.
- +*ᵀdānduᵀalᵀe* f. 'row of teeth'. Poss. Sk. *dantapāliḥ* f. 'row of teeth' or *dāndu* (poet. form of *da:nd*) + *-al-*, Sk. *āliḥ* f. 'row'.
- dōrək* m. Kṭg. 'the loft in the house, used as kitchen'. Kc. *ca:ŋḍ*.
- dōrŋō*, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to run'. Cp. P. H. *daṛṇā*. Prob. lw., see CD *dravati*.
- dōre* f. Kc. 'carpet'. J *darí* f. CD **darikā*.
- dōrdzr* m. 'tailor'. Lw. H. *darzī* (Pers.).
- dō]nō* 'to be split, cracked (e.g. of wood, lips)'; *ōᵀ:h dō]a* 'the lips crack'. J *da]ŋu* 'to split, grind coarsely (tr.)'. Sk. *dalati* 'to be split'.
- dōle* f. WKc. 'laziness'.
- ᵀdōli-ᵀbōlo* WKc. 'lazy'.
- dōf* (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'ten'; *dōf:i* '(all) the ten'. Sk. *daśa*.
- dōf:a* f. 'state, condition (of mind); fate'. Lw. H. *daśā* f. (Sk.).
- +*dōfe* f. 'woman, girl'.
- dōfe* f. Kc., *dōf:r* f. Kṭg. 'special kind of song, sung during the first period of harvest in April, May, June' (they describe the depressed mind of separated lovers or the grief at the loss of a near relative). Prob. same word as +*dōfe* 'girl', cp. *ᵀdz'ŋr*.
- dōf:iō*, *dōf:uō* 'tenth'. Sk. *daśamaḥ*. For *-iō* < *-ima-* see C. Caillat: *La finale -ima*, Publ. de l'Inst. de Civil. Indienne, 1968, p. 187–204.
- dōsuo* WKc. 'tenth'.

dōsṇō̄ ‘to point out, show, tell’. J dashṇu (the genuine word);
dōsṇō̄ is lw. P. dassṇā ‘to tell, relate’.

dogrε m. pl. ‘twins’.

dot:t f. Kṭg. ‘the morning’; appears usually in oblique cases: dot:i,
dōt:hi ‘in the morning, early in the morning, the following
morning, to-morrow morning’; dot:a lε ‘for the following mor-
ning, in the morning’. J dotté ‘to-morrow’. LSTH p. 161 (Kc.-
Kuari) dōutī ‘to-morrow’. Kc. dōte.

dot:i, dot:a. See dot:t.

dotkə ‘belonging to the (early) morning’; d. pə:r ‘the watch (space
of time) from three to six a. m.’.

dō:ṛu m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘large blanket’. J dohṛu m. Poss. connected
with H. etc. dohar m. ‘cloth of two folds’, Or. dooṛā ‘folded
double’. See CD *dudhāra-, *duvṛta-.

+do:ro ‘double’; +do:re ‘to and fro’. J dohrā. CD *dudhāra-.

+do]a f. ‘covering, quilt’. Cp. N. dolāi ‘quilt padded with cotton’,
H. P. dulāi f. ‘quilt of two folds’.

dō:lgə, dō:rgə ‘branching off in two directions’; d. pəṇdə ‘a road
that branches off in two directions’. Cp. +do:ro ‘double’.
dō:r+gə?

dōf m. ‘harm, defect, the evil power of a deity’. Sk. doṣaḥ m.

dōst m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘friend’. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dōstī f. ‘friendship’.

dī, de postpos. Kṭg. Kc. ‘in’. LSTH p. 136 (Baghi) anda ‘from’,
Kyoṇṭh. da ‘from’. Sk. anta-, antika- ‘nearness’ (CD). See
Grammar.

diə m. See diwə, +diu.

+diu m. ‘oil lamp, light’. Sk. dīpaḥ m. (CD).

diwə, diə m. ‘oil lamp, candle, light’. J diwá. Sk. dīpaḥ m.

dī:ṇ, dīəṇ f. (-a) ‘snowfall’; d. lag:ī ‘snow fell’. J diñwaṇ m.
‘snowfall’. See dī:ṇō̄.

dī:ṇō̄ ‘to snow’; dī:ndə lagə nə ‘it snows’; ‘iñ dīa ‘it snows’ (pret.
‘iñ diə). J dīḥṇu, diñṇu. *dīhati, Sk. dih- ‘to smear’ (similar
semantic relation in Sk. snehaḥ). J diuñṇu, diñwaṇ seem to be
influenced by Sk. lip- ‘to smear, plaster’.

din m. Kc. ‘day’. Lw. H. din (Sk.). Kṭg. d’ēṛə. See du:s, d’ēṛə,
d’jaṭi.

+dinṛu m. ‘day’ (poetical dimin. of din).

dil m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘mind, soul, valour, heart’. Lw. H. P. (Pers.).

- +dile f. 'fruit-stone'. See CD *ḡala-group: *ḡella-, Jaun. ḡeli 'fruit-stone'; *ḡilla-, A. ḡilā 'mango-stone', H. ḡil m. 'lump'; *ḡilla-, Bshk. dīl 'clod'.
- +dil:e f. 'Delhi'.
- +dilə[h, place-name, a certain small mountain state.
- +dilke f. 'affair of the heart, love affair'.
- dīfḡō, d'fḡō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to appear, be seen'; dīf:ə sūpḡə 'he dreamt'. J dishḡu, dhishḡu 'to see'. Sk. diśyate + dṛśyate, e.g. P. dissḡā 'to appear, be seen' (CD).
- dui Kṭg. Kc. 'two'; Kc. duia 'the two of them, both two'. Sk. d(u)ve (f.n.), Pa. Pk. duve. See dun:i.
- du^lka:n f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'shop, booth'. Lw. H. (Pers. Ar.).
- dūkhḡə m. 'boil, pimple'. J dukḡá m. 'ulcer, blister, hurt'. See next.
- dūkhḡō, -o Kṭg. Kc. (invol.) 'to pain, be distressing'; mu lə bəḡə b'ari dūk:huə 'I got very sad'; (vol.) 'to give pain, to ache', merə dūk:ha 'I have pains', pīḡ:h dūkhdi lag:i nī '(my, his etc.) back aches'. J dukḡu. Sk. duḡkhati (CD).
- duḡ:ə, -o adj. Kṭg. Kc. 'second, other, next'. J duḡá. CD *dutiya-, Pk. duijja-, P. dūjjā.
- dūd:ḡ, du:d^ḡ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'milk'. Sk. dugdham.
- +dud'ḡu m. 'female breast, breast milk'. Jaun. dudhū 'teat'. See dūd:ḡ.
- ^ldūd^ḡba:], placename. ^ldūd^ḡba]i dzatər 'the fair at D'.
- +dud'ḡe f. 'nipple, teat'. See +dud'ḡu.
- dūd'ḡə 'having white spots'. From dud:ḡ, cp. P. dūdhyā 'giving milk, white like milk' (CD sub dugdhin-).
- +dḡ:ḡə 'to milk'. J dúhḡá m. 'milking pot'. CD *duhati.
- dun:i, dun:i:ə, dūn:ḡi, dūn:ḡi:ə Kṭg. 'the two, both'; d. b'ài 'the two brothers, both brothers'. Kc. duia. Cp. Ap. doḡḡi 'two' (after tiḡḡi 'three', Sk. trīḡi).
- dunia f. 'the world, people'. Lw. H. duniyā f. (Ar.).
- du:nd. Echo-repetition of da:nd.
- dūn:ḡi, dūn:ḡi:ə. See dun:i, dun:i:ə.
- du:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'distance', adj. 'far'; Kṭg. thōḡi dura gae 'at a little distance', Kc. kite du:r 'e 'how far is it?'. J dúr m. 'distance'. Sk. dūraḡ, adj.; dūram 'distance'. For fem. gender cp. P. dūr f. 'distance'.
- dura adv. (prob. obl. of du:r) 'far away'.

- durga, the goddess Durga; maie durgē 'oh mother Durga'.
 dul'ō m. Kc. 'bridegroom'. Kṭg. Kc. laṛə, -o. Sk. durlabhaḥ 'hard to obtain, beloved', Pk. dullaho (CD).
 dul'e f. Kc. 'bride'. Kṭg. Kc. laṛI, -e.
 dūfman m. Kṭg. Kc. 'enemy'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 du:s m. Kc. (also used in poetry) 'day; sun'; dusa 'in day-time'.
 Also din. Kṭg. d'ēṛə. Jaun. dūs. CD Sk. divasaḥ m.
 +dusṛu m. (poet. dimin.) 'sun'. From du:s.
 dākhēlnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to show, to let see' (caus. of dēkhhō, -o).
 dātara m. 'musical instrument with two strings'. Lw. H. or P. (Pers.).
 dāpā:r m. 'noon, midday'; dāpā:rē 'at noon'; khōṛē dāpā:rē 'in the midday heat' (lit. 'at vertical noon'). J dpóhr m. See next.
 dāpa:re f. Kc., dāpā:rī f. Kṭg. 'midday-meal'. Prob. lw. H. dopahr (Sk. praharaḥ).
 dābauṇō 'to press, press down'; eḍi dābauṇi 'to press the heel (against the horse), to spur'. See dabṇō.
 dābauṇo Kc. 'to bury'. See dabṇō.
 dābrvṛṇo WKc. 'to cover'. See dabṇō?
 +dāṇeuṭe f., +dāṇeuṭu m., village-name; dāṇeuṭu prob. also 'inhabitant of dāṇeuṭe' (cp. koṭgəṛu and (poss.) deuṭhu).
 dāṇ'āuṇō 'to cause to shiver'; bakri dāṇ'āuṇi 'to cause a she-goat to shiver' (a goat or some other sacrificial animal is sprinkled with water and if it shivers it means that the god accepts the sacrifice, if not, he declines it). In Kṭg. often pronounced dāṇ'āuṇō. Jaun. dhūṇūṇō 'to shiver'. Sk. dhūṇōti 'shakes'. Caus. J dhuṇāwṇu 'to cause to shiver'. Notice: Guj dhuṇvū 'to quiver, be under demonic influence' (S. K. Vaidya, Guj.Dict., Ahmedabad 1926).
 +denaule f., village-name.
 dān'āṛə m. 'the state of having milk and butter in the house'.
 *dohanadhāra-? One should expect -ṇ'-.
 dān'ērə m. 'cup or ladle for incense'. *dhūpanīdhāra-.
 +dān'oṭu m. 'a musical instrument'.
 dāṛauṇō Kṭg., dāṛeuṇo WKc. 'to cause to run, drive away'. Caus. of dāṛnō.
 dāṛa:m, dāṛə:m m. sound-imitating word, 'bang'. P. daṛamm m., H. dhaṛām m.
 dāṛeuṇo. See dāṛauṇō.

də|ʔ̥i:l̥-¹ba:z. See də|ʔ̥i:l̥-¹ba:z.

dəʔ̥a:m. See dəʔ̥a:m.

də|ʔ̥i:l̥-¹ba:z 'courageous' (də|ʔ̥i:l̥-?).

dəʔ̥'indzŋō 'to flay, rend, devour'. See d'èŋñō.

dəra:r m. 'crack, rent'. CD *darākāra-, P. H. darār m.

+dərei 'striped (about cloth)'; f. 'a kind of precious cloth'. Cp. N. dhāri 'striped', H. dhārī f. 'stripe', Sk. dhārā (CD).

dəreu m. (obl. dəreua) 'river'. J daryáw m. Lw. H. daryā, daryāū m. (Pers.).

dərei m. 'man using a dəriə (inflated buffalo-hide for crossing rivers)'. See dəriə.

dəroi f. 'vow, oath'. Cp. poss. J. dharor, H. dharohar f. 'pledge'? +dəroʔ̥u m. 'ear-ring'.

dəriə, driə m. 'inflated buffalo-hide used for crossing rivers'. CD Sk. dṛtiḥ m. 'hide', P. (Kangra dial.) daraī m. 'inflated buffalo-skin used as a float'. Kal. rumb. driu 'inflated goat-skin'. Lw. from language preserving dr.

dərba:r m. 'royal court'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

dərʔ̥:ŋ m. 'courtyard of a temple'. Poss. compound of deurə and word from Sk. bhavanam 'building, site, place'.

dəlaunō 'to cause to be given'. Caus. of deŋō.

dəlica m. 'carpet'. J dlíchá m. Prob. Lw. H. dulicā m.

dəlɪdri 'poor, lazy'. Lw. See dalɪ.

dəlɪɟi f. 'the daughter of a poor and mean man'. From dalɪ + beɟi. See dalɪ.

+dəsalə m. 'scarf, mantle'. Lw. P. H. dosālā, dośālā m.

+dəsoda f., woman's name; (in the Krishna myth) Yaśodā (d- < dz- through dissimilation with -s-).

dja:r m. Kc. 'the deodar tree (cedar tree)'. J dyār m. Sk. devadāru n. (CD).

dwaʔ̥o m. Kc. 'door'. From dwaʔ̥o, see dwaʔ̥o.

dwa:t f. (-i) 'inkstand'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

dwa:ʔ̥ f. 'mourning (e.g. at the death of a ruler, the ceremony in which male relatives would shave their hair)'. Connected with dāʔ̥' (with ud- or apa-)?

dwa:r m. Kṛg. Kc. 'door'. J dwá'r m. CD *dūvāra-. See ²da:r.

dwari adv. 'once more'. Poss. lw. H. dubārā (Pers.), but rather *dūvāra- (Sk. vāraḥ w. numerals: 'time'). Adverbial -i.

dwaʔ̥o m. 'door'. See dwa:r.

+dwartu m. 'door' (poet. dimin. of dwa:r).

dwās Kṭg., dwa:s, d'wa:s m. Kc. 'sigh'; adj. 'indifferent, lazy'. Lw.

H. P. udās 'dejected, sad' (Sk. udāsaḥ m. 'indifference, apathy').

dwasiṅo, d'wasiṅo Kc. 'to be or become restless, dejected; to sigh'.

See dwās.

dwāsqō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to be or become restless, dejected; to sigh'.

dra:g (dāra:g?) f. (-a) 'a particular type of drum'.

driō. See dāriō.

drubæt m. 'plain with grass'. J drub f. 'bent grass'. Lw. from

Him. dial. with dr. See ju:b, jubæt.

drubri f. 'grass field'. See drubæt.

+druṅe f. 'mountain pasture'. CD Sk. dronī f. 'valley', P. dūṅ

f. 'tract between two ridges'. Lw. (from other Him. dial.?).

drumæḥ m. 'glade, clearing in a forest, where i.a. fairs are held'.

Lw., cp. H. drumiṇī f. 'forest' (Sk.).

d'

d'ār, dai f. (obl. d'ai, d'aiε) 'wetnurse; elder sister'. Also used

when addressing women respectfully and at the same time

familiarly. In the sense 'elder sister' opposed to bē:ḥ. J dái f.

'nurse, sister'. At least two words have coalesced, Sk. dhātrī

(Pa. dhātī) f. 'wetnurse' and lw. H. dāi 'wetnurse' (Pers.).

Perhaps also *dādī, cp. dad:r, CD *dādda-.

d'āk:ə m. 'push, dash'. J dháká m. CD *dhakk-.

d'äg:ə m. 'thread', d'. khəlm̄j'ur gə 'the thread has got entangled'.

J dhágá m. CD *dhägga-.

+d'aguḷo, +d'agḷo, +d'agḷu m. 'bracelet'. Cp. d'äg:ə.

d'äcḥō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bring up, feed, rear'. LSI p. 553 Kyonḥ.

dhācḥū 'to feed'. Sk. dhātram '*support', cp. dhātṛ- 'supporter'.

d'ät:r. See d'artṛ.

d'ät:u m. Kṭg. 'headgear (kerchief) worn by women'. J dhät(h)u

m. Cp. Sk. dhaṭī f. 'old cloth, loincloth'; poss. *dhaṭya-. See

next word.

d'aṭu (also d'aṭhu?) m. Kc. 'scarf'. Prob. connected with the

prec. word.

d'ä:n m. Kṭg. Kc. 'rice plant, paddy'. J dhá'n m. pl. Sk. dhānyam

(CD).

d'ändε m. pl. Kṭg. 'business, engagement, concern, interest'; ē:re

- d'. na lag:e 'don't have any relations with him (ə: 'don't rely on him'), do not bother about him'; poru a:dz mere d'. 'my interest is now elsewhere' (ə: 'I do not care about you'). J dhandá m. 'work, engagement'. CD Sk. dhandham 'awkwardness, indisposition', S. dhandho m. 'business, perplexing affair', N. dhand(h)ā 'household affair, worry', P. dhandā m. 'business, work'.
- d'ə̀rnō 'to tear, rend' (possibly echo repetition of d'ə̀rnō).
- d'ā:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'mountain ridge; edge; stream'. J dhá'r f. Sk. dhārā f. 'edge, stream'.
- !d'ārı-!b'ə̀rə 'grooved (e.g. about glass)'. See d'ā:r, b'ə̀rə.
- d'ārkə 'steep; curved'. See d'ā:r.
- d'ārki f. 'melody in a rhythm faster than what is called sōlqı' (lit. 'steep', cp. sōlqı from sōlqə 'level').
- d'ārcu m. 'person meeting another (carrying a load of grass or the like) in order to take over the load'. *dhārayıtru-. See d'ārnō.
- d'ārı, d'āt:ı f. 'ridge of a mountain or hill' (dimin. of d'ā:r, frequent in poetry).
- +d'arna f. 'stream'. See d'ā:r.
- d'ārnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to hold, keep'; Kc. tshəpka d'arna 'to jump about'. Sk. dhārayati. See +d'ərno.
- d'ə̀ı f. 'younger sister' (used by Rajputs, the Khash caste say cəı). According to another informant: 'Rajput girl, called so by other castes; a ruler's unmarried daughter'. But cp. d'āı with the opposite meaning 'elder sister'.
- d'ə̀:η f. 'daughter' (the word used in Theog). J dhain f. 'daughter'. CD *dhayinı 'suckling'.
- d'ə̀ə m. Kṭg. 'day, sun'; d'ə̀tə 'in day-time'. J dihārā m. Sk. divasa- (CD). Kc. din, du:s.
- d'ə̀tı, d'ə̀t'ı adv. 'daily, always'; d'ə̀tia lə 'for ever'. Kc. d'jaı'ı, d'jaı.
- d'ə̀rnō 'to tear, flay, rend'. Cp. dət'ındzə̀.
- d'ə̀e f. WKc. 'possessions, property'; sadze d'. 'common, joint property'. Poss. Sk. dhṛtiḥ f. 'keeping, possessing, having' (Apte, Sk. dict.).
- d'ə̀k:h adj. (adv.?) Kṭg. Kc. 'a little, some'; Kṭg. d'. dzə a:tə 'a little flour, some flour'; eu d'. dzə g'ōl 'dissolve (stir) it a little!'; Kc. ka aũ d'. zadṛə b'a:t khau 'may I have some more rice?'. J dhakh. P. dhakkh 'little, small'.

- d'ṣkhnī f. 'one eighth'. Sk. ardhacatur-? Or derivation of d'ṣk:h 'a little'? Cp. tsṣkhnī.
- +d'ṣgga m. 'scoundrel, paramour'. H. P. dhagrā m. 'paramour', P. dhagaṛ m. 'violent man'. See CD *dhaṅga-.
- +d'ṣdza f. 'flag, banner'. J dhajā f. Lw. H. (Sk. dhvajā f.).
- d'ṣtri, d'ṣrti f. 'the earth; this world (as against the hereafter)'. Frequent in poetry. J dhartī f. Lw. H. P. dhartī f.; d'ṣtri poss. from a Him. dialect with tr (Sk. dharitrī).
- d'ṣ:ṇ f. (-ī) 'wife'. Sk. dhanikā (CD).
- d'ṣṇa m. 'bow (as a weapon)'. J dhaṇu m. Sk. dhanuḥ n. (CD).
- d'ṣṇī, -e m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a master (of servants), a lord (of tenants)'. Sk. dhanikaḥ m. 'rich man, owner' (CD dhanin-).
- +d'ṣn m. 'wealth'. Lw. H. dhan m. (Sk.).
- d'ṣn:i, d'ṣrni adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'on the ground, down (on the ground)'; d'ṣn:i ka, d'ṣn:ia 'from the ground, from below'. LStH p. 169 (Kc.-Kuari) dhaunī 'on the ground'. Sk. dharaṇī f. Cp. +gεṇε 'in the sky, up', sōrgε 'up (in the air)'.
d'ṣrti. See d'ṣtri.
- +d'ṣrno 'to hold, keep, bear'. J dharṇu. Sk. dharati (CD). Cp. d'ārnō.
- d'ṣrni. See d'ṣn:i.
- +d'ṣrm m. 'holy, virtuous action, vow, promise, agreement'. Lw. H. P. dharam, dharma m. (Sk.).
- d'ṣoiṇo (invol.) Kc. 'to wash oneself, take a bath'. See d'ṣ:ṇō.
- d'ṣk:hō, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'deceit, mistake, misunderstanding'. J dhokā m. 'misunderstanding'. P. dhokkhā m. 'deceit'.
- d'ṣb:ī m. 'washerman'. J dhobbi m. Poss. lw. H. dhobī (CD *dhauvati; -b-forms from the MIA passive Pk. dhovvai, ib.).
- d'ṣ:ṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to wash, clean'; mñ: d'ṣō tṇ:ī 'he washed his face'. J dhoṇu. CD *dhauvati, Pk. dho(v)aī.
- d'ṣ: f. (obl. d'ṣia) Kṭg. Kc. 'daughter, girl'. J dhī f. Prob. lw. P. dhī f. Pa. dhītar-, dhītā, Pk. dhīā; Sk. duhitṛ- being partly or wholly substituted by dhīta-, p.p. of dhayati 'sucks milk' (see PTSD). Also said to be m. and to mean 'son', in that case definitely from dhītaḥ.
- d'ṣidzō, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'confidence, belief'. J dhīj f. Sk. dhīryam 'intelligence, prudence'. P dhijā m. (CD).
- d'ṣidzṇō 'to have confidence in, to believe'; tshē: neī d'ṣidzō 'he

- does not trust (even) my shadow' (ə: 'he avoids me'). J dhij̄nu.
 *dhīryati (Sk. dhīraḥ, dhīryaḥ 'steady').
 d'ĩŋ̄ñō. See diŋ̄ñō.
 d'ũ: m. (-a) Křg. Kc. 'smoke'. Sk. dhūmaḥ m. (CD).
 d'ũə m. 'smoke'. J dhuwāñ m.
 d'ũi f. 'mist, fog'. Sk. dhūmikā f. (CD).
 +d'ut̄ɔ m. 'evil spirit, ghost'. Cp. Sk. dhūrtaḥ 'cunning, injurious,
 a rogue, deceiver', but poss. deformed from b'ut̄ɔ, see this.
 d'ũ:p f. (-a) 'incense'. Lw. H. dhūp m. (Sk.).
 +d'upu m. 'incense' (poet. dimin.).
 d'ũn:i f. 'fire made by holy men at which they sit'. Lw. H. dhūni
 f. (Sk.).
 d'ur̄əs f. (-a) Kc. 'sacrificial ladle'. Poss. *dhūpaḍās-, -ḍās- having
 been abstracted from Sk. puroḍās/s- 'sacrificial cake, sacrificial
 ladle'?
 d'ũ:r, d'ũrə m. 'extremity, end of a rope, of a loincloth, of a field
 etc.; the front end, first place in a row of dancers, beginning
 (e.g. of a thread, oppos. pātshkə d'.); mountain peak'. J dhúr
 f. 'uppermost part of a roof, peak, direction'. Pa. dhuro m.
 'yoke, pole, forepart of anything' (CD dhur-).
 d'ũ|ə m. 'dust'. J dhúl f. Sk. dhūliḥ f. (CD *dhūḍi-).
 d'ənsōə m. 'grains of anise'. Sk. dhānya- 'grain'; for sōə cp. H.
 soā m. 'anise'. Prob. lw.
 d'j̄à:n m. 'thought'. Lw. H. dhyān m. (Sk.).
 d'jaṛ'í, d'jaṛi adv. Kc. 'daily, always'. Křg. d'ėṛ'í, d'ėṛi.
 d'wàun̄ō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to cause to be washed'. Caus. of d'ò:ñō.
 d'wà:r m. Křg. Kc. 'loan'; d'. dɛ:ñō 'to lend', d'. maŋ̄ñō 'to
 borrow'. J dhwá'r m. Sk. uddhāraḥ m. (CD).
 d'wàrnō 'to borrow'.
 d'wa:s, d'wasiño. See dwās, dwasiño.

P

- pa:, pā: Křg. postpos. 'after'; kuk:ər pəṛa mu pa: 'a dog is after
 me'. LStH p. 33 (Křg.) tumā pā 'after you'; Kyoñṭh. (LSI p. 563)
 phā 'from'. Sk. pārśvam 'side, nearness'. Cp. P. pās, pāh 'near',
 pāsō 'from'. Not from Sk. paścāt, see pāt:sha. See Grammar.
 pae, pāe Křg. postpos. 'behind'; g'ōra p. 'behind the house'. See
 Grammar.

pāecha 'from behind, on the back side, on the back'. See pāe;
-cha poss. from Sk. paścāt 'behind'.

+paia m. 'a unit of weight (one fourth of a seer)'. Sk. pādikaḥ
'worth a quarter'. P. pāi f. '1/4 seer'. Prob. lw.

paio m. 'wheel'. Pk. payo (paīam). CD Sk. pradhīḥ m. 'felly',
N. etc. pahiyā, paiyā 'wheel'. Prob. lw.

pau m. 'foot, bedpost'. J pāñw m. CD pādu-.

pauṇə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'guest'. Jaun. pāoṇā m. See prauṇə.

+paulo m. 'leaf, bud, sprout'. Cp. N. pāulā, pāluvā, Sk. pallavaḥ
m. (CD). Metathesis, perh. infl. from Sk. pravālaḥ 'young
shoot'?

pauli f. pl. WKc. 'money'. From Sk. pādaḥ m. 'a fourth part'?
Cp. H. pāi f. '1/12 anna'.

paulti f. 'shoot of a tree'. Cp. paulo.

pak:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'cooked, boiled, ripe; strong, clever; settled'.
Sk. pakvaḥ (CD).

pakəṛṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to seize, catch'. WKc. pəkəṛno. J pākṛnu
'to hold, arrest'. CD *pakkaḍ-.

+pakṭe f. 'woman's woollen gown'. Metath. -ṭk- > -kṭ-, cp. P. paṭkā
m. 'cloth worn round the waist', Bhal. peṭṭu m. 'woman's
woollen gown'. J pātu m. 'white blanket'. Sk. paṭṭaḥ m. 'cloth
etc.' (CD). -ṭe in pakṭe functions as the dimin. suffix. For
-ṭk- > -kṭ- cp. -ṭl- > -lṭ- in bəṭṭō.

pakṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be cooked or boiled; to ripen'. J pākṇu.
Derived from Sk. pakvaḥ. See pak:ə.

+^lpakhulo 'strange, foreign'; m. 'stranger, foreigner'. J pākhlá m.
Sk. pakṣaḥ m. 'side; faction', suffix -ul(l)a-. Prob. influenced
by word from Sk. pāraḥ 'alien', cp. M. pārk(h)ā 'other,
foreign', poss. Kyonṭh. pākharo 'enemy' (< *pārakho?); -kh-
in M. prob. due to pākh- < pakṣaḥ. Also pākhlo.

pakhṛo m. Kc. 'feather'. J pākḥh m. Sk. pakṣaḥ m. 'side, wing,
feather'.

+pakhṛe. See +paṅkhṛe.

pākhlo 'strange, foreign'; m. 'stranger, foreigner'. See +^lpakhulo.

pa:g, pag: f. (-a) 'turban'. J pág f. CD *paggā 'headdress' (pag:
is prob. lw. P. pagg f.).

pagəl Kṭg. Kc. 'mad, crazy'. Prob. lw. H. pāgal (CD *paggala-).

pa:c m. Kṭg. Kc. 'leaf'. J pāch m. Sk. patram (CD).

pa:c:f f. 'small leaf, leaf'.

- +pats̄no 'to become ripe'. J pach̄nu 'to be digested'. Sk. pacyate (CD).
- pāt:sha adv. 'backwards, back, afterwards, after, behind'; p. d̄euñō, tsalñō 'to follow after'; p. p̄aṛnō 'to pursue'. J p̄acché. Sk. paścāt, paścātāt (CD).
- pāt:shē, -e adv. postpos. (with the oblique) Kṭg. Kc. 'behind, after, back, as a consequence of, on account of'.
- pāt:shi adv. postpos. (with the oblique) Kṭg. Kc. 'behind, after, back; up along the mountain slope, towards the ridge'. Cp. āg:ī.
- +patshu adv. 'backwards'.
- pāt:shuō 'situated behind or after; past, previous; situated further up on the mountain slope or nearer to the ridge'; pāt:shuē d'ēṭē 'the last (preceding) days'. See āg'uō.
- pātshkō adj. 'last'; pātshki ph̄iri 'last rounding, end'; pātshkō d'ūrō 'end (e.g. of a thread, oppos. d'ūrō)'.
pātshlō 'situated behind; previous'.
- +padzo m. 'cherry'. J pájá m. 'a kind of hill cherry'.
- ¹pa:ṭ m. 'mill-stone'. Sk. paṭṭaḥ m. 'slab, tablet' (CD).
- ²pa:ṭ m. WKc. 'the female genitals'. See poss. ¹pa:ṭ; cp. poss. Bhal. paṭṭ m. 'thigh' (CD ¹paṭṭa-).
- paṭ:ō m. 'the buttocks, the back'.
- paṭ:ī f. 'bandage'. Sk. paṭṭikā f.
- paṭlō m. 'small wooden stool'. Sk. paṭṭaḥ m. 'slab, tablet'.
- paḍe adv. Kc. 'to or on the farther side'. From pārde. See para, pare and cp. aḍe.
- patrī f. 'plate (for food) made of leaves'. Lw. H. pātari f. (Sk. patram + suffix).
- patlō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'thin, slender'. J pátlā. Sk. pattralaḥ 'leafy'. Lw. H. P. patlā.
- +patho m. 'a grain measure (about 2 seers)'. J páthá m. Sk. prasthaḥ m. (CD). Prob. lw.
- pāt:hār m. Kṭg. Kc. 'stone, rock'. J páthar m. Sk. prastaraḥ m. (CD).
- ¹pathar |felu m. Kc., fictitious man's name (from a tale), a nickname: 'he who can draw fibres out of a stone' (name of a money-lender). See fēl:, fē:l.
- padri m. 'Christian lay minister (often a Pahari)' (often pronounced pād'ri through association with H. pād'hā 'Hindu priest',

- cp. J pād́há 'learned brahman who discharges religious duties').
Lw. H. pād́rī (Port.).
- pá:p m. 'vice, sin'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- papī m. 'wicked person, sinner'.
- pāṅkh m. 'wing of bird, feather'; in poetry in the plur. 'ribs'.
J páṅkh m. Sk. pakṣaḥ m. (CD).
- +paṅkho m. 'wing of bird, feather'.
- pāṅkhṛṇ m. 'wing, feather'.
- +paṅkhṛe, pakṛe f. 'small insect which eats paddy'.
- +paṅkhṛu m. 'bird'. J páṅkhṛu m. 'bird'. See pāṅkh.
- pa:ṅg f. (-a), +paṅgo m. 'branch'. J páṅgá m. *prāṅka-? Cp.
Sk. aṅkaḥ m. 'hook, curve'.
- paṅgər m. pl. 'children'. CD *prāṅkūra- 'sprout', Ku. pāgūr 'new
leaves, germination'. Or rather *prāṅkura-, cp. Sk. aṅkuraḥ m.
'sprout, shoot'.
- +paṅgra m. 'brother' (said to be used among outcastes).
- pa:ṅ f. 'the act of tempering iron; aggressiveness, resolution'; ē:
dī b'ōri p. a 'he is very aggressive (or resolute)'. J pá'ṅ f.
'sharpening'. P. pāṅ f.
- pa:ṅō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to throw, pour; put; put on (clothes); get,
hold; create, make (e.g. noise, quarrels)'; tēt pae lυ:ṅ 'put salt
in it'; Kc. dz'ōgṛo pao 'he created a quarrel'. J páṅu 'to throw
in'. Sk. pātayati (CD). In sense 'to get, hold' lw. H. pānā.
- paṅṭ, -i m. Kṭg. Kc. 'water; rain'; p. lag:ə nō 'it is raining'. Sk.
pāṅīyam (CD). See mathlo for idiom. expression.
- pa:ṅḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the second or third story of the house, used for
storing corn and other provisions'. The p. is under the bāuṭ
and above the khūṭ (Kṭg.), obro (Kc.), or, in the four-storied
house, above the phōṭ (Kṭg.), bər'aṭo (Kc.). LSI p. 651 (Satlej
Group) pāṅḍ 'top story of a house'.
- paṅḍətə. See pāṅḍət.
- +paṅḍke adv. 'there'; +aṅḍke paṅḍke 'here and there'. See
+paṅḍko, +aṅḍke.
- +paṅḍko adv. 'on the other side'. J páṅḍká adj. 'across there',
páṅdá adj. 'across'. *pārānta- > *pārnd- > pāṅḍ-?
- pāṅ:í f. 'shoe'. J páṅi f. Sk. upānah- f., Pk. pāṅahā f. (CD).
- pan:ə 'castrated, gelded' (about domestic animals). Sk. pannah
'fallen', cp. Sh. paṅo 'disappointed, without help'.
- +pa:nts, pantsa ro 'having supporters, having helpers or advo-

- cates'. J pánc̣h m. pl. 'arbitrators'. Lw. H. pañc̣e, pãc̣ m. 'assembly of originally five men', N. pañca 'committee, jury, body of arbitrators' (Nep.).
- pāntshī m. 'bird'. J pánc̣ḥhī m. pl. 'birds in general'. Prob. lw. H. pāchī (Sk.). See +paṅkḥu.
- pa:ndz (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'five'; pandzi '(all) the five'. Sk. pañca.
- pandziə, pandzuə Kṭg. 'fifth'. For the suffixes see ḍɔ̄f:iə, -uə.
- pandzuo Kc. 'fifth'.
- pandzŋi f. 'piece of wood fastened to the middle part of the bow to reinforce it'.
- ᵀpandzᵀmaru m., fictitious man's name (from a tale): 'he who kills five'.
- +pando postpos. 'on'. J pándé. CD Sk. upāntam 'border, edge', K. pog. pāt 'on' (with early loss of u-).
- pandra Kc. 'fifteen'. Kṭg. pōndra. Sk. pañcadaśa, Pk. pannarasa.
- +ᵀpampa, village-name.
- +pampī m. 'inhabitant of the village Pampa'.
- pā:ɾ m. 'mountain, hill'. CD *pāhāḍa-.
- paɾa adv. postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'under' (in Kṭg. usually indicating movement: 'down under, from under'); p. lē 'down under', p. ka 'from under'. LSI p. 667 (Satej group) pāre, LStH p.150 (Surkhuli) pāɾ. Sk. pāṭaḥ m. 'expanse', cp. similar semant. relation for Sk. talam 'surface, ground' and words meaning 'under' in NIA (CD). See Grammar.
- paɾe adv. postpos. Kṭg. 'down, under'; p. lē 'down under', p. ka 'from under'. See Grammar.
- paɾo m. WKc. 'the female genitals'. Poss. Sk. pāṭaḥ m. 'breadth, expanse', L. pāɾ m. 'pit sunk to the sand in which a well is built' (CD).
- paɾi, pāɾ'ī adv. postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'under'. See paɾa. See Grammar.
- pā:ɾi adj. 'mountainous'; subst. m. 'mountaineer'. See pā:ɾ.
- pā:ɾi f. 'the language of mountaineers'.
- +para 'from that side or the opposite side, to that (opposite) side' (Kṭg.), 'on that (opposite) side' (Kc.). J páɾ 'across'. Sk. pāram 'further bank', pāre 'on the other side' (CD). Prob. lw. The genuine Kṭg. Kc. words seem to be pora, poru etc.
- +pare 'to or on the other or opposite side, beyond'.
- +pari, +par'ī 'on the other or opposite side, beyond'.
- ᵀpariᵀbia Kc. 'on the other side, beyond'. See bia.

- paru m. 'earthen pot'. J páru m. H. pāraī f. 'large earthen cup',
P. pāri f. 'small earthen pot'.
+paruo, par'uo adj. 'yonder, farther'. See para.
parwəti, the goddess Parvati.
+pargo adj. 'yonder, farther'.
+parʃa 'from the other or opposite side'.
paḷə m. 'frost'. J pālā m. CD Sk. prāleyam (but would be better
explained by *prālayaḥ).
paḷu, paḷtu m. 'a kind of wild apple'. J pālú m. 'kind of hill
apple'. Kan. palē 'apple'.
paḷtu m. See paḷu.
paḷnō 'to rear, breed, foster'. J pālṇu 'to cherish, support'. Sk.
pālayati 'to guard, protect' (CD).
¹pal:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the lowermost part of a shirt or gown,
apron-like part of a woman's gown'. J pālá m. 'corner of a
scarf'. Sk. pallavaḥ m. 'scarf, lappet' (CD).
²pal:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'unhusked (of rice)'; m. 'husk'. Cp. Sk. palaḥ
m. 'straw, husk'; *palya- or *palla-? Or lw. H. pal m. 'paddy
straw'.
+palto m. 'work of the season'. J pāltru m. 'one whose turn it is
to work or guard', pāḷi f. 'turn'. Partly (with -l-) lw. Sk. pālitam
'guarding', partly (with -l-) Sk. pāliḥ f. 'row, line', cp. G. pālī
f. 'recurring season'.
+pɛ postpos. 'on'. Cp. H. pai.
+pɛita:l m. 'the lower world, hell'. Lw. H. paitāl (changed from
H pātāl (Sk.) after variants like pāmāl: paimāl 'trampled under
foot').
pɛidə, pɛ:də 'born, produced'. Lw. H. paidā (Pers.).
pɛ:ŋɖ, pɛŋɖə m. 'road, path'; pɛŋɖa dɪ, pɛŋɖɛ dɪ 'on the way,
on the tour'. J painḍá m. CD *padadaṇḍa-. Prob. lw. H.
paḷḍā m.
pɛ:də. See pɛidə.
pɛ:n:ə 'sharp'. J painā (notice ŋ), Ku. paino. CD *pratikṣṇa-.
pɛ:rɪ f. Kṭg. 'step of ladder'. Kc. pə:ɾe. CD *padaḍa-.
pɛ:r m. 'foot'; pɛro bando (in poetry) '(I am) the slave of your
foot'; pɛri pə:ŋ 'falling to the feet (of somebody)' (adverbial
-i?). J pair m. *padara- (CD).
pɛ:rə m. '(the act of) watching, guard, watchman'. Lw. H. pahrā
m. See pō:r.

- pē:lə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'first'. See pəila (Kc.). Pk. *pahilla- (see CD *prathilla-). Not genuine in Kc.
- pē:lkə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'first, past, previous'; p. pō:r 'time from dawn up to nine a.m.'
- pefo m. WKc. 'light (subst.)'. Kṭg. prēf:ə, Kc. prafo, pjafo. Sk. prakāśah m.
- pēfŋō 'to enter, to enter forcibly or secretly, penetrate (intr.)'; tso:r pēf:ε 'thieves broke into (the house)', bəmarɪ gɪ pēf:ɪ 'illness has penetrated, I (you etc.) have fallen ill'. Sk. praviśati. H. paisnā (CD).
- pēsə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'pice (coin)', pl. pēsε (Kṭg.), pəsə (Kc.) 'money'; pēsε a]ə 'rich'. Prob. lw. H. paisā.
- peu m. 'father' in peu ka: lε 'to the father's neighbourhood or house'. Lw. P. peu. Sk. pitṛ-. See next.
- peukə m. 'father's house (with regard to a married woman)'; peukε lε 'to the father's house' (cp. peu ka: lε with practically the same meaning, see ¹ka). J péoká m. 'wife's father's house'. Bhal. peuke 'in woman's paternal home', P. peuke m. pl. 'father's house or family'.
- pe:t m. Kṭg. Kc. 'stomach, belly'; p. lag:ə 'I got dysentery'. J pé't m. CD *peṭṭa-².
- ¹pe:tɪ m. 'a man having a protruding belly'.
- ²pe:tɪ f. 'waist-band, belt'.
- pe:tɪ m. 'a child having a protruding belly'.
- peṭṇu m. 'stomach, belly (of children)' (dimin. of pe:t); p. lag:ə 'the child got dysentery'.
- +peṭṭo m. 'a big stomach, stomach of a pregnant woman' (augment. of pe:t).
- pe:t m. 'tree'. J pé't m. P. H. peṭ m.
- peṭə m. 'a particular kind of sweetmeat prepared from milk'. CD *peṭa-. Poss. lw. P. H. peṭā m.
- +peṭo m. 'family, male family member'. Poss. connected with P. H. piṛhī f. 'small stool; generation', Sk. piṭam 'stool, bench' (CD)?
- peṭnō 'to press, crush, torment'. Sk. prapīdayati (CD).
- pernō 'to pour'. Sk. prerayati 'sets in motion'.
- pēfi f. 'hearing of a law-suit'. Lw. H. peśi f. (Pers.) (lit. 'coming forward, appearing (before a court of justice)').
- pə. See po.

pāila, pā:la adv. Kc. 'first, previously'. See pē:lā.

pākərnō WKc. 'to seize, catch'. Kṭg. Kc. pakərnō, -o.

pōkhṇō, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to wait for'; sō pōk:ha mū 'he awaits me'.

Contamination of *pəkh- (Sk. pratikṣ-, M. paikhṇē 'to wait for') with *pərkh- (Sk. parikṣ-, e.g. H. parakhnā 'to test, wait for').

pəgərnō. See prəgərnō.

pəgə[no WKc. 'to melt (intr.)'. CD Sk. pragalati 'drips', N. paglanu. See piḡə[no.

pəgrə 'visible, manifest'. See prəgərnō.

pətskā m. 'grasp, grip'. J pachkā m. Cp. N. pac (pacca) garnu 'to take away, confiscate'.

pō:tsṇō Kṭg. 'to reach, arrive'. Kc. pəntsṇo. See also puṇṇō, -o, said to be the proper Him. word. Pk. pahuccāi 'is powerful, reaches' (see CD prabhūta-).

pōt:shəm m. 'the west'. Lw. H. pacchim m. (Sk.).

pədzə m. 'produce of land, crop'. See pədzṇō.

pədzṇō 'to grow (of crop)'; 'āt:shī pədzdi b'ūmī a 'the land is fertile'. J pajṇu. Sk. utpadyate 'arises' (CD).

pəṇṇō 'to uproot'. J paṇṇu. CD *paṇyati.

pōt:hi 'altogether', in expressions like sō p. gəṭāuə 'he has disappeared altogether'. P. paṭṭ 'quickly'?

pətə m. 'mark, trace, information, knowledge'; tīn:'a lē koi p. ni lag:ə əa gəl:ə 'they could not trace anything about this matter', ēt:hə p. laə 'he tried to find out about it'. Prob. lw. H. patā m. pətrə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sacred book, astrological almanac'. Lw. H. patra m.

pətri f. 'sacred pamphlet, scripture; letter'. Lw. H.

+pətlə 'thin, slender'. See patlə.

pōt:h m. Kṭg. Kc. 'medical diet'. Lw. H. P. patth m. (Sk. pathyam).

+pəd'ro adj. 'level, plain'. Jaun. pādri 'right, straight'. CD *paddhara-.

pəb:ət m. 'mountain'. Lw. H. P. pabbat m. (Sk. parvataḥ m.).

+pə:ṇ f. (-a) 'wind, storm'. J pauṇ f. Sk. pavanaḥ m. 'wind' (CD).

pə:ṇ m. 'the act of falling'; pəri p. 'falling to the feet (of somebody, as a salutation)'. Poss. lw. P. pauṇā 'to fall', CD prapatati.

pəṇḍəṭ, pəṇḍəṭə m. 'learned man, brahman, priest'. Lw. H. paṇḍit (Sk.).

pəntsŋo Kc. 'to reach, arrive'. Kŕg. p̄ō:tsŋō.

p̄ō:ndzə m. 'the wrist'. CD *pahuñca-, N. paũjā 'paw', P. H. pahūcā m. 'wrist'.

pəndra Kŕg. 'fifteen'. Kc. pandra.

pə:ɾe f. Kc. 'step of a ladder or staircase'. Kŕg. pɛ:ɾi. Jaun. pauɾ 'ladder of stone steps', P. pauɾi f. 'step, ladder, staircase' (the P. word is poss. lw. from Him.; Kc. ə: < əi). See pɛ:ɾi.

pəɾɕio m. Kc. 'leather strap which fastens the yoke to the plough'.
pəɾɕnō, -o Kŕg. Kc. 'to fall down, lie down, fall to (somebody's lot); to be placed, posted; hang down; to follow (after)'; With the pres. partic. 'to start (doing something)', e.g. sə pəɾɕə pāthra tsungdə 'he began to lift the stone'. sə pəɾɕə mū pa: 'he pursues me'; mu ɛ ɛbɛ ɾə ka:m kərnə pəɾɕə nə 'now I have to do this work'; bɛ:dz pəɾɕə 'it is lightening'; Kc. tumu ka pəɾɕe 'does it concern you?'. Sk. patati, Pk. paḍai (CD).

p̄ōɾ'nō, -o Kŕg. Kc. 'to read, study'. Sk. paṭhati (CD).

pəɾ Kŕg. Kc. 'but'. Sk. param (CD).

pə:r adv. Kŕg. Kc. 'last year'. J p̄ó'r. Sk. parut. P. par, S. paru.

p̄ō:r m. 'period of three hours, watch'. J pauhar. Sk. praharah.
See p̄ē:rə.

+pəre 'on the other or opposite side'. Sk. parah 'distant, other', P. pare 'beyond'.

pəri f. 'mythical female being, fairy'. Lw. H. pari f. (Pers.).

+pəɾɕu m. 'loan'.

pərdza f. 'offspring, subjects (of a king)'. Lw. H. parjā f. (Sk. prajā).

pərbəti m. 'inhabitant of a hilly region, mountaineer'. Lw. H. parbatī m.

p̄ō:nō 'to watch over, guard'. See p̄ō:r m.

pərla Kc. 'away, aside'. See +pəre.

pəɾɕe adv. Kc. 'day after to-morrow'. J porshu. Sk. paraśvaḥ (CD).

pəɾɕi adv. Kŕg. 'day after to-morrow'.

+pəɾ'í, pəri 'afterwards'. See pəre.

p̄ōr'ədz. See ph̄ōrədz.

pəɽu m. pl. 'grey hairs (of old age)'. J paɽu m. pl. Sk. palitah (CD).

ɽpəɽ ɽpoflo WKc. 'grey-haired'. pəɽ]- seems to rest on a word *pali- or *palu-. See poflo and pəɽu.

pə:la. See pəila.

pəlg m. 'luxurious bed (e.g. of royal persons)'. Sk. palyañkaḥ m. 'bed'.

+pəlgo m. 'palanquin'.

pəlge f. Kc., pəlgi f. Kṭg. 'palanquin'.

pəltḡo, pəltḡo WKc. 'turn back, return (intr.)'. CD *pallaṭṭ-.

ᵀpəltira m. pl. WKc. 'evil spirits living in burial grounds, especially at a pyre, carrying lights in the night'.

+pəfu m. 'cattle, head of cattle, animal'. Lw. H. paśu m. (Sk.).

pəf]i m. 'side of the human body'. Cp. J pashkṛi f. 'the sides of human body'. Sk. parśuḥ m. 'rib', i.a. P. passḷi f. 'rib, side of body'.

po (in poetry pə) Kc., a particle having emphatic function; after imperatives possibly permissive, e.g. kər po 'just do it'. Also: 'away, further, (there)after'. Prob. from poru.

pəō m. 'wet cowdung'. M. pō, poho m. 'lump of dung'. Poss. connected with H. pohā m. 'piece of cattle' (the M.H. words mentioned CD sub Sk. pūga-¹ 'assembly, mass', pṛthuka-² 'young of any animal').

poṭṛi f. 'granddaughter'. Sk. pautṛi f. 'son's daughter' (CD).

poṭṛu m. 'grandson'. Sk. pautraḥ m. 'son's son' (CD).

po:ṭ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'stomach of an animal; a protruding part of a wall; bag made of an animal's stomach'. CD *poṭṭa-².

poṭkro m. WKc. 'stomach'.

pōt:hi f. '(small) book'. J pothí f. Sk. pustakam.

pōt:hu m. 'small book'.

pop:i f. 'kiss'; p. deṅi 'to kiss'.

poṭḍε, poṭḍu. See poḷḍε, poḷḍu.

pora 'from that (the other, the opposite) side, to that (the other, the opposite) side, beyond, away'. J porá 'away'. From Sk. pāra- with -o- from ora, ore, etc. (see these).

porε 'farther ahead, over there, to that side; later, in future'.

pori. See pōr'i.

poru. See pōr'u.

porja 'from that (the other, the opposite) side'; porja le 'to the other side'.

porje 'on that (the other, the opposite) side'.

pōr'i, pori 'over there, by that way, on the other (the opposite)

- side, away'; p. bīthi 'on the other side, to the other side'; p. bi lē 'in that direction'.
- pōr'ū, poru Kṭg. Kc. adv. 'farther ahead, away; on (to) the other (the opposite) side'; postpos. 'from—on, after'; apu kē p. mōru 'must I die?' (poru possibly expressive); after imperative possibly permissive: roṭi khā: p. 'just eat'; adzi p., kal:i p. 'from to-day on', 'from to-morrow'. See po.
- pōr'ūə, poruə adj. Kṭg. 'situated on the other or opposite side, situated farther ahead'.
- poḷdε, poṭdε 'farther on, away, on the other side, aside'. See pora, oḷdε.
- poḷdū, poṭdū 'farther ahead, away'.
- pol:ε m. pl. 'rings worn on the big toe by women'.
- pol:ə adj. 'hollow'; khōṭ p. 'the walnut is hollow'; pol:i də: a 'it is hazy'. J polá. CD *polla-.
- pōḷ Kṭg., po:ḷ Kc. m. 'the month from mid December to mid January'; pōḷ:ε 'in the month of p.'. Sk. pauṣaḥ m.
- poḷlo. See 'pəḷ'poḷlo. Prob. lw. H. poś m. 'cover' (Pers.) in e.g. sir-poś 'helmet'.
- piund la:nō 'to graft (a fruit tree)'; piundi 'grafted' (e.g. piundi arṭu 'grafted peach'). Cp. P. peund m. 'grafting, joining'. Prob. lw. P. (CD *pibandhati 'fastens on').
- piūḷə Kṭg., piuḷo Kc. 'yellow'. J pyúñḷá. Pk. pivalo (CD *pivala-).
- piḡəḷnō 'to melt (intr.)'. Also ḡəḷnō (see this). J pighḷṇu. CD pragilati, *praghilati. See pəḡəḷno.
- piṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to beat', invol. piṭṇō 'to quarrel'; sē piṭia 'they quarrel'. Sk. piṭṭayati 'stamps into a solid mass' (CD).
- piṭ:h f. (-i) Kṭg., pi:ṭh f. (-i) Kc. 'the back, support'; piṭ:hi lē 'ḡṇō 'to be for support, to support'. J piṭh f. Sk. pṛṣṭiḷ f. 'vertebrae, back' (CD).
- piṭ:hə Kṭg., piṭho Kc. m. 'flour, dough'. J piṭhá m. Sk. piṣṭam (CD).
- pita (voc.), p. dzi 'father!'. Lw. H. pitā (Sk.).
- pitəḷ m. 'brass'. J pitḷ m. Sk. pittalam (CD).
- pitnu, piṭhnu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'unripe apricot'.
- pipəḷ m. 'the tree Ficus religiosa'. Sk. pippalaḥ m.
- pipḷi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'long pepper, chilli'; pipḷi aḷə 'hot in taste, especially when there is chilli in the food'. J pipḷí f. Sk. pippali f. (CD).

piṅg f. (-a) 'swing, swinging rope'. J píng f. Sk. preñkhaḥ m., Pk. piṅkhā f., H. P. pīg f. (CD). Or rather, since no trace of aspiration, Sk. preñg- (pra + iñg- 'to move, agitate, shake').

+piṅgo m. 'a swing'.

piṅgṇō 'to swing'.

pi:ṅō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to drink'. Sk. pibati (CD).

+piṅṭha (instr.?) 'lump of bread, small piece of bread'. See CD *peḍa- ('lump') group (i.a. *pentha-, peṇḍa-), prob. connected with piṅḍaḥ, see foll.

piṅḍ m., p. tshāṛṇō 'to let go one's hold of (somebody)', e.g. m'āre tshāṛ piṅḍ 'release us'. The word probably means 'body' in this expression, a meaning well-known from other Him. dialects and Sk. piṅḍaḥ m. Lw. Sk., or lw. H. P. piṅḍā m. 'body'. See pi:n.

pi:n m. 'morsel, small piece of bread'. Sk. piṅḍaḥ m. 'lump; ball of rice' (CD).

pin:e f. Kc. 'egg'. J pini f. Sk. piṅḍaḥ m. 'lump'.

pinḍrā m. 'cage'. J pinjrá m. Sk. piñjaram n. (CD).

pi:l f. 'calf of the leg'; also used as a rough height measure of e.g. water or snow: 'as high as up to the calf'. Bhal. pilli f. (CD piṅḍa- 'lump', supposing *pinnli > pilli, cp. H. piṅḍlī 'calf of leg'; but cp. H. phillī f. 'calf of leg', origin uncertain).

piḥṅō 'to grind'. J pishṅu, piñhṅu. Sk. piṣyate 'is ground', cp. H. piśnā 'to grind', N. piśnu.

pujṅō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to arrive, reach'. J pujṅu. CD Sk. pūryate 'is filled', P. pujjñā 'arrive', H. pūjnā 'to be filled, to be completed'. Also pō:tsṅō, pəntsno.

+pujṅo 'to worship'. See pudzṅō.

pūtshṅō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to ask'. Sk. pṛcchati (CD).

pudzṅō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to worship, pray, ask the deity for advice'. J pujṅu. Either from Sk. pūjyaḥ 'to be worshipped, venerable' and pass. pūjyate (Pk. pujjāi 'worships') or lw. Sk. pūjayati.

puttar (voc.) Kc. 'son!'. Lw. H. P. puttar m. (Sk.).

puṅi. Echo-repetition of paṅi.

+puṅna, village name.

puṅnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to winnow'. At a later moment comes the process called phəṛakṅō. Jaun. pūṅnō. Sk. punāti 'purifies, winnows' (CD).

- pun: m. 'meritorious work, merit'. J pun m. 'charity'. Sk. puṇyam (CD). Prob. lw. P. punn m.
- pun:ð f. (obl. -Ø) 'full moon'. J púnó. H. pūnð f. Poss. lw. H. (Sk. pūrṇamās- m. f. CD).
- puṅja f. (obl. -Ø) Kc. 'full moon', J punyá f. Sk. pūrṇimā f.
- pundz'ɛɫ m. 'tail, big tail'. J puñjaɾ m. Sk. pucchaḥ, Pk. puṃcho. Only Him. and Gy. pal. (pínji) have voiced consonant, poss. *puñja-, cp. CD *piñja- (: piccha) 'tail-feather'. For -ɫ cp. Bhad. pōtshaɾ, Ku. pučaɾ etc. (CD sub puccha-).
- +pundz'ta m. 'tail, long tail'.
- pundz'te f. Kc., pūndz'ti f. Ktḡ. 'tail, small tail'.
- pundz'te f. Kc., pūndz'ti f. Ktḡ. 'tail, small tail'.
- puɾə m. 'the skin stretched on a drum, drumhead'. Sk. puṭaḥ m., -am 'covering'. Bhal. puɾo m. 'leather of a drum' (CD).
- puɾi f. 'thin bread resembling a pancake'. J púrɛ m. pl. 'puddings'. Sk. pūpaḥ m. 'a kind of cake', + suffix -ḍa-, i.a. P. pūrī f. 'batter cake' (CD).
- pu'raŋo Kc. 'old' (about things and plants, e.g. trees). See pəraŋə.
- pūrə m. 'tail of bird'.
- purə, -o Ktḡ. Kc. 'full, complete'. Sk. pūraḥ 'filling, making full' (CD).
- puɾi, in: 'a si:t:hɛ p. nɛi pəɾdi 'we cannot manage them, we cannot compare with them'. Probably fem. of purə.
- purəb m. 'the east'. Lw. H. P. pūrab m. (Sk.).
- pu:l m. 'bridge'. J púl m. Lw. P. puł m. (Pers. pul, Pehl. puhl). The retr. ɭ is remarkable in an Iranian lw.
- puɫə m. 'shoe, especially one made of jute'. J pułé m. pl. 'a kind of jute shoes'. Sk. pūlāḥ m. pl. 'straw', BHS (Edgerton) pūlāḥ m. pl. 'buskin(s)' (poss. also pula-).
- puɫɾə m. 'shoe, espec. one made of jute, for men'. See pəɫɾɛuŋə 'to beat with a shoe'.
- puɫɾi f. 'shoe, especially of jute, for women'.
- pulsa aɫə m. 'policeman'. Lw. Eng.
- pəkrɛñji. See pərkɛñji.
- pəgəmbər m. 'prophet'. Lw. H. paigambar (Pers.).
- pəɫɛuŋo WKc. 'to cause to melt'. Caus. of pəgəɫno.
- pəca:l (pl. pəcaɫna) Kc. 'leaf'. See pa:c.
- pəcɛɫna pl. WKc. 'leaves' (cp. pəcaɫna pl. Kc. of paca:l).

- pəʃeunð, -o Křg. WKc. 'to lead to (a destination), make arrive, make reach'. Caus. of puʃnð.
- pətsɛ:ɔ m. 'grap, hold'. See foll.
- pətsɛ[h]nð (invol.) 'to hold on, cling, stick, adhere'. Cp. H. P. cipaṭnā 'to stick' (*cippaṭ-); pətsɛ- < *pra-cipaṭ-? Hardly metathesis which would not explain -ɛ-. Connection with CD *capp-, *cipp- group ('press, squeeze, sink') uncertain, rather with CD *cippa-.
- pətsikhnð (invol.) '(the teeth) to be grated'; da:nd du:nd pətsik:hue 'he ground his teeth'. Properly 'to be pressed, squeezed'; *pra-cikk-, see CD *cikk- 'press'. Or cp. H. P. picaknā 'to be pressed', Sk. piccayati 'to press flat, squeeze' with -kk- extension (CD) (or H. P. picak- < *pacik- (well-known inversion of a and i or u) < *pra-cikk-).
- pətsintsərnð 'to squeeze, press'. *pra-cicc-, CD *cicca- 'squeezed'? pətstau m. 'repentence; condolence'; p. dɛ:ŋð 'to condole'. Sk. paścāttāpaḥ m. CD *paścottāpa- (P. pachotāvā m. etc.).
- pətsra|ɪ f. 'boasting'.
- pətsra|u 'boastfull and talkative'.
- pətsrō|'nð (invol.) 'to get cross'; pətsrō|'uɔ tē: lɛ 'he got cross with him'.
- pətsḥāũʃɛ adv. 'at the back, behind'. Pk. pacchāmuha- 'turning the face away or back'. See pətsḥōũ, tshōũ.
- pətsḥāɽɪ, -e f. Křg. Kc.; g'òʃɛɛ laɪ (marɪ) a:dmi dɪ pətsḥāʃɛ 'the horse kicked the man' (prob. properly 'with the hinder part'). Sk. paścārdhaḥ m. 'hinder part', Ku. pichāṛi 'rear', H. pachāṛi f. (CD).
- pətsḥəkəʀnð 'to catch hold'.
- pətsḥɛŋnð Křg. 'to recognize'; pətsḥɛŋɔ m. (pret. ptc.) 'friend, acquaintance'. Sk. pratyabhijānāti (CD). Kc. pətsḥjaŋno.
- pətsḥōũ adv. 'back(wards)'. See pətsḥāũʃɛ.
- pətsḥjaŋno Kc. 'to recognize'. Křg. pətsḥɛŋnð.
- pətsḥra:| f. WKc. 'descent'. Poss. connect. w. rwa|ɪ; pətsḥ- 'back'? See pāt:sha.
- +pədzɑ: 'fifty'. J pajáh. Sk. pañcāśat f. Poss. lw. P. pañjāh.
- pədzɛunð 'to cause to be worshipped'. Caus. of pudzŋð.
- pədzɛɔ, -o m. Křg. Kc. 'temple-priest (who i.a. moves the spoon with incense in front of the idol)'. Pk. pujjā (Sk. pūjā) after Pk. pujjai; + kāra-. -ɛ- properly belongs to Křg.

- pədzɛrɪ m. Kṭg. Same meaning as pədzɛrə. Cp. H. (poetry) pujeri m.
- pəʃauŋð 'to cause to be beaten'. Caus. of pɪʃŋð.
- pəʃɪkŋð 'to jump, jump about'. J paʃikɲu 'to jump, crack'. P. paʃkaŋā 'to fall to the ground, throw on the ground', B. paʃpaʃāna 'to crackle' (see CD paʃ-²).
- pəʃeʊŋð 'to reconcile, appease'. J patewɲu. Pa. pattiyāyati 'believes, trusts', Pk. pattiāvei (caus. of pattiāai 'trusts') (see CD Sk. pratyaya-).
- pəʃɪle f. Kc. 'kettle'. Prob. lw. H. patili f. (CD Sk. pātram).
- pəʃɛʊŋð 'to give a slap, give a thrashing'. Cp. poss. H. P. thappa m. 'slap' w. metathesis. Poss. better pəʃɛʊŋð which see.
- pəʃɪreʊŋð 'to stone' (denom. of pāt:hər).
- +pəŋaʃɛ f. 'woman carrying water'. See pəŋ'ɛrɪ, pəŋ'jare.
- pəŋɛʊŋð 'to give to drink' (denom. of paŋɪ, functioning as caus. of pɪ:ŋð, but cp. nəŋ'ɛʊŋð).
- pəŋɔtaŋe f. WKc. 'a paṇḍit's wife'.
- pəŋ'a:r m., pəŋ'are f. Kc. 'rainbow'. Also Kc. pəŋ'jare f. Kṭg. pəŋ'ɛrɪ. J paŋihār m. 'water-place of a village'. See pəŋ'ɛrɪ.
- +pəŋ'ɛ:r m. 'canal'. J paŋhyair m. 'water-place of a village'. See pəŋ'ɛrɪ.
- pəŋ'ɛrɪ, -e f. Kṭg. WKc. 'woman carrying water, rainbow'. Kc. pəŋ'a:r, pəŋ'jare, +pəŋaʃɛ. 'Rainbow' prob from 'canal, spring of water' (see pəŋ'ɛ:r). J paŋhyairi f. 'rainbow'. CD *pāniya-dhāra- and *pāniyahāra-.
- pəŋ'jare. See pəŋ'a:r.
- +pənole, name of a village.
- pəʃau m. 'resting place for travellers; the distance between two such places; camp, bivouac'. Cp. H. paʃāv m. See pəʃnð in the sense 'to lie down', cp. Ku. paʃno 'to lie down, sleep'. Poss. lw. H. pəʃ'auŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be read, to teach'. Caus. of pəʃ'nð.
- pəʃ'ɛʊŋo WKc. 'to cause to be read, to teach'; es pəʃ'ɛbu 'I teach him'.
- pəra:dz, pra:dz f. (-a) 'slander, backbiting'. Poss. *pravādyā-, cp. Sk. pravādaḥ m. 'uttering; slander'.
- pəradzŋð, pradzŋð, pəradz'ŋð, prādz'ŋð invol. 'to backbite'.
- pəra:t f. (-ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'large plate for kneading dough'. Cp. H. P. parāt f.

- pəraŋə Kŕg. 'old' (about things and plants). J práṇá 'old, second hand'. Sk. purāṇaḥ (CD).
- pəra:ndz f. (-a) 'message'; tē:lē meri p. de 'remember me to him'. pəraʔə 'uneven, rough'.
- pəra:r adv. Kŕg. Kc. 'the year before last'. J parár. Sk. parāri (CD).
 †pəra]o m. 'straw'. J pará] m. 'rice-straw'. Sk. palālam 'stalk, straw'.
- †pərero 'pungent, sharp (of taste)'. Cp. J pirprá 'bitter' and CD *pīra-, N. pīro 'pungent, sharp'. Does -ero contain the compar.-suffix -tara-? J pirprá from *pirpirā, cp. N. pirpirāunu 'to tingle (as the mouth from eating something pungent)'.
- pəroit m. Kc. 'priest'. See pərō:t.
- pərō:ʔə m. 'earthen pot'. Cp. paru m. 'earthen pot'.
- pərō:ʔu m. 'small earthen pot'.
- pərō:t m. Kŕg. Kc. 'priest'. J próht m. Lw. H. purohit.
- pərkēñji, pəkrēñji f. pl. 'intestines, entrails'.
- pərdad:ə m. 'great-grandfather'. Lw. H. pardādā (Sk. pra-).
- pərdad:i f. 'great-grandmother'.
- pərdēf m. 'another (a different) country'; tē: lē p. laə 'he banished him'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- †pərdesi m. 'foreigner'. Lw. H.
- pərdzatən m. 'the coin put into the mouth of a dying person'.
- pərpoc:ə m. 'great-grandson'. pər- loan H. par- (Sk. pra-). See poçtu.
- pərpocʔi f. 'great-granddaughter'.
- pərpocʔu m. 'great-grandson'.
- pərli:ŋg m. 'idler, a good-for-nothing'. For -li:ŋg CD *linga-², M. līgśā 'slow, sluggish, slack'; pər- loan Sk. pra- in emphatic function.
- pərmifwər, pərmis:ər m. 'God, the Lord'. Lw. H. parmeśvar, pamesar m. (Sk.).
- pərsā:d m. 'favour, gratuity; food offered to a distinguished person'. Lw. H. parsād m. (Sk.).
- pərsinə m. 'sweat'. Lw. P. parsinā m. (CD Sk. prasvinna-).
- pə]au m. 'bundle of grass; the grass left when paddy has been taken up (used for feeding cattle)'. J pu]á m. 'bundle of grass'. Sk. pūlaḥ m. 'bunch, bundle', pl. 'straw'.
- pə]a:ts m. Kŕg. Kc. 'goat's blood; blood of animals whose flesh is eaten'. Lw. Kan. pōlāts 'blood'.

- +pə[af]e f. 'hen of pheasant'. J p[á]ssh m. 'a kind of pheasant'.
 +pə[ɛ]f m. 'winding'. *paliveša-, Sk. pariveśaḥ m. 'winding'.
 pə[ɛ]fŋō 'to wrap, wind'; tsadru pə[ɛ]f 'wrap the mantle (round your body)'.
 pə[ɾ]euŋō 'to beat with a shoe' (denom. of p[ɪ]rə).
 pə[ɛ]uŋō; pə[ɛ]uə n(d)ə 'being (feeling) disappointed'.
 pə[ɪ]ə 'not containing sufficient salt' (of food).
 pə[ɾ]euŋo WKc. 'to cause to retreat'. Caus. of pə[ɾ]ŋo.
 pəfā:c m. 'evil spirit, demon'. Lw. H. piśāc (Sk.).
 pəsānd, pəsōnd f. (-a) 'liking, choice'; p. kəru 'I like, choose'.
 Lw. H. pasand f. (Pers.).
 pəsī:ŋō, -o K[ṭ]g. Kc. 'to sweat'. *prasvidati, Sk. prasvedate 'to begin to sweat'.
 pja:r m. K[ṭ]g. Kc. 'love'. Sk. priyakāraḥ 'doing a kindness' (CD).
 pjafo, prafo m. Kc. 'light'. K[ṭ]g. prēf:ə. Sk. prakāśaḥ m. (CD).
 See p[ɛ]fo.
 +pwa:ɾ m. 'hill, mountain'. Cp. pā:ɾ. How is w to be explained?
 +pwaɾo m. 'miraculous feat'. CD Sk. utpātaḥ m. 'sudden portent' (for -ɾ- < OIA -t- cp. pəɾŋō).
 +pwa:r, placename, name of a village.
 +pwa:s m. 'fast (subst.)'. Lw. H. upās m. (Sk. upavāsaḥ m.).
 prauŋə m. 'gucst'. J práwŋá m. CD Sk. prāhuṅaḥ m. But no trace of -h-, nor in J, nor in Jaun. pāoŋā. See pauŋə.
 praŋe m. pl. 'breaths; life'; m'are te 'ās:i 'ās:iə p. b'ōri 'our respiration was full as we laughed, we laughed heartily'. Prob. lw. H. prāṅ m. (Sk.).
 praŋno Kc. 'to recognize; estimate'. K[ṭ]g. prēŋō (also in some parts of Kc.). Sk. prajānāti.
 prafo. See pjafo.
 prēŋō, -o K[ṭ]g. WKc. 'to recognize, learn to know, estimate'. Kc. praŋno.
 prēf:ə m. K[ṭ]g. 'light'. Kc. prafo, pjafo. K[ṭ]g. prēf:iə 'by light, at daybreak'. See pjafo.
 pre:g m. K[ṭ]g. Kc. 'iron nail'. Cp. H. pareg m.
 pre:m m. 'love'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
 prə: m. (obl. prəa) 'place for providing water (esp. for travellers and visitors at a fair)'; tni:ɪ p. khōl:ə nə 'he has opened a water supplying place'. J prau, pau m. Sk. prapā f. 'roadside fountain or cistern' (CD).

prəgəɾnō, pəgəɾnō 'to appear, become manifest, reveal oneself (e.g. of a god)'. Also said to mean 'to be overpowered, possessed by a deity or spirit'. J pagrā 'present, perceptible'. Sk. prakāṭati 'becomes manifest, appears'. But how is -g- to be explained?

+prə:l, +prə]o m., +prə]e f. 'gate of a palace or temple'. J prau] m., prau]i f. 'the gateway of a ruler or chief'. Sk. pratoli f. 'gate of town or fort' (CD).

prodnō 'to make tight (door with e.g. straw, esp. in the cowshed)'; sə dwa:r proda 'he tightens the door with straw'.

prithi, prithwi f. 'the earth, the world'. Lw. H. (Sk. pṛthivī).

ph

phāi f. 'noose, fix, difficulty'; ēt:h gɪ p. jāc:i 'here a noose has attached itself' (ə: 'I am (he is, etc.) in a fix'); tēɛ 'ʒa p. 'then there will be trouble'. J fái f. 'noose, death by hanging'. Prob. lw. P. phāhī f. (Sk. spāśaḥ m. 'fetter, noose'). See phōʃnō.

phāidə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'profit, advantage'. Lw. H. fāydā m. (Ar.).

phāk:ə m. 'a handful of eatables (e.g. of grains)'. J fáká m. 'a mouthful of roasted grain'. CD *phakk-¹, i.a. S. phaku m. 'handful eaten from the hand'.

phā:g m. 'the Holi festival (observed in the month of phāgəŋ)'. J fá'g m. Sk. phalguḥ f. 'red powder thrown at Holi festival, spring season'.

!phaguŋ m. Kc. 'the month from mid February to mid March'.

Kṭg. phāg:əŋ. J fággaŋ m. Sk. phālgunaḥ m.

phāg:əŋ m. Kṭg. See phaguŋ.

phādzət. See phāzət.

phāɾnō 'to be cracked'; phāt:ɛ nɛ oɾ:h 'cracked lips'. J fáɾnu 'to break'. S. sphaṭati 'bursts', CD *sphātyate. See phōɾnō, phraŋnō.

phād:i f. 'bag of goat's skin (tied on the back of goats and sheep)'. Lw. Kan. phad' 'bag, sack, gift-bag'.

phābŋō 'to get, meet'; mu lɛ ɾ phāb:i 'I got this, I found this'. J fābŋu. Caus. of phōbŋō, formed after phōbŋō with a for ə or influenced in vowel from Sk. prabhāvayati 'gain power, rule over'. Or *prabhāvayati?

phāŋt m. 'share, contribution given by each villager to a temple or to a common fund; the collection of shares stored in a temple

- and used for feeding guests'. Lw. H. phāṭ m. J fáñḍu 'to divide, distribute' is the genuine Him. word, CD *phāṭ-.
 phaṭo Wkc. 'divergently squint-eyed, wall-eyed'. Kṭg. phəraṭə.
 Sk. sphāṭitaḥ 'split, cleft'?
- +pharje f. 'the Persian language'. J fārshí f. Lw. H. phārsī.
 pha:l f. Kc. 'a jump, tumbling down'; p. deṇe 'to jump'. Sk.
 phālaḥ m. 'jump'.
- phāsi f. 'execution by hanging'; phāsi aḷə 'hangman'. Lw. H.
 phāsi f. See phāi.
- phāslə m. 'interval, distance'; phāslə gae 'at a distance'. Lw. H.
 fāsīlā m. (Ar.).
- phāzət, phādzət f. (-i), phāzti f. 'protection, guardianship'; phāzət
 kərnı 'to take care of, bring up'. Lw. H. hifāzat f. (Ar.).
- phēṅkṇō 'to throw, eject'. Lw. H. phēknā (CD *pheṅk-).
 pheno m. Kc. 'heel'. Kṭg. phēni.
- phēni f. Kṭg. 'heel'. J fini f. Jaun. phāynā. Sk. pārṣṇiḥ f.
 phērnō 'to milk'.
- phēlṇō 'to be spread, be expanded'. Prob. lw. H. phailnā.
 phēu m. 'burning particle of wood or charcoal'. J féu m.
 phētshṇō (invol.) 'to be (sup)pressed'; tē:re phēt:shuə jā: 'his
 breath was hampered, he could hardly breathe'. J fiñchṇu 'to
 rub, press.'. CD *phiñc-?
- phet Kc., p. marne 'to run'. LSI p. 617 (Kyonṭh.) phētṇū 'to run'.
 Pk. phiṭṭai 'falls'. See phōṭ:a.
- phēt:i adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'quickly'. See phet.
- phēre adv. 'later'; p. ae 'come later!'. Also phiri, which see.
- +phere postpos. 'on all sides of, round'; g'əra re p. 'round the
 house', deure p. 'round the temple'. See phērnō, phīrnō.
- phērə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'circle, turn; time'. e.g. pē:lə p., duṛə p.,
 etc. 'first time, second time'.
- +pheri, pher'i adv. 'round, in a circle'.
- phērnō 'to turn (upside down) (trans.)'. Caus. of phīrnō.
 phō:dz f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'army'. Lw H. fauj f. (Ar.).
- phōṭ:a-phōṭ:a 'quickly, immediately'. CD *phaṭ(t)⁻¹ 'sudden move-
 ment'. See phēt, phēt:i.
- +phəṭe; prob. 'strip of cloth', used in ləṭe ph. See +ləṭe.
- phōṭṇō 'to be torn, burst'. See phāṭṇō.
- phōṭəṭ m. 'the male genitals (penis, scrotum)'. J pothaṛ m. 'the male
 organ'. Ku. photo m. 'child, testicle'. CD *photta- (sub pota-).

- phəbηō 'to be found, be met with'. Pk. pahuvvanta-, pres. ptc. pass. (P. -s.-mah.) from pahuvaī 'is able, reaches', Sk. prabhū-. See phābηō 'to get, meet'.
- phōη m. 'the hood of a snake (cobra)'. Sk. phaṇaḥ m.
- phōηər, 'phōηir m. 'cobra'. J faná'r m. Sk. phaṇakaraḥ m. (CD). 'phōηir poss. lw. P. phanyar m. (J faná'r from Sk. phaṇākaraḥ or phaṇādharah).
- phōr m. Křg. Kc. 'story of the house situated above the khūr and under the pa:ηd'; it is the second story, used for storing things and for sleeping during the winter; according to Kc. informant, used for keeping sheep and goats. May contain Sk. paśu, *paśuvāṭa-? Cp. bər'aṛo, bər'ē:l.
- phōri f. 'the thigh muscle; the front thigh of domestic animals' (gul'tshu 'the hind thigh of domestic animals'). CD *phara-², L. pharī f. 'shoulder-blade of cattle', M. phar f. 'shoulder-blade, blade of thigh bone'.
- phōrədz, pōr'ədz Křg. 'on the day before yesterday'. Kc. phəre:dz. CD *parahyas.
- phōrts. Echo-repetition of khōrts.
- phōl m. Křg. Kc. 'fruit'. Sk. phalam (CD).
- phōlnō 'to bear fruit, flower'.
- phōlṭə m. 'plank'. J fal'á, fal'á. Sk. phalakam 'board' (CD s. phala-³), P. phalhā m. 'wooden frame'.
- phōfηō 'to be entangled, stick, be in a fix'. J fashṇu 'to entangle'. CD *spaśyate, cp. Sk. spāśayati 'causes to be bound'.
- phōs:əl f. (-i) Křg., (-a) Kc. 'harvest, harvest-time, crop'; āf:u p. 'ātshu a 'this year the crop is good'. Lw. H. phasal f. (Ar.).
- phīk:ə 'pale; insipid'. CD *phikka-.
- phīkər f. (-i) 'care, anxiety, concern', tu meri p. na kəre 'don't worry about me!'. Lw. H. fik(a)r f. (Ar.).
- phī:nts f. (-a), phīntsə m. 'testicle'.
- phī:m f. 'opium'. J fīm f. Lw. P. phīm f. or H. afīm f. (Pers.).
- phīmpəri f. 'butterfly'. J fimfri f. Cp. Dm. phempilī 'ant', phipilī (CD *pipphīla-, Sk. pipīlah m.). See kimblī.
- phīrḍi. See phīlḍi.
- phīr adv. and postpos. 'round'. See phīrnō.
- phīri, phīr'í 'again, later'; mū amu pē:lē, tum:ε ao p. 'I will come first, come you afterwards'. J firi. See phīrnō.
- phīri f. 'turn'; pātshki p. 'last rounding, end'. See phīrnō.

- phīrnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to turn round, return; wander, stroll; become';
 mū: phīra ka|ō 'the face becomes (turns) black (in the sun)'.
 J firṇu. CD *phirati.
- phī|dī, phīṛdī 'after some time'. -d- suffix and adverb. -i. See phīri.
- phūkārñō 'to blow, puff'. J fukr f. 'blowing up the fire'. Sk.
 phūtkaroti (CD).
- phūkṇō 'to be untied, loosened'. CD *phukyate, N. phuknu intr.
 'to be loosened, opened'.
- phūkhrō m. 'a man of no firmness in work or character'. J foká
 'empty'. *phukkha-, CD *phokka(ra)-, *pokkhara- 'hollow',
 B. phukar 'hole', Pk. phukkā 'in vain', H. phokaṭ m. 'worthless
 thing or person'. With -kh- M. pokhar n. 'cavity'.
- +phugəl m. 'consideration, thought'.
- phūṭṇō 'to split (intr.), burst'; āk:hi ti phūṭ:i ni 'were your eyes
 broken?' ('did you not see?'). J fuṭṇu. CD *sphuṭyati, Sk.
 sphuṭati.
- phūru m. 'multicoloured tassel or tuft at the four corners of the
 female headdress called d'āṭ:u'. J fūru m. 'the tail of a turban'.
 CD *phura-, Bhal. phurṇu n. 'flower' (cp. phū:l).
- phūrk (interjection) 'pop!, hey presto!'. CD Sk. sphurati 'spurns,
 darts, twitches', P. phurakṇā 'to throb'.
- phū:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'flower'. J fūl. Sk. phullam.
- phūṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to flower, blossom; swell'; merə sās phū:lō
 'I breathed heavily, I lost my breath'. Also invol. phūl'ṇō, e.g.
 phū:l phū:l'ur gō 'the flower has opened'.
- +phulṛu m. 'flower'.
- phūṣṭi f. 'the female genitals'. J fusi f. CD *phuss- (or rather
 phuṣ-?), referring also to Sk. puṣyam 'nourishment' (or 'what
 is to be nourished?'), 'flower'; cp. Pa. phussita- 'flowering'
 (ph- from phulla- CD). But poss. conn. w. Paš. ar. phi^lsu:
 'vulva' (Morg. IIFL III 3).
- phūs:i f. 'the female genitals'. J fusi f. See the preceding word.
- +phəka:r m. 'call, invocation'. Sk. phūtkāraḥ m. 'blowing' (CD).
- phəkirī f. 'life of a hermit, poverty'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- +phə^lkiru m. 'doctor, physician'.
- phəṭauṇō 'to cause to crack, split' (caus. of phāṭṇō); dūd:^c
 phəṭauṇ. J faṭáwṇu.
- +phəṭka:ṇō 'to throw, fling'. CD *phaṭṭ⁻¹. H. phaṭkānā 'to throw,
 separate', P. phaṭkāuṇā 'to shake, winnow'. Cp. phəṭakṇō.

phōtpeuō ÷ 'to give a good beating'. Same etymology as for pōtpeuō. phōtakō ÷ 'to separate grains thoroughly from impurities by means of the implement called b'ōt;ī; to remove dust (e.g. from the floor)'. CD *phaṭ-¹ (cp. +phāṭka:ṇo). P. pharḱāuṇā 'to make flutter'. See puṇṇō.

pharak:ō 'squint-eyed, wall-eyed'. Connected with phīrno or WKc. phaṭo?

pharaṭo Kṭg. 'wall-eyed'. WKc. phaṭo.

phareuō Kṭg. WKc. 'to cause to turn or return; to reciprocate; to throw up, vomit'. Caus. of phīrnō.

phare:dz Kc. 'on the day before yesterday'. Kṭg. phōrādz. J frēj. *parahiyyo (CD *parahyas does not account for the -e-, also in Bhad. predz).

pharḱauō ÷ 'to fling'. J farkāwṇu 'to cast, throw'. CD *pharati, Ku. pharakṇo 'to turn round', M. pharakṇē 'to move out of the way'.

pharḱendṇo WKc. 'to fling, throw'.

phāḷ:r (-l-?) m. 'bloom, sowing of crop'; pē:lkō p. 'the first sowing of crop (e.g. rice)'. Sk. phala- 'fruit' or, if -l-, phulla- 'flowering' + a derivative or second compound member.

phālauo, phāleuo WKc. 'to cause to bloom'. Caus. of phūḷō. Also intr. 'to flower' (denom. of phū:l).

phālani indecl. adj. 'a certain, such and such'. Lw H. falānā (Pers. Ar.).

phāleuo. See phālauo.

phāleuṇō ÷ 'to be conceited'. Prob. derivation of Sk. phull-, cp. phūḷō in meaning 'to swell'.

phāḷvki f., p. marni 'to loiter'.

phāḷauō ÷ 'to fix (e.g. foot in a stirrup)'. Caus. of phōḷō.

phwā:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'shepherd'. LSI p. 651 (Satlaj group) phuāl, p. 717 (Mandi group) puhāl. Lw. P. (Bhaṭ) puhāl (Sk. paśu-pālah).

pharṇō ÷ 'to pierce or burst open (tr.)' (e.g. a canal, which has become clogged up); kul:a p. 'to pierce a canal through' (so that the water flows freely). Caus. of phāṭṇō, phōṭṇō (with 'intrusive' r?).

phrīḷ:ṇō ÷ 'to slip, slide'. J fisālṇu, fishḱṇu 'to slip'. *phīṣṣ- (or *phrīṣṣ-?), perhaps *ph(r)īṣyati. To be preferred to CD *phīss-.

phrīḷto m. 'angel'. Lw. H. firīstā m. (Pers.).

b

ba adv. (enclitic) Kc. 'then, now, just'. Often tabe occurs in the sentence; ba seems then to emphasize the chronological sequence, e.g. dzabe sare bəriḡ bite tabe aḡo ba seo pəroit raze re dərbara de 'when the whole year had passed, then (at last) the priest came to the king's court'. Frequently with exclamations and imperatives, e.g. atsho ba 'all right (then)'; "aũ abe roḡi caḡu", "atsho, caḡ ba" 'I will now cook food'. 'Well, just do it (do it then, do do it)'. Prob. from Kc. aba (or Kc. taba > *tba > ba; regard. loss of first syllable cp. tshōw̃' (:)(pətshōw̃'). Kḡg. bε.

¹ba: f. (-i), bai f. Kḡg. 'tank; reservoir of water built of stones and fed by a spring; spring'. Sk. vāpī. See +bee, Kc. bau, bauḡe.

²bā: f. (-i, -i) Kḡg. Kc. 'arm'. Also bāi. Sk. bāhā f. Pa. Pk. bāhā f. (CD).

¹bai. See ¹ba:.

²bāi f. Kḡg. WKc. 'arm'. See ²bā:.

baia f. 'disease, weakness'. Prob. Sk. vyādhiḡ m. (the tone ̄ was to be expected; the ending -a is unusual).

bāiḡ, bāiḡo m. 'bamboo'. Also bāḡ, bāḡ:ə. J baiḡsh m. Sk. vaḡśaḡ m. As for -i- cp. biḡl̄i, Sh. K. baīs (CD).

bau f. (obl. babi) Kc. 'tank, reservoir of water, spring'. Kḡg. ba:, bai. See ¹ba:.

+baũo 'left (not right)'. J bāwāñ. Sk. vāmaḡ.

bauḡ, bauḡə, bauḡu m. 'dwarf'. J báoná m. Sk. vāmanaḡ m.

bauḡo Kc. 'to wear, put on'; dzuḡka bauḡa 'to wear or put on clothes' (seo bama 'he wears'). Sk. vāsayate 'clothe oneself'. See +bamḡo, Kḡg. b'ḡḡo.

bauḡu. See bauḡ.

bāuḡ f. (-i, -i) Kḡg. Kc. 'the uppermost story of the house where people live' (just below the loft (Kḡg. dərək, Kc. ca:ḡd)). Also indicated to mean 'floor'. LSI p. 793 (Gadi) bauhaḡ 'upper story of house'. *vāsavāḡi f. See bō:ḡ? See bər'aḡo.

bauḡe f. Kc. 'tank, reservoir of water'. Also bau. See ¹ba:.

bāḡ' 'twenty-two'. Also bāḡ' bī: J báih. Sk. dvāviḡśati, Pk. bāvīsa.

bak:i adj. adv. 'remaining, other; further'. Lw. H. bākī (Ar.).

bakḡo, ja:t bakḡi 'to open the mouth, to talk', terē tēu sōmni

ja:t neī bākhdi 'can't you open your mouth in front of him?'. J bākṇu 'to stretch the mouth'. CD *bakk- 'chatter', H. P. etc. bakṇā. bakrō, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'he-goat'. J bākrá m. Sk. barkaraḥ m. (CD). bakrī, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'she-goat'.

bakru m. (dimin.) 'goat, kid, goat's flesh'.

ba:g m. 'garden'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

+bago m. 'water-furrow in a field, trench'. LSI p. 464 (Sirmauri) bāgrī-dā 'on the field'. CD Sk. vargaḥ m. 'class, group', in NI i.a. 'herd of cattle, pasture'. As for meaning 'furrow' cp. B. bāg 'side, direction', Or. bāga 'side, direction, path'. See bəgəndrō.

^lbaguṇṇ, bagṇṇ m. Kṭg. 'leg, foot' (slang word); tin:ε 'ùe lambe baguṇε 'they lay with outstretched legs'. Kc. baṅṅṇo. Poss. connected w. H. P. pag m. f. 'foot, footstep', Kho. pong (CD Sk. padgaḥ 'afoot'). b- for p- through influence from Kc. baṅṅṇo, which see. Or conn. w. Pk. vaggāi 'goes' (for 'foot: to go' cp. Sk. padyate 'to fall, go': pad- 'foot').

^lbagur, bagər f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'wind, air'. J bágur f. H. bagūrā, -lā m. 'whirlwind'. *vātodgūra-, cp. Sk. udgurate 'to raise the voice in a threatening way, raise (a weapon), lift up'.

bagṇṇ. See ^lbaguṇṇ.

bāg:'t, name of a village near Simla.

ba:c f. (-i) 'degree of moisture of the soil'; keṇi a b. 'what is the degree of soil moisture?', i.e. 'is it fit for ploughing?'. J bá'ch f. 'dampness, wet'. Bhal. baṭṭ 'moist'. CD *vaptra- 'sowing, seed land', P. vattar f. 'degree of moisture of the ground sufficient for ploughing'.

+batsa f. 'voice'. Lw. H. bācā (Sk.).

batsṭu. See bāt:shu.

bāt:shu, batsṭu m. 'calf'. J bāchhu m. Sk. vatsaḥ m. (CD). Kc. baṭṭu.

ba:dz m. WKc. 'music, musical instrument'. J bájá m. Sk. vādyam (CD).

+badzo m. 'music'.

bad:zi f. 'gambling'. Lw. H. bāzī (Pers.).

+badzṇo m. 'musical instrument'.

badzṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sound, chime; be played (of a musical instrument)'; ek:i (tsəu) bad:ze 'one (four) o'clock'. J bájṇu. Sk. vādyate (CD).

ba:t̪ f. (-a) Kc. 'path, road'. J bá'ṭ̪ f. Kṭg. ¹ba:t. See this.

baṭe f. Kc. 'lamp wick, lamp, light'. Kṭg. bat:ɪ. J báṭí f. Sk. vartiḥ f. (CD).

baṭi adv. postpos. Kc. 'by way (of), through; to (on) . . . side, in . . . direction'. eki b. 'on one side' (also figuratively); tesi b. 'by that way, in that direction'; Rampura b. '(the river passes) through Rampur'. See ba:t̪. LStH (Rohru) bāṭṭi 'about'. Kṭg. bat:i, bāt:hi, bit:i, bīt:hi.

baṭṇō 'to knead'. J báṭṇu. Sk. vartayati 'causes to turn', Pk. vaṭṭēi 'turns, rolls into a ball' (CD).

bāḍ:ɪ, -e m. Kṭg. Kc. 'carpenter'. J bād̪hi m. Sk. vardhakiḥ m. (CD).

¹ba:t f. (-a) Kṭg. 'path, road'. Kc. ba:t̪. Sk. vartma n. (CD).

²ba:t f. Kc. 'speech, talk, matter'. Lw. H. (Sk.). The proper Kc. word is bu:f̪.

bat:ə m. (Rampur) 'stone (esp. stone on which spices are crushed or ground)'. Kṭg. Kc. fi:l. CD *varta-³, P. vaṭṭā, H. bāṭ m. 'stone used for weighing'.

bat:o m. Kc. 'testicle'. Cp. bat:ə.

bat:i, bāt:hi, bit:i, bīt:hi adv. postpos. Kṭg. 'by way (of), through; to (on) . . . side, in . . . direction'; tēs:i bat:i (bāt:hi, bīt:hi) 'by that way, in that direction'; dwara b. 'through the door'; tea fi:l:a b. 'towards (near) that grinding-stone'; pori b. 'to the other side, on the other side'. See ¹ba:t. Kc. baṭi. The word for 'way' with the adv. ending -i, -i. See Grammar.

bat:ɪ f. Kṭg. 'wick of a lamp, lamp, light'. Kc. baṭe. See this.

bāt:hi. See bat:i.

ba:d 'after (in a temporal sense)'; tēt:ha b. 'thereafter'. Lw. H. bād (Ar.).

+badu. See +bad'u.

badəḷ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'cloud'. J bād̪i f. 'clouds'. Sk. vārdalaḥ m. 'rainy day' (CD).

badəḷ'nō 'to become overcast'; badḷ'ui gə 'it has become overcast'.

+badḷe f. 'cloud'.

+badḷo 'cloudy'.

¹badḷfā m. 'king, ruler, emperor'. Lw. H. bādśāh m. (Pers.).

¹badḷfāi f. 'kingdom, empire'.

bād:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'all, entire, whole; (pl.) all together'. J badhká,

- adj. 'without limits'. CD Sk. baddhaḥ 'bound (together)', G. bādhū 'whole, entire'.
- +bad'u (badu?) 'additional, more'. Sk. vardhitaḥ 'increased', vṛddhaḥ 'grown, large', Si. vāḍi 'big, more', P. vaddh 'more, excessive' (CD).
- ba:p, ba:b m. Kṭg. Kc. 'father'; re: baba 'father, oh my friend!'. According to one Kṭg. informant ba:b is used by the Khash caste. J bápú, bábá m. CD *bāppa-, *bābba-, Pk. bappo m. bapu, babu m. 'father' (according to one Kṭg. informant used by the Rajputs).
- ba:b. See ba:p.
- babu. See bapu.
- baṅkə, bāṅkhə -o Kṭg. Kc. 'beautiful, good'; mu le bəṛə baṅkə lag:ə 'I am very comfortable'. LStH p. 214 (East Suket) bānkā. P. bākā m. 'a beau'. See bāṅthiə, bāṅthəṅ.
- ba:ṅg f. 'the crowing of a cock; the act of calling Muslims to worship'; a:pṛi ba:ṅg bu:ṅg dīn:ī tīn:ī 'he (the Muhammedan priest) announced the prayer-time'. Prob. lw. H. bāḡ f. (cp. P. vāṅg, bāṅg f. with the same meanings).
- baṅgə 'crooked, bent'; m. 'a bend'. J bāṅgá. Sk. vaṅkaḥ m. 'crookedness', vaṅkyah 'crooked'.
- +baṅgulo, baṅgla m. 'bungalow'. Lw. H. baṅglā m.
- baṅṭə m. 'penis'. Prob. conn. with baṅgə.
- baṅṅə m. Kc. 'foot'. Kṭg. baṅṅə, ¹baṅṅə. See ¹baṅṅə. But poss. lw. (or influenced by) Kan. baṅ 'foot'.
- +baṅgla. See +baṅgulo.
- ¹ba:ṅ m. 'arrow'. Sk. bāṅah, vāṅah m. (CD).
- ²ba:ṅ, baṅa m., name of a god having temples in Haṭkoṭi and Baghi, said to be the god of the wind. Sk. vānah 'blown'; vānam 'blowing'?
- bā:ṅḍ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to plough'; ʔḷ b. 'to plough', khē:c b. 'to plough a field'. J bāṅṅu. Sk. vāhayati 'drives (the ploughing ox)' (CD).
- baṅi f. 'speech, language'. J bāṅí f. Sk. vāṅi f. 'voice, sound' (CD).
- +baṅe, +baṅia m. 'shopkeeper, merchant'. J bāṅiyá m. 'banker'. Sk. vāṅijaḥ m. (CD).
- baṅṭə m. 'part, share'. Lw. H. bāṅṭā. See ba:ṅḍ, baṅḍə, baṅḍṅə (genuine Him.).

- bāṅṭhiṃ Kṭg. 'handsome' (of a man). Kc. baṅṭhiṃ. J bāṅṭhiyá.
 Kan. banṭhōs (lw. Kan.?). See baṅkə, baṅṭhəṅ.
- bāṅṭhəṅ Kṭg. 'beautiful' (of a woman). Kc. baṅṭhəṅ. See bāṅṭhiṃ,
 baṅkə.
- baṅṭhiṃ Kc. 'handsome, beautiful'. Kṭg. bāṅṭhiṃ, bāṅṭhəṅ. See
 baṅkə, -o.
- ba:ṅḍ f. (-ṅ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'part, share'; kaṅṅ ba:ṅḍ 'division in
 unequal parts'. Sk. vaṅṭaḥ m. (CD).
- +baṅḍo m. 'part, share'. J bāṅḍá m.
- baṅḍṅḍ 'to divide, share, distribute in portions'.
- bāṅḍṅ 'barren' (of animals); may be used contemptuously of
 women. Sk. vaṅṭaḥ 'crippled, unmarried, dwarf', Bhal. bāṅṭh
 f. 'barren woman' (CD). See bāṅdz'.
- +baṅno 'to make, prepare (food)' (poss. 'to talk, speak' in: +lae
 na bamṭa baṅe 'don't talk nonsense' (related to baṅṅ 'speech')
 or same as baṅno 'to make', i.e. 'don't make stupid talk'). In
 meaning 'to make' caus. of bəṅṅḍ.
- ba:n m. 'a certain oak-tree, its wood' (the part of the plough called
 'ṅḷ is made from it). J bá'n m. 'oak tree, oak wood'. CD Sk.
 vanyaḥ 'growing in a forest'.
- +bano m. 'dress, costume'. Prob. lw. H. bānā m. 'appearance,
 dress' (Sk. varṅaḥ m. 'appearance, colour'). J bāṅá m. 'dis-
 guise', P. bāṅā m. 'profession, dress'; Ku. bāṅ (P. vāṅ f.)
 'habit', MIA *vāṅa (CD).
- bantsṅḍ 'to read' (frequent in poetry). J bāṅṅṅ. Lw. H. bācnā
 (Sk. vācayati). The common word is pḍṅḍ.
- bāṅdz' 'barren' (of women and of soil). J bá'ṅḅh f. 'childless
 woman'. Sk. vandhya- (CD).
- +bando m. 'slave'; pero b. 'I am a slave of your feet' (in saluting
 a person of high rank). Lw. H. bandā (Pers.).
- bandər m. 'monkey'. J bāṅdar m. Sk. vānaraḥ (CD).
- +bandro 'having a monkey's colour, brown'.
- bandri f. 'she-monkey'.
- bāṅḍ m. 'rope; rope made of a certain kind of grass' (used in
 a game at the deṅḷṅ festival in the village of Melan; see ṭhōmbṅṅ).
 Lw. H. bandh m. (Sk.).
- bāṅḍḍ m. 'pledge (e.g. jewelry given as security)'. Lw. P. bāṅdhā
 m., H. bandhā m.
- bāṅḅḍ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bind, tie'. J bāṅdhṅ. Sk. bandhati (CD).

- ba:m m. Kc. 'a big drum'. Lw. H. bam, m. 'kettledrum' (Pers.).
 bam:əŋ m. 'a brahman'. J bām(m)aŋ m. Sk. brāhmaṇaḥ m. (see CD, -h- often missing in MIA and NIA in this word).
 +bamʦa, +lae na bamʦa baŋe (see baŋnō), 'nonsense'. Poss. connected w. H. bamaknā 'to brag'.
 +bamŋo, bam'ŋo 'to wear, put on'. J bāmŋu. Sk. varma n. 'armour' (CD). See bauŋo, b'ŋnō.
 bamŋi f. 'wife of a brahman'. See bam:əŋ.
 +bam'ŋo. See +bamŋo.
 ba:ɾ m. 'fence; enclosure, pen for sheep, goats and calves in the bottom-story (khūɾ) of the house'. J bāɾ. Sk. vāṭaḥ m. (CD).
 baɾə m. 'pen for cattle; building where grain is stored; fence'. Sk. vāṭakaḥ m. 'enclosure', vāṭikā f. 'site of a house, hut'.
 +baɾən f. (-i) 'railing, fence'.
 baɾnō 'to fence (in); to build (a nest)'; invol. bāɾ'nō 'to come in between, become a bar; to force oneself in; to be fenced'.
 +baɾne f. 'railing, fence'.
 bāɾ'ɪ, -e m. Kṭg. Kc. 'carpenter'. See bāɾ'ɪ which is the genuine Him. word.
 bāɾ'nō. See baɾnō.
 +ba:r m. 'day' in e.g. muŋg[ε bare 'on Tuesday'. See |muŋgə| |ba:r.
 ba:ra Kṭg. Kc. 'twelve'. Sk. dvādaśa, Pk. bāraha.
 bā:ra adv. Kṭg. Kc. 'from outside, out (Kṭg. Kc.); outside (Kc.)'. J báhar. Pa. bāhira, Pk. bāhara 'external' (Sk. bahiḥ 'outside') (CD).
 bā:re adv. Kṭg. 'out, outside'.
 bare, -e Kṭg. Kc. 'with regard to' (postpos. taking the possess.). Sk. vāraḥ m. 'appointed place or time, occasion', cp. H. bāre mē 'concerning', M. vārī 'by means of, for the sake of'.
 bā:rə adj. 'outdoor'; b. na:ts 'outdoor dance' (ə: type of dance which can only be danced outdoors). See bā:ra.
 bā:ri, bā:r'ɪ adv. postpos. 'outside'; g'əra b. 'outside the house'.
 baɾi f. 'time, occasion, turn'; a:dz aɪ meɾi b. 'to-day came my turn' ə: 'now I am in danger'. J bári f. 'a turn'. Sk. vāraḥ m. 'appointed time'.
 +baɾi 'for the whole life, for ever', +baɾi ra (possess.) 'of the lifetime'. See baɾi (about the recurring time, -i is prob. the adverbial ending: 'time and again').
 |ba:ri|bila adv. Kc. 'outside'. See bā:ra.

- barḍe f. Kc. 'pigeon'. Kṭg. balḍə. J málwá m. 'the wild pigeon' (for m:b cp. bu |na:l, bāif). Connection w. H. parevā m. 'pigeon', M. pārvā m., Sk. pārapataḥ m. quite uncertain.
- barnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to prevent, obstruct'. WKc. tshūo barno 'to impose a ban' (lit. 'to prevent touch'). Sk. vārayati (CD).
- bā:rfa 'from outside'. See bā:ra.
- bā:rfeo adj. 'outdoor'; b. na:ts 'outdoor dance'.
- +ba:r'uo adj. 'outside'.
- bā:r'uo 'mad, insane; naughty'. Lit. 'being beside oneself'?
- ¹+ba:l m. 'young boy'. Sk. bālaḥ m. (CD).
- ²ba:l m. pl. 'hair'. J bál m. CD. Sk. vālaḥ m. See fəra:l, maṇḍra:l.
- +ba|a, the city of Ambala.
- +ba|e, name of a village near Rampur.
- ba|ə 'young, dear, beloved'; ba|ı f. 'young girl'. See ¹+ba:l. In meaning 'dear', if not developed from 'young', poss. Sk. vāmila- = vāma- or *vāmala-, cp. Sk. vāmaḥ 'dear, beloved', less probably Sk. vallabhaḥ 'dear' because of -|.
- ¹ba|u m. 'big nosering for women'. J bálú m. Sk. vālakaḥ m. 'bracelet', -ikā f. 'ear-ornament' (CD).
- ²ba|u m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sand'. J bálú m. Sk. vālukā f.
- bal: m. 'plane field near a river'. Conn. with Sk. vālukā 'sand', poss. *vālya-? Or Sk. valliḥ 'the earth'?
- balo Kc. 'high, exalted'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- balḍə m. Kṭg. 'pigeon'. Kc. barḍe.
- balḥō 'to comb, arrange the hair'. Connected with Sk. vālaḥ 'hair', e.g. *vālya-? Or Sk. vallate '*turns', 'covers' (cp. Sk. valati 'turns'); H. balnā 'to twist, braid, plait' (CD)?
- bāif, bāif:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bamboo'. From Kṭg. informants also bāif, bāifə. Sk. vaṃśaḥ (CD).
- bafi adv. Kc. 'like'; ṃo na cəpəṭ pagla b. 'don't talk thus like a mad man!'. Prob. from Sk. upadrś-, notice upadarśitaḥ 'shown', upadarśakaḥ 'showing', upadarśayati 'to cause to appear, present a false show, illude'.
- bāf:əṇ 'the cold wind on high altitudes'.
- baftu m. Kc. 'calf'. Sk. vāsrā f. 'lowing cow, cow' (RV). Or through dissimilation from *bačtu, cp. niŋtə. See bāt:shu, batsṭu.
- bāifḥō 'to sing (of birds)'. J bāshṇu 'to warble'. Sk. vāśyati 'roars; sings (of birds)' (CD).
- ¹bās f. (-ı) 'carpenter's adze'. J bāss, Jaun. bāsı. Prob. lw. H.

- bās f. Or native word from Sk. vāsī, vāsyah beside vāsī f. 'sharp-pointed knife or adze'.
- ²bās f. (-a) 'smell, fragrance'; usually about a good smell, a fragrance, while gānd^c means 'a bad smell'. J bāss f. 'smell'. Sk. vāsaḥ m. 'perfume' (CD). Poss. lw. H.
- ³bās m. 'abode; perching of birds'. Sk. vāsaḥ m. (CD vāsa-²).
- +baso m. 'abode, palace (with surrounding land)'.
- bās:i postpos. 'after' (about time); dzatra b. 'after the fair'. Connected with *vasyatē (CD sub vasati), L. vassaṇ 'to dwell'. See bāsṇō 'to stay'.
- basia adv. postpos. Kc. 'afterwards, after (about time)'; eki bərʃa b. 'after one year, a year later'. Kṭg. bās:iε. Connected with bāsṇō.
- bās:iε adv. postpos. Kṭg. 'afterwards, after (about time)'; 'iunda b. 'after winter'. Kc. basia.
- +basu, +bōsu, Vasudeva, name of Krishna's father.
- +basgu (basku?), name of a snake-demon, probably Vāsuki, one of the three kings of the Nāgas.
- bāsṇō 'to stay, reside, dwell'. CD *vasyate (sub vasati), L. vassaṇ 'to dwell', P. vassṇā.
- ba|za:r. See bəza:r.
- ¹baz|re:t-|koṭ, name of a village (approx. 4 miles north of Arhal).
- bε adv. (enclitic) Kṭg. (but also used to some extent in WKc.) 'then, now, just'. Kc. ba. Same use as Kc. ba, which see; 'ām:ε gəp:a mardε pḍ:tsε bε tēu drumṇa dī dzi: dzat:ər lag:ɪ 'chatting (on our way) we then arrived to the glade where the fair was'; tēb:ε 'ām:ε aε bε g'ōrε oru 'then (at last) we have come here to our home'; 'ātshə bε, tsal bε 'all-right (then)'; a bε bēʃ 'now come and sit down, just come and sit down'. Prob. contracted from tēb:ε, εb:ε. Hardly Sk. vai 'indeed, verily, just'.
- bē: m. (obl. bēa) Kṭg. 'wedding'. Kc. bja:.. bē: (Kc. bja:) is usually a ceremonious wedding as opposed to bədaṇɪ. J byá m. Sk. vivāhaḥ m. (CD).
- +bee f. 'well, tank'. See ba:.
- bēi f. 'crack under the foot from cold'. J bēi; J gives correctly Sk. vipādikā f. 'sore crack on foot' (CD).
- +beʃṇa 'to sit (down)'. Prob. H. baiṭhnā (Sk. upaviṣṭaḥ).
- bēḍ'ṇō 'to ache'; kūk:hi beḍ'ia 'the loins ache (from laughter)'.

- +bēda m. 'doctor, physician'. Lw. Hi. baid (Sk.). See +bōido (Kc. form).
- bē:ŋ m. 'utterance, message'. Sk. vacanam (CD).
- bē:ŋ f. Kṭg. (-r) 'sister, younger sister' (in the latter sense opposed to d'ār). Kc. bōŋ. J baiŋ f. Sk. bhaginī f., Pk. bahiṇī f. (bē:ŋ rests on bahiṇī) (CD).
- +benu, name of a demon.
- +bē:m m. 'doubt, suspicion'. Lw. H. vahm m. (Ar.).
- bēmu m. 'wild peach (used for extracting liquor)'. Connected with N. bimiro 'large wild lime'?
- bēmṭi f. 'peach tree'.
- +bē:ṭ m. 'brain'. Conn. w. the following?
- bēṭnō 'to understand'; tu m'āri boli bēṭa 'do you understand our language?'; terē bēṭ'uo 'did you understand?'. Sk. vitāḍayati 'strikes against' (cp. P. tāṇā 'to ponder, understand', N. tāru 'hazard a guess'. Sk. tāḍayati 'multiplies' (CD)).
- bē:r m. 'enmity'. Lw. H. bair, vair m. (Sk.).
- bērī m. Kṭg. 'enemy'. Kc. bōire. See bē:r.
- bē:l f. (-a) Kṭg. 'evening'; bēli, bēli 'in the evening'. Kc. bja:l. Sk. vikālah m. (CD).
- bēli, -e f. Kṭg. WKc. 'evening, evening meal'. Kc. bja|e.
- bēlkō, -o adj. and subst. m. Kṭg. WKc. 'belonging to the evening'; WKc. 'time of sunset'; Kṭg. bēlki bera 'at evening time, in the afternoon'; WKc. bēlke mathi 'after sunset'.
- bēlki, bēlki 'in the evening'.
- bēlkṛi f. 'afternoon'. J byālkṛi f.
- +bēlṭe f. 'evening meal'.
- bēli. See bē:l.
- bēlṭō 'to talk nonsense'; bēl'uo nō 'silly, mad'. Cp. poss. H. bail m. 'ox, fool'.
- bēlre f. WKc. 'maize'. Cp. bālriṭho 'maize-flour'.
- bēṣ f. 'discussion'. Lw. H. bahas, bahs f. (Ar.).
- l'bei|manī f. 'fraud, treachery'. Lw. H. beimānī f. (Pers.).
- beg:i adj., adv. 'much, too much'; b. be:r gr 'īr 'it has got late'. J begé, Jaun. begī 'best', Kyoṇṭh. bēghē 'very, much'. Poss. Sk. vighnaḥ m. 'obstacle, difficulty'; cp. S. vighe adv. 'owing to trouble', N. bighna (lw. Sk.) 'obstacle; much (adj.), very, exceedingly (adv.)' (Nep.).
- +begēm f. (-a) 'kind of rice'. Cp. L. (Jukes) begmī f. 'a superior kind of rice'.

- betsŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sell'. CD *vetyayati (Sk. vetanam 'hire, price'), Pk. veccaī 'spends'.
- bedzə m. 'seed, semen'. J bīj m. CD *baijya- (but J bīj lw. H. (Sk.) or bījya- 'sprung from seed', CD).
- beṭ:ə (voc. beṭ:a) m. 'son'. J beṭá m. CD *beṭṭa-, Pk. biṭṭo m. 'boy'.
beṭ:i f. 'daughter, girl'.
+beṭku m. 'son, small son'.
+beṭhu m. 'a low-caste farmer, being servant to a zamindar'.
J beṭhú. Orig. 'man belonging to a settlement, community', cp.
J beṭhṇu 'to sit down', Sk. vaiśyaḥ m. See bēṣŋō, bōs:əŋ.
- be:d m. (-a) 'Vedic text'. Lw. Sk.
- bed:i f. 'altar, canopy erected at wedding; money given to the priest at wedding'. Lw. H. P. bedī f. (P. 'money given to the brahman at wedding') (Sk. vedī).
- bed:əŋ f. (-i) 'pain'. J bedaṇ f. Lw. H. bedan f. (Sk. vedanā f.);
-ŋ may come from a genuine word akin to M. veṇ f. 'pain'.
See CD vedanā.
- bedŋō Kṭg. 'to call, summon, invite'; mē: sə aŋε ka: lε bed:ə
'I invited him to my place'. Kc. bodŋo. J bedṇu. Prob. lw. Sk.
vedayati 'informs', poss. influenced by bodhayati (explaining
-o- in Kc. bodŋo).
- bedŋi f. 'pain, disease'. See bed:əŋ.
- beṭə m. 'palace'. J beṭá m. 'palace, esp. the female apartments',
Kului beṭā 'building with a court-yard'. CD Sk. veṣṭaḥ m.
'band, enclosure', Pk. veḍho m. 'wrap', L. veṭhā m. 'court-
yard, enclosure with many houses'.
- +beṭe f. 'boat'. J beṭi. Sk. beḍā f. (CD).
- be:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'time, occasion, delay'; b'ōri bera ka 'since
long'; thōṭi bera ba:d 'after a short while'; Kṭg. eki, dui, ci:
bera (also: beri), Kc. eki, dui, cia bere 'once, twice, three times';
Kṭg. be:r pəṭi mere 'I have been delayed', bera ke 'late' ('with
delay'). J bé'r f. 'delay'. CD *verā (sub Sk. velā f.).
- bere, loc. or adverbial of be:r, Kc. 'at . . . time'; duṭi b. 'at
another occasion, another time', eki b. 'once', pe:li b. 'first
time'.
- beri, bē'r'i adv. Kṭg. 'at . . . time'; a:nda beri 'while coming';
eki beri 'once, at one and the same time'.
- +beria adv. 'at . . . time'; ḍeunda b. 'while going'.
- +berko; sutda b. 'when you sleep' (from be:r with Kyoṇṭhḷi case-
ending -ko).

+ber'no (invol.) 'to be late, to get late'.

bē:l 'the bark of a certain tree, used for making ropes'. P. bihul 'the bark of *Grewia oppositifolia*' (Rose, Ind. Antiquary 37).

belə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'idle, at leisure, vain'; beli gəl:ε na kəre 'don't talk nonsense'. CD *velya-. See ber 'time, delay'.

+belər m. 'braid (of hair)'. Poss. conn. w. Sk. vellitaḥ 'shaken, curved, entwined, curly (about hair)'.

bēfṇō (pret. bēf:ə) Kṭg. 'to sit, sit down'. Kc. bəfṇo, bofṇo, bəfṇho, bofṇho. J baiṭṇu, beṭṇu. Sk. upa-viś-, viś- 'to sit down, settle'; -e- poss. from (upa-)veśyate, veśanam; -ṭh- from Sk. pret. pte. viṣṭaḥ. See CD.

be:zti f. 'disgrace'. Lw. H. bezzati f. (Pers.).

+bə: f. (-a) 'fat, grease'. Sk. vasā f. (CD).

¹bḅi f. (-i) 'account-book' (used by Indian merchants and shopkeepers). Sk. vahikā in rājavahikā f. 'a king's diary'. Pk. vahiyā f. 'accounts' (CD).

²bḅi f. (-i) 'burden of grass carried on the back'. Prob. Sk. vahaḥ m. 'act of carrying'.

+bəido m. 'physician'. See +bēda.

bəiṇ f. (obl. bə:ṇi) Kc. WKc. 'sister, younger sister'. Kṭg. bē:ṇ. Also Kc. b'əiṇ.

bəire m. Kc. 'enemy'. Kṭg. bəri. Lw.; see bē:r.

bəif f. (-i) Kc. 'she-buffalo'. Kṭg. m'ēf. In other parts of Kc. məif. J bhaiṅs f. Sk. mahiṣaḥ m., -ī f.

bḅu f. (-Ø) Kṭg. Kc. 'daughter-in-law'. J bōu f. Sk. vadhūḥ f. (CD).

bəkt, bəgət, m. 'time, moment'; teu bəkte 'in that moment'. Lw. H. bakt, vakt m. (Ar.).

bḅkhṇō, 'to flame, flare up'; gēt:hi bḅk:hi gi 'the fire-place is in flames'.

bəgət Kṭg. Kc. See bəkt.

bəgrə adj. 'of inferior quality, coarse (of grain, flour)'. Opposed to sōdzə. b. aṭ:ə 'inferior sort of flour' (ə: barley flour as opposed to sōdzə aṭ:ə which is wheat and rice). CD *baggada-, P. bagar f. 'red rice of coarse quality', N. bagarā 'kind of coarse rice'.

bətsə m. 'child, young of an animal'. Lw. H. baccā (Pers.) or from Northern Him. dialect. See CD Sk. apatyam 'offspring'.

bətsən, bətsnə m. 'promise, word of honour'. Lw. H. bacan m. 'utterance, promise' (Sk.).

- bətsŋō 'to escape, be saved'. Lw. H. P. bacṇā (Sk. vacyate). See CD sub vañcati.
- bō:ʃi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'wife'. J bo'ʃi 'daughter-in-law', LStH p. 171 (Kc.-Kuari) bōuʃi 'wife'. Sk. vadhū- 'young wife' + suffix -ʃi, P. vauhṭi f. 'wife' (CD Sk. vadhūṭi-).
- +bō:ʃu m. 'husband'. LStH p. 156 bouʃau [bōuʃə]. Secondary form after bō:ʃi.
- +bəʃhŋo 'to sit'. See bēʃŋō; ə is due to word coming from Sk. vasati (see CD upaviṣati).
- bəḍ:ə Kṭg. 'big, great'; b. ba:b 'father's elder brother', bəḍ:i i: 'father's elder brother's wife'; b. la:ḍ sā:b 'the big lord sahib, the Viceroy'. LNH p. 31 (Kṭg.) bōḍḍau [bəḍ:ə]. Kc. bəʃo. CD Sk. vaḍraḥ. See bəʃə.
- bəḍʔə 'big, big in comparison, bigger; much, more'. J baḍṛā 'larger' (the ʔ-suffix lends in this case a sense of relativity to the word, cp. māʃhʔə, ʔkʔə).
- +bəḍlo 'great, big'.
- +bō:to 'much, (pl.) many'. J bohīt 'much, abundant'. Sk. bahutvam 'abundance', Pk. bahutto 'much' (CD).
- bəḍəŋō 'to be changed, be exchanged'; lʋŋe bəḍle 'instead of salt'. Lw. H. badalnā (Ar. Pers.).
- +bədro 'big, great' (said only to be used in poetry). Prob. lw. P. vaddh 'more, greater, too much', Sk. vardhaḥ 'increasing, augmenting'. Or wrong for bəḍʔə?
- bōd'ŋō 'to grow'. Cp. J badhāwŋu 'to enlarge'. Jaun. badhŋō, baḍhnō 'to fill'. Sk. vardhate 'grows' (CD). See bōʃ'ŋō, +bərdzŋo.
- +bəŋge adv. 'outside'. Sk. bahiraṅgaḥ 'external' (over *b'raŋg-)?
- bə:ŋ m. 'uncultivated ground, common pasture, forest (where the cattle graze)'. J baŋ, bōŋ m. 'forest'. Sk. vanam. Cp. LNH p. 18 Kyoŋh. bauhŋ, the -h- being due to influence from word from Sk. gahanam 'thicket'.
- ¹bə:ŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sow'; na:dz b. 'to sow corn'. J boŋu. Sk. vapati.
- ²bō:ŋō 'to flow, stream; blow; advance, rush'; na:k bōa 'the nose is running'. J bahŋu. Sk. vahati.
- ³bə:ŋō (bō:ŋō?) 'to hold, keep, press (e.g. with the teeth)'.
- bəŋko, bəŋka, m. 'the god of the wilderness'. From bə:ŋ 'uncultivated ground'.
- bəŋnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to become, be done'; tsaldə bəŋə 'he started

- out'; s̄ā:b bəŋa 'he poses as a sahib'. CD Sk. vanati 'desires, wins, prepares' (the intr. sense first developed in the past tense, bəŋə 'was prepared' > 'became').
- +bəntsā, +sia 'aŋɖa b. 'the leopard moves sneakingly'. Lw. H. bācnā 'to deceive' (Sk. vañcate 'deceives', but notice also Sk. vañcati 'goes slyly, sneaks').
- +bāndo, -a m. 'life, mind, self, person'. Poss. lw. P. bandā m. 'slave (of God), intelligent creature' (Pers.)?
- ḷbāndo ḷbāst m. 'arrangement'. Lw. H. bandobast m. (Pers.).
- +bāndu f. 'gun, rifle'. Lw. H. bandūk f. (-k poss. omitted on account of the rhyme with Sāndu). See bādu:k.
- bōmphər. See b'ōmphər.
- bō:ɾ f. (-i) 'floor'. See bāuɾ?
- bəɾə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'much, very'. In Kṭg. only used when determining another adjective, e.g. bəɾə bəŋkə (f. bəɾi bəŋki) 'very beautiful'; bəɾə bəɖ:ə 'very big'. In Kc. bəɾə means 'big, great, much, very' and determines substantives and adjectives. See bəɖ:ə (in Kṭg. bəɾə is an allegro and clitic form of bəɖ:ə). LNH p. 53 (Sainji): 'baṛā 'very much', . . . to be distinguished from baḍḍā 'big' which is not used as an adverb''.
- bəɾu. See bəḷu.
- bōɾ'nō 'to increase'; bōɾ'di dzōth 'the waxing moon'. See bōd'ηō, +bərdzηo.
- +bə:r m. 'boon'. Sk. varaḥ m. (CD).
- ḷbərɪf f. (-a) Kc. 'year'. Kṭg. bōɾf. Sk. varṣaḥ m., Pk. variso m., -aṃ n.
- +bərtsho m. 'long stick with an iron tip, spear'. J bəɾchhá m. 'spear'. Sk. baḍiṣaḥ m., bariśi f. 'hook, fish-hook', N. balsi, balchi 'fish-hook, fishing line or rod'.
- +bərdzηo 'to grow'. From bōɾ'nō (see this) with dz from *bədz'ηo < *vardhyate? See also bōd'ηō, bərdηō.
- bərt m. 'fast'; b. bərtau 'behaviour, proper conduct'. Lw. H. bart m. (Sk. vratam).
- bərtəŋ m. 'pot, jar'. P. bartəŋ, vartəŋ m. etc. (see Nep. Dictionary bartan).
- bərtηō 'to behave (properly); to use'; ea tsiza 'ātshkε bərt 'use this thing properly'. Prob. lw. P. vartṇā, bartṇā or H. bartnā (prob. Sk. vartate, vartayati).
- bərdηō 'to arrive, advance' (e.g. about a god or a king); deu

- bərdı gə 'the god has arrived (at a fair)'. J bardnu 'to walk, go on'. Lw. Sk. vardhate 'grows, increases', cp. for meaning i.a. P. vaddhā 'to grow, advance'. See bōd'ηō.
- bōrf f. (-a, -i) Křg. 'year'. Kc. bəriř, see this. See dziuηō (idiom. phrase).
- ⁺bə]u (bə]u?) m. 'a particular species of grass which gets poisonous in dry weather'. Sk. valikam 'reed, sedge' or valūkam 'root of a lotus', N. balu 'variety of the plant Desmodium'?
- bə]əd m. Kc. 'ox'. See Křg. bə]d.
- bə]cə m. 'rope of grass for fastening the yoke on the plough'. J ba]chá m. Suffix -tra-. Conn. w. ⁺bə]u or CD *valayitra- 'a wrapping'?
- bə]d m. Křg. 'ox'. J bald m. LNH p. 30 (Křg.) bō]d. Pk. baliddo, baladdo m. (CD Sk. balivardaḥ m.).
- ¹bə]nō 'to be able'; tu ni bə]də eηe khē:l kəri 'you cannot do such tricks'; merē teu le neī bō]də (bō]uə) 'I cannot (could not) compare with him'. J ba]nu. Sk. balāyate 'to put forth strength' (see CD, which, besides, only mentions Kho. baleik 'to overcome, defeat' as an uncertain example).
- ²bə]nō 'to burn (intr.)'. J ba]nu. Sk. jvalati. See ²dzə]nō.
- bə]səη, name of a district (Balsa(i)n).
- bəl m. 'practice, habit'.
- bəli f. 'offering of animals to a deity'. Lw. H. bali f. (Sk. baliḥ m.).
- bō]f f. (-a) 'will, power, control'; tm:i se apηi bō]f:a dı kie 'he got them in his power'. Also bōs m. (lw. H.). Sk. vaśaḥ m.
- bə]ηo (pret. bə]o, bu]ho) Kc. 'to sit, sit down'. J bashnu 'to settle, live, lodge'. In other parts of the Kc. area bo]ηo, bo]ḥηo. Křg. bē]ηō. Sk. vasati 'stays' with -f- from Sk. (upa-)viś-; bu]ho, cp. Sk. uśṭaḥ or poss. viśṭaḥ with i > u when in contact with a retroflex. See CD vasati, upaviśati.
- ¹bōs m. See bō]f.
- ²bōs adj., adv. 'sufficient(ly), enough'. Often used introducing a sentence or as a pause expletive: 'well . . .'. Lw. H. bas (Pers.).
- ⁺bəsu. See ⁺basu.
- bōs:əη m. 'tenant, vassal' (frequent in poetry); mu terə b. nī:hi 'I am not your tenant' (ə: 'you have no say over me'). J bashnu m. 'tenant'. Cp. P. bahiṇ 'sitting'. Sk. vas- 'to stay, dwell'. For -sh- in J bashnu see bə]ηo. See ⁺bē]hu.
- bōsηō, -o Křg. Kc. 'to live, lodge, inhabit'. J basnu. Sk. vasati.

- bo:k 'dull, clownish'. Cp. B. bokā 'senseless', Oṛ. bokā 'block-head' (CD *bokka-²).
- bo:ɸ' m. Kc. 'load'. J bojhá m. Pk. vojjo m. CD: vahya- with -o- from e.g. inf. voḍhum.
- boḥḥa Kyoṇḥli 'to sit, sit down'; ā: boḥu, ā: boḥa 'I sit, I sat'. See the foll.
- boḥḥo Kc. 'to sit (down)'; aũ boḥu, aũ boḥo 'I sit, I sat'. See boḥo, bēḥō, bōḥo.
- bodḥo Kc. 'to call, invite'. Kṭg. bedḥō, see this.
- +bo:ro m. 'member of a caste of bankers and traders'. Sk. vyava-hāraḥ m. 'trader'. Poss. lw. H. bohrā (CD).
- bori f. 'sack, bag'. CD *bora-².
- bo:l m. 'speech, mention'. See bolḥō.
- bola, bōla Kṭg. Kc., word introducing direct speech; tm:i bol:ə bola mu a:mu 'he said 'I'll come''. One might think of the old function of pres. ptc. (in Sk. -āna-), 'by him was said saying . . .'. But rather pres. ind. ('he/they say(s)'), first used in passages with a lively dialogue, simply as an indicator of alternating direct speeches. See bolḥō.
- bol:i f. 'speech, language'. See bolḥō.
- bolḥō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to speak, say'. J bolḥu, CD *boll-, Pk. bollā.
- boḥo WKc. (also occurring in poetry) 'to sit, sit down'; eo boḥo, boḥo 'he sat (down)'. Does -o- come from -ava- in Sk. upavasati 'stays'? See bōḥo, boḥo.
- bi. See bī.
- bī: Kṭg. Kc. '20'; f. 'a score'; dui bīε (Kc. bia) '40', cə:n bīε (Kc. ci:n bia) '60', etc. J bí. Pk. vīsaṃ, Sk. viṃśati (CD). See tsəkər'nō for idiom. phrase.
- bīa Kṭg. Kc., bīε Kṭg., postpos. 'at, in (to) the house of, to, towards'; terε bīε 'in or to your house, near you, towards you'. LSt Him p. 127 (Rohru) bīyyā. CD Sk. vīciḥ f. 'room, space' (Lex. avakāśa-), cp. vyacaḥ n. 'room, wide space'. Cp. P. vice, H. bīc 'in the midst (of)', *vīcyā- (CD). See bil:a, bil:ε, ¹pari'bia, bitε. See Grammar.
- +bia-¹mata f. 'the goddess of fate'. Cp. Sk. vidhiḥ m. 'fate', vidhātṛ- m. 'fate personified' (CD).
- biε. See bīa.
- bṛudz'ḥō (pres. bṛudz'a, pret. bṛudz'ə) 'to wake up (intr.)'. Sk. vibudhyate, N. biūjhanu (CD).

biuñɣ̃na Kyoŋɥhɥi 'to wake up' (intr.).

bīēth f. (-a) 'span of fingers from thumb to little finger (as a measure)'. Pk. vihatthi- m. f. 'measure of length', cp.

Sk. vitastih̄ f. 'span from thumb to little finger' (CD). See kəŋiəth.

bikəlnō 'to go mad'. *vikkal-, cp. H. bikal 'troubled, perplexed', Sk. vikalah̄ 'deprived of a part; confused'; -kk- may be due to influence from e.g. niškala- 'without parts, decayed', OG. nikala 'impotent', and *ukkal- < *utkal- 'go up', H. ukalnā 'to boil over' (see ukəlnō). See also nik:həlnō, nik:əlnō.

bikŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be sold'. Sk. vi-krī-, see CD vikrīyate.

br:kh m. Kc. 'tree'. LStH p. 188 (North Jubbal) bikh. See brīk:h, brīkʃ.

bigərnō 'to be spoiled'. Poss. lw. H. bigarnā.

bice postpos. Kyoŋɥhɥi 'in, between'. See bitsɛ.

br:ɣ. See ³br:dz.

bīɣ:ə, bīɣ'o Kṭg. Kc. 'clear (of the sky)'; Kṭg. a:dz a gɛ:ŋ bīɣ:ɣ 'to-day the sky is clear', Kc. gəiŋ bīɣ'e. Jaun. bidrī 'clear (of the sky)'. Sk. vīdhrah̄ 'clean, clear', -am 'the clear sky'.

bitsa dī 'in the middle; in the meantime'. Cp. P. vice, H. bīc 'in the midst (of)'. See bitsɛ.

bitsɛ 'in the middle'. J bíchá, -í 'through the middle'. See bra, where etym., bitsa.

bītsħərnō 'to be separated'; +bītsħɛ (pl.) 'separated' (e.g. of persons, stars in the sky). CD *vicchaɥ-, P. vicchaṇā, bi-. Cp. tshārnō.

¹br:dz (br:dz'?) Kc. 'without' (prepos.); b. niḡa 'without sleep, without being able to sleep'. Kṭg. bīdza. J (proverb 19) báj, prepos. (b. ḡálkie 'without flesh'). Cp. P. bājh (CD Sk. bāhye) or H. bāj (used in poetry), Sk. varja- m. 'excluding, excepting'. -r- prob. from bŋ, Kṭg. bŋa, bŋi and sāt:hi : sīt:hi 'with', bāt:hi : bīt:hi 'through'. See Grammar.

²br:dz f. (-a) 'lightning'. Sk. vidyut f. (J bīj m. 'thunderbolt', Sk. vajrah̄ + vidyut).

³br:dz, br:ɣ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'grain, seed'. J bīj m. 'seeds'. Lw. H. bīj m. (Sk.) or Sk. bījyaḡ 'produced from seed' (CD).

bīdza (bīdz'a?) Kṭg. 'without'. Kc ¹br:dz. See this.

+bīdzna 'lifeless, dead'. Lw. H. bejān?

bīdzli, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'lightning; electric light or lamp'; b. pəɣa

- 'it is lightning'. See ²br:dz. Poss. lw. H. (CD Sk. vidyullatā f. 'forked lightning', Pk. vijjullaā, -liā).
- bit:ə 'good, beautiful'; b. phū:l 'a beautiful flower', bit:r tshēuɾi 'a beautiful woman'. LSI p. 648 (Satlaj group) bitau 'good, beautiful'. Sk. vittakah 'very famous' (J biu, biyá 'good', Sk. viditaḥ?), vittaḥ 'found, gained, famous'.
- bit:i, bit:hi. See bat:i.
- bidja f. (-Ø) 'magic power, sorcery'. Lw. Sk. vidyā.
- bidwa f. (-Ø) 'widow' (in a respectful sense). Lw. H. vidhvā (Sk.). See ra:ɳd̪.
- bīd:ɾi f. 'method, device'. Lw. Sk. vidhiḥ.
- bṛi Kc. 'without'. Sk. vinā (CD).
- bṛa pre- and postpos. 'without'; b. dūd:ɛ 'without milk'. See bṛi; -a, being the obl. ending, is a later addition. See Grammar.
- bṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'musk deer; musk'. N. binā 'musk pod of the musk deer, musk', P. (Kangra) bīnā m. 'musk deer'.
- bṛi f. 'the wrist'. P. bīṇī, vīṇī f.
- bṛi 'without'; tshēuɾi b. 'without (one's) wife'. See bṛi; -i is the adverb. ending, a later addition (cp. bṛa). See Grammar.
- bṛ:ɳd̪ m. 'axe-handle; bachelor'. J bīṇḍ m. 'handle of sickle or hoe'. P. bīṇḍā m. 'axe-handle', N. bīṛ 'handle'.
- bṛiṇḍ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to pick, select'. CD Sk. viciniṭi.
- bint f. 'request'. Prob. lw. H. bintī f. (Sk. vijñaptiḥ f.).
- bīndə m. 'baby having an abnormality (e.g. two heads, four arms or one eye in the forehead; it can speak and prophesy, but dies soon after birth)'.
bīndī f. 'round mark painted on the forehead of women'. Prob. lw. H. bindī f. (Sk.).
- +¹bīndər¹bə:ɳ m. (obl. ¹bīndra¹bəṇa), place-name near Mathura. Lw. ultimately Sk. Vṛndāvanam, mentioned in the old myths.
- bṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'button (e.g. in a coat)'. Bhal. bṛə 'button' (see CD sub vīṭā f.).
- bṛ:r m. 'hero'. Lw. H. bīr m. (Sk. vīraḥ).
- bṛɾi f., a festival celebrated in the month dzēɾ:h (middle of May—middle of June).
- bṛ:l f. (-a) 'the front part (away from the mountain slope) of a terraced field'. J bīl f. 'hole, chasm'. Sk. billam 'hole' (see CD bila-¹), Sh. bil 'opening, mouth (of vessel), edge (of precipice)'. See kəɳɛ:r 'inner edge of field'.

bil:a, bil:ε Kṭg. Kc. (Kc. only seems to have bil:a) 'towards, in—direction, on (from) the side of, at'; g^ora bil:ε 'towards home'; ēc:hε bil:ε 'in this direction, towards here', pori b. 'in that direction, over there'; apu bil:a 'on (from) one's own part'; ek:ɪ bil:ε 'to (at) one and the same place, together'. See bra. -la, -lε in bil:a etc. are postpositions.

bil:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'broad'. CD Sk. vipulaḥ 'extensive, broad'?

biltsə m. 'shovel; mattock'. Lw. H. belcā m. (Pers.).

bilḍə 'broad'. See bil:ə.

bilthu m. 'the entertainment in turn of a common guest in a village'.

¹bīf Kṭg., br:f Kc. m. 'poison; poison used as a magic potion'. Sk. viṣam (CD).

²br:f (in a part of the Kc. area) 'twenty'. See bī.

bīf:u m. 'same month as bəfē: (in poetry); a festival celebrated in the month bəfē: (from mid April to mid May)'. J bishú m. 1. 'The moment of the sun's reaching Aries'. 2. 'A song sung by low-caste people in April'. CD Sk. viṣuvant- m. 'a day in the middle of the year; a one-day sacrifice; equinox'. Pk. visuvaṃ 'equinox'. Or connected with Sk. viśākhā f., vaiśākhāḥ m. (see bəfē:)?

+¹bīfu|e f. 'small flute'. Colloquially bīf|ɪ. See this.

bīf|t m. 'member of a particular caste, prominent man, minister, vizier'. Cp. N. biṣṭa 'name of a part. clan of Chetris', Ku. biṣṭ 'a Rajput clan'. Lw. Sk. viśiṣṭaḥ 'excellent'?

bīf|ɪ f. 'proposal for marriage'.

bīf|tu m. 'the man bringing proposal for marriage'.

+bīf|ɪu, the god Viṣṇu.

bīf|ɪ f. 'small flute'. See +bīfu|e. CD Sk. vaṃśī f. 'flute'. As for -ɪ- cp. Or. baṣi, P. biñjhli, bañjhli. See bāif.

bis:ərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to forget'; both vol. and invol. mū bisrə, bisruə 'I forgot, have forgotten'; merε tē:rə naū bisruə, mū tē:rə naū bisruə 'I have forgotten his name'. Sk. vismarati, CD (a word widely spread at an early date from a region with sm > ss).

+bisto 'with welfare (?)'; +tu bi εbe b. jae 'may you now fare well (go with welfare)'.

bistrə m. 'bed'. Lw. H. bistarā m. (Pers.).

bui f. (obl. bui, buiε) 'father's sister'. CD *buba-, Ku. buwā 'father', bubu 'father's sister', H. būā f. 'father's sister'.

- būd:z'ηō 'to come to understand; solve (a puzzle etc.)'; mē bēdza:ηī
 būd:z'ī 'I solved the puzzle'. J bujhηu. Sk. budhyate (CD).
 būdz'ηī f. 'the act of understanding, ascertaining or feeling'.
 bu:ʃ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'tree'. CD *būʃta- ('plant, bush' widespread; the
 meaning 'tree' seems to occur only in hilly parts). See buʃ:ī.
 buʃ:ī f. 'plant, tree'.
 +buʃre f. 'plant'.
 buʃho Kc. See bəʃηo.
 būd:ʼō Kṭg. 'old (of age)'. Kc. buʃ'ō. CD *buḍḍha- (connected w.
 Sk. vṛddhaḥ).
 būd:ʼəlnō invol. 'to grow old'; būd:ʼuə (pret.).
 būd:ʼuə 'old (of age)'.
 bud:əη m. Kṭg. Kc. 'lid, cover'. Prob. related to bud:ərnō.
 bud:ərnō 'to cover, close'; mʷ:ηd bud:əʀ 'cover your head', dwa:ʀ
 bud:əʀ 'shut the door'. See bud:əη.
 būd:ʼ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'Wednesday'. Lw. H. budh m. (Sk.).
 būd:ʼī f. 'understanding, intelligence'. Prob. lw. H. (Sk.).
 bubu m. 'nipple of the female breast'. CD *bubba-.
 bu:ηg, jingle-repetition of ba:ηg.
 buηnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to weave, knit'. J buηnu. CD *vunāti.
 bu|na:|, bəna:| m. Kc. 'wild pheasant'. Kṭg. bəna:|. Kc. also
 bənja:|.
 bu|mari. See bəmari.
 buʃ'ō Kc. 'old (of age)'. Kṭg. būd:ʼō, see this.
 burə 'bad, wicked'; buri dʃf:a 'a bad fate'; burə bolηō 'to talk
 ill'; ʃə a b'əli kərio buri 'this is getting bad for good' (lit. 'these
 are bad things having done good', a word like gəl:ε being im-
 plied). J burá. CD *bura-.
 burdz, burdzu m. 'club, cudgel'.
 bu:ʃ Kc., būʃ Kṭg. f. (-a) 'talk, matter'. Rare in Kṭg., especially
 used in certain fixed connections, e.g. gəl:ε būʃ:ε (pl.) 'a chat';
 instead gəl is used in Kṭg. bu:ʃ common in Kc.; b. la:ηe 'to
 talk'.
 bu|ʃa|no Kc. 'to seat'. Caus. of boʃηo. Kṭg. bəʃē|nō.
 bəkrāt:hē f. pl. (-a) 'goat's hair'. J bakráthá m. 'thick blanket
 made of goat's hair'. Cp. bakrə.
 bəkralu m., name of the god in the village of Kutara.
 bəkhēuηō, -o Kṭg. Wk. 'to kindle into full flame'. Caus. of
 bəkhηō.

- +bəkheṛo m. 'broil, tumult'. J bakheṛá m. Lw. H. bakheṛā m. (CD Sk. vyākṣepaḥ m. 'invective' + -ḍa-).
- bəkhnaṇə m. 'saying, proverb'; ttn:ɪ mu ke b. fəkhēuə 'he taught me a proverb'. Cp. J bakhyaṇ m. (lw. Sk. vyākhyānam 'comment'). Is -n- in bəkhnaṇə "intrusive", or is there connection w. Sk. vyākhyānayati?
- bəgəndrə m. 'furrow drawn across a terraced field from inner side to outer side to lead away a surplus of water' (usually only one such furrow is made). Poss. *vargikāntaram n. 'interior (or middle) of a field'. Cp. LSI p. 464 (Sirmauri) bāgrī 'field' and see +bago. But notice J bijandri f. 'furrow left unsown in a field' (containing Sk. bījya-? See CD).
- bəgera 'and so on, et cetera'. Lw. H. vagairah (Ar.).
- bəgitsə m. 'orchard'. Lw. H. bagicā m. (Pers.).
- bəg'auṇṇō 'to chase away'. Caus. of b'āgṇṇō.
- bəg'ò:l m. 'obstacle'. Sk. vighna- + -o].
- bəg'wà:n m. 'the Lord'. Lw. H. bhagavān (Sk.).
- bəɟ'iuṛ m. 'seed, semen'. Sk. bījya- or vīrya- 'semen' + *himara- 'snow' (CD 'wintry, snowy') or CD *himākara-, H. hīvār m. 'snow'.
- bətsauṇṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to save'. Caus. of bətsṇṇō.
- bətsarə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'unhappy, poor'. Also used as a general expression of sympathy, e.g. about the hero in tales. Lw. H. becārā (Pers.).
- bətsḥāuṇṇō 'to spread (a bed)'. J bachháṇu. CD *vicchādayati.
- bətsḥērə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'colt'. Sk. vatsataraḥ 'young bull or goat'. Bhal. bachero m. 'tiny foal'.
- bədzauṇṇō 'to play (a musical instrument)'. Caus. of badzṇṇō.
- bədzə:ṇɪ, bədz'ā:ṇɪ f. 'riddle, puzzle'. See būdz'ṇṇō 'to solve (a puzzle)'.
bədzəntɪ m. 'musician (often attached to a temple)'. J bājantri m. pl. 'musicians'. Lw. H. bajantri m. See ba:dz.
- bədz'ēuṇṇō, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to make wet, drench'. Caus. of b'ɪdzṇṇō.
- +bəɟauṛo, village name.
- bəɟeɟu, bəɟhēɟu m. 'the small son of a man belonging to the b'ā:t caste'. J baɟeɟu m. Compound of b'ā:t and beɟu, dimin. of beɟu.
- +bəɟhaɟe, name of a certain village inhabited by outcasts.
- bəɟhā:l m. 'inhabitant of the village b'ɟ:t'.
- bəɟhēɟu. See bəɟeɟu.

- bəḍ'ā:r m. 'store-house, granary'. J bhḍár. CD Sk. bhāṇḍāgāram.
 bəḍ'ārī m. 'treasurer; man in charge of the treasures and store
 of a temple'. J bhḍári m. Sk. bhāṇḍāgārikāḥ m.
 bəḍ'ā|ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'shepherd'. Sk. *bheḍrapālaḥ m. (CD).
 Also bəṭ'ā|ə.
 bəḍ'rā:ṇə m. 'big pyre'. See bəṭ'āṅgə, ²b'aro (?).
 bətaunō 'to explain, inform, tell'; bol:ī bətaunī 'to talk, to make
 a remark'. Prob. lw. H. batānā.
 bətaunə Kc. 'to pass (time) (trans.)'. Caus. of bitṇō. See Add.
 bəthērə 'much, plentiful'. Lw. H. bahuterā.
 bədaṇī f. 'small wedding' (used by poor people; the bridegroom
 does not come himself, but is represented by relatives who
 bring a dagger (tshūrə) as a symbol).
 bədu:k. f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'gun, rifle'. J badūk f. Lw. H. bandūk f.
 (Pers.).
 bəduru m. 'a kind of round loaf'.
 bədna:m 'calumniated'; b. dɛ:ṇō 'to blame'. Lw. H. badnām
 (Pers.).
 bəḍ'ārī f. 'display of respect; congratulatory gift'. J badhāwṇu 'to
 enlarge'. CD Sk. vardhāpayati 'increases, congratulates'.
 bəparī m. 'trader, dealer'. J bpāri m. Lw. H. bapārī, vyāpārī (Sk.).
 bəṇauṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be made, to make' (Kṭg. often
 pronounced bəṇauṇō). Caus. of bəṇnō.
 bəṇeuṇə, bəṇeuṇə WKc. 'to cause to be made, to make'. Caus.
 of bəṇno.
 bənaṇī m. 'village servant belonging to the outcastes' (does all
 kinds of odd and impure jobs such as carrying message of
 death, washing clothes after childbirth, removing dead cattle,
 bringing and cleaning utensils for food preparation from the
 temple at a marriage, collecting leaves for the meal to be placed
 on them at marriage and other occasions; the function as
 bənaṇī is on turn among the outcastes). Kanauri bināṇōs (lw.
 Him.) 'man belonging to one of the lower castes'. Poss. Sk.
 vijñānī 'clever', cp. H. binānī and its ambiguity 'clever;
 ignorant'.
 bəna:l m. 'wild pheasant'. Kc. bu|na:l, bənja:l. J manāl m. 'the
 wild pheasant', Jaun. mōnāu. CD *munāla-, P. H. N. munāl m.
 bəna|ī f. 'female pheasant'.
 bəne:n f. (-a) 'undershirt worn by men'. Lw. H. baniyāin f.

bənəl:a m. 'a certain seed used with other ingredients as fodder for cattle; probably cotton-seed'. Probably lw. H. binolā m. 'cotton-seed'.

+bənoʈu m. 'inhabitant of the village bəno:ʈ'.

bənja:l m. Kc. 'wild pheasant'. See bu¹na:l, bəna:l.

bənwa:s m. Ktg. Kc. 'living in the wilderness; exile'. Lw. H. banwās (Sk.).

bəma:r Ktg. Kc. 'ill, diseased'. Lw. H. bīmār (Pers.).

bəmarı, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'disease'.

bəʈ'əŋgə m. 'violent heat'. See CD *bhaʈ-, S. bhaṛkaṇu 'to blaze'. Same suffix in fəʈəŋgə 'coolness'. See *b'aro 'pyre'.

bəʈ'ə:l m. 'shed for sheep'. Sk. *bhedravāṭa- (-l̥ < -r̥ through dissimilation)? Cp. bəʈ'ɛ:l, bəʈ'əʈo.

bəʈ'ələ, -o m. Ktg. Kc. 'shepherd'. Also bəʈ'ələ, -o. See this.

bəʈ'ɛr m. 'carpenter'. Prob. lw. H. baṛhaī m. See bāḍ:ɪ which seems to be the genuine Ktg. word.

bəʈ'ɛuŋð 'to cause to be put on, to clothe (trans.)'. Caus. of b'ɪrñð.

bəʈ'ɛ:l m. Ktg. 'story or part of story in the house (sheep and goats are kept there)'. Kc. bəʈ'əʈo is the corresponding story.

*bhedra- (bhedrī-)vāṭa- 'enclosure for sheep'. See bəʈ'ə:l 'shed for sheep'.

+bəragte m. pl., members of a certain royal family.

bəra:g^ɕ. See brāg^ɕ.

bəra:t f. (-a) 'wedding feast, wedding procession'. J brát f. Lw. H. barāt f. (Sk. varayātrā).

bərat:u m. 'wedding guest'.

+bərabər (bərobər) 'equal, like'. Lw. H. (Pers.).

bərabəri 'equal'. Lw. H. barābarī 'equality' (Pers.). For the change subst. > adj. cp. khūʃ:ɪ (or obl. in -i: 'in equality?').

bəraʈə m. 'small axe (i.a. used for slaughtering goats)'.

bəṛā:l m. 'mental pain, trouble, anguish'; merɛ bəḍ:ə b. əə nə 'I feel great anguish'. *bura-ghāla-, cp. J burí-gháḷní 'to harass, plague'?

bəra[e f. Kc. 'cat'. Ktg. bəreɪɪ. Sk. biḍālah m., -ā, -ī f.

bəraɪte f. Kc. 'kitten'. Ktg. bəreɪɪɪ.

bəṛā:lñə 'to trouble'; bəṛā:lɪ erə m:ɪ 'this man has troubled me'.

See bəṛā:l.

bəreɪə, -o m. Ktg. WKc. 'tom-cat'. See bəreɪɪ.

bəreɪɪ, -e f. Ktg. WKc. 'she-cat'. Kc. bəra[e. J braiɪi.

- bərə[ɫɪ, -e f., bərə[ɫu m. Kṭg. WKc. 'female and male kitten'.
 bərindɾu m. 'family'.
 bəru:r f. (-a), bəru:rə m. 'powder, dust'; dz'ūkhɾje bəru:r 'saw-
 dust'. CD *b(h)ūra-, H. P. būr m. 'sawdust', B. bhurā, P.
 bhurbhurāuṇā 'to be pulverized'.
 bərtau m. 'behaviour'. Lw. H. (Sk.). See bərt.
 bərtauṇō 'to behave, behave properly'.
 bərda:n m. 'boon, favour'. Lw. H. bardān m. (Sk.).
 bərm'auṇō 'to kindle a big fire'. Cp. poss. b'aro 'pyre'.
 bərfā:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'summer, the rainy season'; Kṭg. bərfā[ε 'in
 summer'. In Kṭg. also bər'ā:l. Sk. varṣakālaḥ m., Pk. varisakālo
 (CD).
 bər'aɾo m. Kc. 'story or part of story in the house, under pa:ṇd,
 used for keeping goats and sheep'. The corresponding word in
 Kṭg. is bəɾ'ē:l. Sk. *bhəḍravāṭaḥ. See ba:ɾ, baɾə.
 bər'ā:l. See bərfā:l.
 +bər'as (bər'aso?) m. 'bed'?
 bər'ēɾɪ, a village near Koṭgaɾh.
 +bər'osɾe f. adj. (poss. also subst.) 'intimate, confidante'. Lw.,
 cp. H. bharosā m. 'hope, trust, confidence'.
 bər'ɪ[ə. See ɫɪɾ-bəɾ'ɪ[ə. bər'ɪ[ə poss. 'brown' or 'bay', cp. H. P.
 bhūrā (CD *bhrūra-).
 bə[auṇō 'to kindle, light (fire, candle)'. Caus. of ²bə[ɪnō.
 bəla. See bola.
 bəlaunō 'to call, invite'. Caus. of bolṇō.
 bəlaundə m. 'invitation to a funeral'. Cp. poss. P. billāuṇā, H.
 billānā 'weep bitterly, wail'. Does Sk. āmantra- 'invitation' form
 part of the word? Prob. lw. Cp. J bláwlá m. 'condolence'. CD
 Sk. vilāpayati.
 bəla:k m. 'nose-ring' (said to be hanging "from the inner part
 of the nose" whereby probably is meant "from the nose-
 cartilage"). J blá'k m. CD Sk. vālakāḥ¹ 'bracelet', -ikā f. 'ear
 ornament', Bhal. bālū m. 'nose-ring'.
 bəlandi f. 'height'. Lw. H. bulandī f. (Pers.).
 +bəlo:g, name of a village.
 bəɫtō m. 'large brass vessel for preparing food'. CD Sk. vartalo-
 ham 'a sort of brass or steel', P. vaɫtoḥ f., vaɫlohā m., N. H.
 baɫlohī f. For the metathesis cp. +pakṭe.
 bəɾɪṭho m. WKc. 'maize-flour'. Compound of bəɾe and piṭho.

- bəfa: m. Kc., name of a month, corresponding to mid April—mid May. Ktg. bəfē: Sk. vaiśākhaḥ m.
- bəfē: m. Ktg. WKc., the month corresponding to mid April—mid May. Kc. bəfa:.
- bəfēū m. Ktg. 'repose, rest'; b. kərnō 'to take rest'. Sk. viśrāmaḥ m. WKc. bəfrā:.
- bəfē|nō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to seat, make sit'. Caus. of Ktg. bēfēō, WKc. bofēo. Kc. bu|fa|no.
- +bəfē|nō 'to persuade, soothe'. J basháh m. 'trust, faith, confidence'. Sk. viśvāsayati (CD).
- bəftaŋi f. 'wife of a bift'. See bift.
- bəfrā: m. WKc. 'repose, rest'. Ktg. bəfēū.
- baswās m. 'trust, belief'. Lw. H. bisvās m. (Sk. viśvāsaḥ).
- bəza:r, ba|za:r m. Ktg. Kc. 'bazaar; market'. Lw. H. bāzār m. (Pers.).
- bəzi:r, bəzirō m. 'vizier, minister'. Lw. H. vazīr m. (Ar.).
- bəzurg, bəzurgō m. 'ancestor, prophet, saint'. Lw. H. buzurg (Pers.).
- bja: m. (-Ø) Kc. 'wedding'. Ktg. bē: J byáh m. Sk. vivāhaḥ m. (CD).
- bja:l f. (-a) Kc. 'evening'. Ktg. bē:l. J byálti f. Sk. vikālaḥ m. (CD).
- bja|i, bja|í Kc. 'in the evening'.
- bja|e f. Kc. 'evening meal'. Ktg. bē|I. J byáli f. 'supper'.
- bwaunō 'to dry (trans.)' (e.g. clothes or the body after taking bath). CD Sk. udvāpayati 'causes to extinguish', N. obāunu tr. 'to dry up'.
- bwāunō, invol. 'to get dry' (pres. bwauia).
- +bwa:r m. 'custom, habit'. Cam. buhār. Sk. vyavahāraḥ m. (CD).
- bwa:l m. 'vapor (e.g. from wet clothes)'. J bwá'l m. 'heat'. See CD *ubbā- and *ubbāl-.
- bwa|nō, -o Ktg. WKc. 'to boil (trans.)'. Caus. of ubə|nō. J bwálŋu. CD *ubbāl-, P. H. ubālnā.
- brāg: Ktg.; bra:g', bəra:g' Kc. m. 'leopard'; brāg:ʻō khāō 'leopard's food', term of abuse, fem. brāg:ʻi khāi (lit. 'leopard(s)-eaten'). J brāgg m. Sk. vyāghraḥ m. 'tiger' (CD). See mṇḍkə (proverb).
- brāg:ʻŋ f. (-i) 'leopardess'.
- brāg|tu m. 'young one of leopard'.
- bramən n. 'a brahman'. Sk. brāhmaṇaḥ. Prob. lw.

- +bra:ra m. pl. 'brothers'. Sk. nom. pl. bhrātaraḥ + Him. pl. ending -a.
 bra[ɲo WKc., te:re bra[ʼuo 'he got angry'.
 brās m. 'rhododendron'. J bráss m. Kan. brass.
 brēst m. Kṭg. 'Thursday'. J bresht m. Lw. Sk. bṛhaspati(vāraḥ) m. See the following.
 brespət m. Kc. 'Thursday'.
 brik:h, brikʃ m. 'tree'. Lw. Sk. vṛkṣaḥ, prob. over H.
 brəmkhā[ε m. (f.?) pl., name of a certain religious song. Seems to contain Sk. brahma n. 'the universal Spirit; the Veda'.

b'

- b'ai m. (-Ø) Kṭg. Kc. 'brother, younger brother; friend' (in the last sense b'ai is often used in the vocative, occasionally to give emphasis, without addressing anybody in particular). Sk. bhrātā m. Prob. lw. H. bhāi.
 1b'au m. (-a, -Ø) 'love' (common in poetry); b'. la:ŋō 'to fall in love'. Sk. bhāvaḥ m. 'emotion, love'. Prob. lw. H. bhāu m.
 2b'au m. (-Ø) 'younger brother, male baby; pupil of the eye'. J bháú m. 'a chief's son; polite term in addressing a boy of good birth'. See b'ai. Is -u the dimin. suffix? But notice the MIA stem bh(r)ātu-.
 3b'au, b'au 'or'; b'au—b'au 'either—or'. Cp. L. P. bhāvē 'if I (thou, he, etc.) please'. Prob. lw.
 b'au m. Kc. 'eyebrow'. Also b'rau, b'ou. Kṭg. b'riū, b'rō:. Jaun. bhaū. Sk. bhrūḥ f., Pa. bhamuko m. But how explain the long ā in b'au?
 +b'auro 'beloved' (possess. of 1b'au).
 b'ākʃa. Echo repetition of b'ikʃa.
 b'a:g m. Kṭg. Kc. 'fate, luck, good luck'. J bhá'g m. Sk. bhāgyam (CD).
 b'ag:i, name of a village near Simla.
 b'agŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to run away, flee'. J bhá'gṇu. CD Sk. bhagnaḥ 'broken; lost', Pk. bhaggo 'broken, fled'. See b'adzŋō, b'anŋo.
 b'adzI, -e f. sg. Kṭg. Kc. 'vegetables, greens; mushrooms'. J bhá'ji f. 'vegetable'. CD Sk. bharjitaḥ 'fried, parched'. G. M. bhāji f. 'vegetables'.
 b'adzŋō Kṭg. 'to run away; to refuse (to do something)'; b'adzō,

- poru b'adzə 'he ran away, he refused'; sə 'indu bəηne ka (poru) b'adzə 'he refused to become a Hindu; sə ka:m kərdə (poru) b'adzə 'he refused to work'. J bhájnu 'to deny, disagree, refuse'. Sk. bhajyate 'is broken, shattered, put to flight' (CD).
- b'adzno WKc. 'to be broken'. Also in poetry: +b'au re b'ukh|e na b'adza 'the hunger of love is not broken (is not stilled)'. See b'adzno 'to run away', b'anno (trans.).
- b'at m. Křg. Kc. 'member of a brahmanic caste, priest, poet and singer'. J bhát m. 'a term for a brahman'. Sk. bhaṭṭaḥ m. 'lord, term of respect; bard'. K. baṭa m. 'a brahman'. See CD bhaṭṭa-², bhartṛ-.
- !b'atñ f. (-i) Kc. 'wife of a b'at'.
- b'at:əñ f. (-i) Křg. 'wife of a b'at'.
- b'at m. Křg. Kc. 'boiled rice'. J bhát m. Sk. bhaktam (CD).
- b'adər 'brave'. J bhádar. Lw. H. bahādur (Pers.).
- b'adro m. Kc., the month mid August till mid September. Křg. b'od:ər, WKc. b'əjo. Lw. H. bhādra m. (Sk.).
- b'adri f. 'courage'. Lw. H. bahādurī (Pers.).
- b'ab:ı f. 'elder brother's wife'. *bhābb(h)ī (nursery word, cp. ba:p, ma:m, da:d, dad:ı). J bhābi 'brother's wife'. P. bhābbī, H. bhābhī f. 'elder brother's wife'. See b'rāudz.
- b'ab:ər f. (-ı) 'a certain plant (thistle?)'. J bhābar m. 'the scorpion plant, the jute plant', H. bhābar m.
- b'ahg f. (-a) 'the hemp plant; drug produced from it'. J bhāng f. Sk. bhaṅgaḥ m., bhaṅgā f. (CD).
- b'ahə m. 'musical instrument' (round plate of brass with some silver in it; the musician carries it in a string round his neck and beats it). Prob. abbreviation for !tsəndər-!b'ahə (lit. 'resembling the moon?'). See !tsəndər-!b'ahə.
- +b'ahədz f. (-a) 'sister's daughter'. Sk. bhāgineyaḥ m. 'sister's son', °yī f. 'sister's daughter' (CD).
- b'ahdzə m. 'sister's son'. J bhāñjā m.
- b'ahdzi f. 'sister's daughter'. J bhāñjī f.
- b'ahdə m. 'pot, vessel; utensil'. J bhāñđā m. Sk. bhāṇḍam (CD). Prob. lw.
- b'ahđı f. 'joke, mischief'. Cp. Sk. bhaṇḍaḥ m. 'jester, mime' (CD).
- b'anno Kc. 'to break, destroy' (trans. corresponding to intrans.

- b^ʿadzŋo). J bhánŋu. See CD bhajyate sub 2. bhagna (with an explanation of -n-).
- b^ʿámŋu m. 'a special kind of lam:əŋ-song'. Poss. *bhamba-, cp. Sk. bhambhaḥ 'fly', bhambharaḥ m. 'bee' and see b^ʿōru m.
- b^ʿā:r m. 'grain-measure' (16 tāṭ:h = 1 b^ʿā:r, 20 b^ʿā:r = 1 khā:r; 1 b^ʿā:r would be approximately 32 seers). J bhár m. 'a seed measure upon which was founded the ancient unit of land (Kullu)'. Sk. bhāraḥ 'burden, weight'. H. bhār m. = 100 seers.
- ¹+b^ʿaro m. 'song, epic'. J bār f. 'song'(?). Sk. bhāratam 'the Bharata epic'. Genuine or lw.? See b^ʿārət.
- ²b^ʿaro m. Kc. 'pyre'. J proverb 107 bhár 'fire, pyre'. *bhāṭa-, see CD *bhaṭ-. See bəṭ'əŋgə, bərm'əuŋð.
- b^ʿari (indecl.) Kṭg. Kc. 'weighty, heavy, big, much'; also used as an adverb; sə bəṭə b^ʿ. a 'he is very big', sə bəṭə b^ʿ. ḍərdə lag:ə 'he got very much afraid' ('started fearing v. m.'). J bhári. Sk. bhārikaḥ (CD).
- b^ʿārət m. 'epic song in general'. Lw. H. bhārat m. See ¹+b^ʿaro. +b^ʿarta m. See b^ʿārət.
- +b^ʿa:f f. (-a) 'language, speech'; +b^ʿa:fa de 'in proper language'. J bháš f. 'language, dialect'. Prob. lw. H. bhāš f. (Sk. bhāṣā f.). +b^ʿa:fa f. 'musical scale and/or melody (rāg, rāgiṇī)'; +b^ʿ. de lae 'employ a melody (for us to listen to it)'. Lw. H.
- b^ʿāfŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to speak; promise, make a vow'. Sk. bhāṣate 'speaks; declares' (CD).
- b^ʿé: m. (-a) 'fear'. Sk. bhayam (CD).
- b^ʿēt:hu m. 'brother, friend'; +kul:uo lao b^ʿ. b^ʿai 'he made friends with a man from Kullu'. J bháithu m. 'adopted brother'. *bhrātṛsthuh; cp. Sk. bhrātṛsthānaḥ 'taking the place of a brother'.
- b^ʿé:ŋ. See bē:ŋ.
- b^ʿé:ŋð, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to dawn, to clear (of the night)'; ra:c b^ʿé:gr 'the night has cleared'. Kc. b^ʿja:ŋo. Sk. vibhāti 'shines forth, comes to light' (CD).
- b^ʿéŋi f. 'daybreak'; b^ʿéŋi 'at daybreak'. J bhyaiṇi f.
- b^ʿéŋsər m. Kṭg. WKc. 'daybreak; the time just before dawn'; b^ʿéŋsəra doti, dotki dze b^ʿéŋsəra 'in the morning at daybreak'. J bhyānsār f. Cp. Mth. bhinsar (Grierson, *Introd. to Maith.* 1881–82, II Vocabulary); Bhoj. bhinsār (U. N. Tiwari, *Origin a. Devel. of Bhojpuri* 1960, p. 238,14). *vibhā-ni(h)sāraḥ?

- b'ērā m. 'round stone used for grinding'.
- b'ēu m. 'information, knowledge, secret knowledge, secret'; ēt:hā b'. neī lag:ā 'I have no information about it, I do not know anything about it'. Sk. bhedaḥ m. 'splitting; betrayal (of secret), schism' (CD). See b'ē:t, b'ē:d.
- b'ēu| m. 'the bark of a particular tree (used for making ropes)'. b'ēdzŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause (to be done), make (somebody do something)'; sā b'ēdza mu ka 'āsŋε Kṭg., seo b'ēdza mu ka 'asiŋε Kc. 'he makes me laugh'; tm:ī b'ēdzī mu ka tsīf:hi līkhŋī Kṭg. 'he made me write a letter'. CD *bhejj-, H. etc. bhej- 'send'.
- b'ē:t, b'ē:d m. 'secret, conspiracy'. J bhét m. Lw. P. bhet, bhed m. (-t from Sk. bhittam 'fragment'?). See b'ēu.
- b'ē:ṭ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sheep'. J bhéd m. Sk. bhedaḥ¹ m., bhedraḥ (CD).
- b'ēṭī f. 'ewe'.
- b'ēṭio m. Kc. 'jackal'. Cp. H. bheṭiyā m. 'wolf'. Deriv. from b'ē:ṭ, lit. 'sheep-killer'.
- +b'ēṭŋ m. 'paste consisting of poppy seeds, salt, pepper and other ingredients, sandwiched between two pieces of bread'. Does -ṭ- represent original -l-? If so, CD *bhel-, G. M. bheḷ m. f. 'mixture'.
- +b'el:e f. 'lump of molasses'. CD *bhella-², Or. H. bhelā m. 'lump, clod'.
- b'ēf, b'ē:f m. Kṭg. Kc. 'clothing, outward appearance, disguise'. Lw. H. bheṣ m.? Or genuine if from *bhi-veṣa-, Sk. abhi + veṣaḥ m. 'dress, appearance'.
- b'ēiŋ. See bōiŋ.
- b'ēũ m. (-Ø) WKc. 'eyebrow'. Kṭg. b'riũ, b'rō:. Pa. bhamuko m. See b'āũ.
- b'ēṣu m. WKc. 'brother's son'. Sk. bhrāṭṛputraḥ.
- b'ēṣo m. WKc., the month mid August till mid September. Kṭg. b'ōd:ar. J bhajjo m. Sk. *bhadraḥ, cp. bhadrpadā f. 'the third or fourth lunar asterism'. See CD.
- +b'ēṣe, name of a hill-state.
- b'ēṭ:ī f. 'flat cane-made implement used for separating the husks from the grains (which is called phəṭakŋō) after winnowing them'.
- b'ōd:ar m. Kṭg., the month mid August till mid September. Kc.

- b'adro, WKc. b'əjo. Lw. from language having bhad(d)ar from Sk. *bhadraḥ. See b'adro, b'əjo.
- b'əmphər, b'əmphər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'shoulder, that part of the shoulder which is nearest to the arm'. J bhofar m. Sk. bāhu-? + (s)phara- 'shield' (P. phar(h) f. 'the shoulder-blade').
- b'š:r, b'šrə m. 'big black and yellow bee'. J bhóñr, bhóñrá m. Sk. bhramaraḥ m. Prob. lw. H. P. bhañr.
- b'šrə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'full, filled'; sə māṅkheε b'. 'it (the food) is full of flies'. Pret. ptc. of b'šrnō.
- b'šrə. See b'š:r.
- b'šri indecl. Kṭg. Kc. 'much, many, very'; b'. 'iū 'much snow'; b'. d'ēṭē 'many days'; sə b'. fānd'uo 'he got very much exhausted'; in poetry fš b'. pundzṭa 'your tail is a fš (about two feet) long'. Jaun. bhari 'many'. LSI p. 552 (Kyonṭh.) bhauri 'much'. Poss. compromise between b'ari and b'šrə. Cp. also Sk. bhūriḥ 'much, large'.
- b'šru m. 'bee; a certain kind of couplets'. J bhóñru m. 'couplet'. See b'š:r, dz'uri, lam:əḥ, b'əmṇu, naṭ:i.
- +b'ər'dzwa:n 'very young'; +b'ər'dzwanı f. 'early youth'. See b'šrə and dzwa:n.
- b'šrnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to fill, heap; to pay; to pour (liquids into a bucket etc.)'; da:ṇḍ b'. 'to pay a fine'; invol. b'šr'uo 'has been filled, is full'. J bharṇu. Sk. bharaṭi 'carries, fills' (CD).
- b'šlə 'good, proper'. Sk. bhallaḥ 'auspicious' (CD).
- b'šf m. 'lung'. J bhash m. 'the lungs'. Bhal. bheḥf 'lungs' (S. Varma, Bhalesi Dialect (1948) p. 57); Sh. baş m., bhāş 'lung' (wrong CD Sk. vakṣaḥ n. 'breast, chest').
- b'o:kh f. (-a) Kc. 'hunger'. Kṭg. b'ūk:h, see this.
- b'okho Kc. 'hungry', b'okhiṇo 'to be hungry'. Kṭg. b'ūk:hə, b'ūkhḥō.
- +b'oga m. 'food'; as an adjective 'enjoyable, good'. Sk. bhogyam 'to be enjoyed, grain'.
- +b'ogṇo 'to enjoy'.
- b'ōdzən m. 'food, meal'. Lw. ultimately from Sk. bhojanam.
- b'ōbəṭ m. 'mouth' (having contemptuous or slang value). J bhubri f. See thōt:i, thōbəṭ.
- b'ōlə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'simple-minded, unsophisticated, honest; dull'. J bholá. CD *bhol(l)a-.
- b'i:, bi:, bi Kṭg. Kc. (enclitic) 'also, even'; mū bi au 'also I will

come'; sə b'ā:t bɪ sə radzie tshō:tɪ bɪ 'both that priest and that princess'; mu ka bɪ bəɾə b'āri a 'he is even bigger than I am'; dzuŋ bɪ 'whosoever' (general relative); na kuŋ bɪ 'not anybody (at all)'. Not always translatable. In some instances an adversative meaning seems to be present: 'on the one hand—on the other'. J bi 'also, even'. The aspiration poss. due to the emphatic particle 'i. CD is prob. right in deriving from Sk. api, Pk. avi, vi, pi. b'ikʃa f. 'alms'; with echo-repetition b'. b'ākʃa. Lw. H. bhikṣā f. (Sk.).

b'ɪdzŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be wet'. J bhij̄nu. CD *bhiyajyate.

b'ɪt:ɪ, b'ɪthŋð. See b'ɪrtɪ, b'ɪrthŋð.

b'ɪ:t f. (-ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'wall'. J bhít f. Sk. bhittīḥ f. (CD).

b'ɪta Kc. postpos. and adv. 'in, inside'; poʃa b'. 'in a po:t (bag made of animal's stomach)'. Cp. J bhithká 'inside, in'. MIA *bhiyanto, see CD Sk. antar 'inside' and *bhiyantara-.

+b'ɪte 'in, inside' (postpos. and adv.).

b'ɪt:əɾ Kṭg. Kc. postpos. and adv. 'in, inside'. CD *bhiyantara-'inner' (Sk. abhyantaraḥ).

b'ɪt:əɾʃa Kṭg. 'from within'.

b'ɪtra Kṭg. Kc. 'from within, into, (moving) inwards'; Kṭg. b'ɪtra le 'inwards'.

b'ɪtrɛ, -e Kṭg. Kc. postpos. adv. 'in, inside, into, (moving) inwards'; sə dwara ka b'. pēʃ:ə 'he entered by the door'.

b'ɪtri Kṭg. Kc. postpos. adv. 'in, inside, into, inwards'; g'ɔra b'. 'inside the house, into the house'.

b'ɪtriə Kṭg. 'inner'.

b'ɪtlo Kc. 'inner'. J bhithlá.

b'ɪŋdɪ f. 'stone fence round the threshing-floor'. CD *bhinḍa-, Mth. bhīṛ 'mound round a tank'.

b'ɪŋð, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to put on (clothes), wear; to tie (a belt)'; mē dzuɾkɛ b'ɪtɛ 'I have put on my clothes'. CD *bhiṭ-, N. bhirnu 'to put on, girt on'.

b'ɪrte. See b'ɪrtɪ.

b'ɪrtɪ, b'ɪt:ɪ Kṭg., b'ɪrte, b'ɪt:e Kc. f. 'man-eating leopardess'. Sk. bhīruḥ m. 'jackal, tiger'.

b'ɪrtiŋo. See b'ɪrthŋð.

b'ɪrthŋð, b'ɪthŋð Kṭg.; b'ɪrtiŋo, b'ɪt:iŋo Kc. 'to become a man-eating leopard(ess)' (certain human beings are believed to change into such beasts and this belief is behind the expressions

- brāg:‘ b’ir̥thuə ndə, b’ir̥t̥i b’ir̥thui ndr ‘a leopard (leopardess) that has become such’).
- b’ūĩ f. (obl. b’ūĩ) Kṭg. ‘story of house; earth, ground’. J bhuiñ f. Sk. bhūmiḥ f. (CD).
- +b’uk̥ŋə ‘to bark’. CD *bhukkati, Sk. bukkati.
- b’ūk:h f. (-a) Kṭg. ‘hunger’. Kc. b’o:kh. J bhukh f. Sk. bubhukṣā f. (CD).
- b’ūk:hə Kṭg. ‘hungry’; mu kēi d’ēteo b’. a ‘I am hungry since several days’. Kc. b’okho.
- b’ūk:hiē Kṭg. ‘in hunger, from hunger’.
- b’ūkhn̄ð, invol. Kṭg. ‘to be hungry’; mu b’ūk:huə ‘I am hungry’, mu b’ūk:huə ndə tə ‘I was hungry’.
- +b’ukh|e f. ‘hunger’.
- b’ūdzn̄ð ‘to roast, fry’. J bhujñu. Sk. bhr̥jjati (CD).
- b’ù:t m. ‘demon, ogre’. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- b’üt̥ə m. ‘ghost’.
- b’ündzu m. ‘a festival celebrated in the month of b’ōd:ər, i.e. mid August till mid September’. Poss. Sk. bhujyuḥ m. ‘food, pot, fire, sacrifice’. Cp. J bhó’j m. ‘a feast’, H. P. bhoj m.
- b’ūmi f. ‘earth, ground, plot’. Lw. H. bhūmi f. (Sk.).
- b’ù:l f. (-a) ‘mistake, slip’. J bhúl f. Lw. H. bhūl f. or genuine (CD *bhull-)?
- +b’ulka m. ‘vegetables’. J bhulká.
- b’ül̄ñð, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to be mistaken, forget’. See b’ù:l.
- b’jaūŋə Kc. ‘to await the dawn’, also ra:c b’jaūŋe. Caus. of b’ja:ŋə.
- b’ja:ŋə Kc. ‘to dawn, (the day) to break’; abe b’ja: ‘now it is dawning’. Kṭg. b’ē:ñð. See this.
- +b’ja:l m. ‘centre of house, hall’. Sk. viśāla- ‘spacious’, cp. śālā f. ‘hall, saloon’?
- b’wau m. ‘misfortune, bad luck’; ē:re ‘āt:hē bəḍ:ə b’. a ‘there is very bad luck in this man’s hand’.
- b’raũ m. Kc. ‘eyebrow’. Also b’aũ. Kṭg. b’riũ. *bhrāmu-? See also b’r̄ð:.
- +b’raudz f. (-i) ‘brother’s (esp. elder brother’s) wife’. Kṭg. b’āb:i. J bháoj (sub bhábi). CD bhrāturjāyā f.
- b’rēũ. See b’riũ.
- b’r̄ð: f. (-a) Kṭg. ‘eyebrow’. BH Sk. bhramu-, Pa. bhamu- f. Kc. b’əũ. See b’riũ.

b'riũ, b'rèũ f. (-a) Kłg. 'eyebrow'. Kc. b'raũ, b'auũ, b'õũ. J bhryúñsh f. Poss. from *bhrumĩ- with *b'ruĩ to b'riũ after *b'rõũ (which has led to b'rđ̃:). But notice M. bhũvai, bhĩvai f. See CD bhrũ-, *bhrumu-.

+b'riŋđe f. 'stone fence round threshing floor'. With "intrusive" r? See b'riŋđi.

ŋ

ŋauŋđ, řãuŋđ 'to cause to be brought, ask for' (caus. of aŋŋđ); mē tsaku erə ŋauĩ 'I have let my knife be brought, have asked for my knife'; thāre ta na kuts ŋauŋđ 'is there anything which you want me to bring?' (lit. 'for you is there not anything to bring'?). Caus. of aŋŋđ.

ŋĩ: Kłg. 'nineteen'. Kc. u¹ŋĩr, u¹ŋĩr:f. Sk. ūnavimśatiḥ, Pk. ūnavisa-
ŋĩ:ñj f. (-a) Kłg. 'sleep'. Also ni:ñj. Kc. ni:j. Sk. nidrā f. (CD).

The retroflex ŋ- is due to the fact that dr at first led to a retroflex consonant (group).

ŋəjogə. See nəjogə.

n

¹na, adv. (enclitic) Kłg. Kc., has a wide range of meanings, often difficult to render. With the impv. it has a sense of urgency or polite request, e.g. tu bēf na indi 'do sit down here, please sit down'; it may give emphasis or be explicative, e.g. mere na lag:ə nə đə:r 'I am indeed afraid' or 'I am afraid, you know'; it may have introductory or connective function, e.g. in the beginning of a tale: e:k tə na b'ə:t 'now there was a priest'; tē:rē na sūt:huə 'now, he fell asleep'; Kc. aũ bĩ khande na lag:o do 'now, I am also eating'; sometimes occurring with Kłg. bē, Kc. ba, e.g. Kłg. jə na bē tə dzvŋ . . . 'he was the man who . . .'; Kc. eo na kəraba ba mu ka ka:m 'it is he who has the work done by me'. Partly resting on Sk. nāma 'indeed' (N. na, nai, B. nā, Or. nā emph. particles (CD)), partly on an obsolete pronoun in the m. sg., cp. LStH p. 160 (Koci-Kuari) nau (nə) 'he, she, it, that' (na, as well as ne, nə, often attaches itself to (mostly follows) a pronoun, agreeing with it in gramm. form, as in Sk. so 'yam). See namε, ne, nə, nu.

²na, adv. Kłg. Kc. 'not'; mē na kiə kītsh na, Kc. muĩ na kiə kutsh

- na 'I did not do anything' (the second na is ¹na); dzε na tu mil:ɪ səko ... 'if you cannot come ...'; with impv.: εηə na bol, Kc. ɪηə na bol 'don't talk like that'; na(i)—na(i) 'neither—nor'. Sk. na (CD). See neĩ, ni.
- ³na, nã:, adv. 'no'; nã: kərni 'to say no'. Sk. na (na khalu?). See nakərni.
- nar m. (obl. -i) Kṭg., nai m. (-Ø) Kc. 'barber'. J náí m. Sk. nāpitaḥ m.
- nār f. (obl. -i) 'navel'. Jaun. nāī. Sk. nābhiḥ f. (CD).
- naĩηə. See n'aiηə.
- naũ m. (-a, -Ø) Kṭg., (obl. nama) Kc. 'name, reputation'. Sk. nāma n.
- nauŋ f. (-i) 'well, brick-built tank'. J nauŋ m. 'place for water'. P. nauŋ m. 'tank' (poss. lw. Him.). Sk. snāpanam?
- ¹nauŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bend (tr.)'. Jaun. nauŋð. Sk. nāmayati (CD).
- ²nauŋə Kc. 'make, cause to' (combined with the infinitive in the oblique); aũ naũ es ka ka:m kərne (eo nama . . .) 'I make him do the work' ('he makes him, etc.'). Prob. same etymology as for the preceding word. See neuŋə (WKc.), Kṭg. ²dz'εuŋð. na:k m. Kṭg. Kc. 'nose'; na:k tsakŋð 'to lift one's nose' (i.e. show one's disgust with food); n. b̄ṣa 'the nose is running', na:k f̄im'ŋð 'to blow one's nose'. J ná'k m. CD *nakka-.
- nakərni, nākərni, pret. nak:ɪ 'to say no, deny, refuse'; tin:ε tē le nak:ɪ 'they refused him it, they did not give him permission'. ³na + kərnið 'to do'. See 'ākərni.
- ⁺na:g m. 'serpent-demon, the god of the serpent-demons'. Lw. Sk. nāgaḥ m.
- na:ts m. Kṭg. Kc. 'dance'. Sk. nṛtyam (CD).
- natsŋð, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to dance'.
- na:dz m. Kṭg. Kc. 'grain, food'. J naj, nauj m. Sk. annādyam (CD). How is ə in J nauj to be explained?
- ⁺naʃ:o m. 'dance (also including song)'. Sk. nartaḥ m. Prob. lw. H. nāṭ m.
- naʃ:ɪ f. 'dance, tune, musical scale'; also equal to dz'uri: 'a certain kind of songs (couplets sung with long-drawn elaborate melody) from the Theog area'. See dz'uri, b'ṣru, lam:əŋ, b'amŋu.
- naʃ:hə, pret. of nā:ŋð 'to go away' in the Rampur dialect. Sk. naʃtaḥ 'lost, run away'. See nā:ŋð.

- nat:ə m. 'community of relatives'. J nátá m. 'relation'. Lw. H. nātā m. 'kinship' (CD *jñātra-).
- naŋgə 'naked'. J nánǵá. Sk. nagnaḥ (CD).
- nā:ŋō (Rampur) 'to go, go away' (σε nāi γε 'they have gone'; pres. mū naʃ:u, sə naʃ:a, etc.). Loss of sibilant poss. from forms like Sk. naśanam (a < ā from naʃ- < naśy-). See nāʃŋō, naʃ:hə.
- naŋi f. 'beloved girl, pretty girl' (mostly in poetry). LSI p. 651 (Satlaj Group) nāñi 'wife'. Poss. Sk. nayanī f. 'pupil of the eye', Pk. ṇaṇiā, N. nainu 'pupil of eye, darling'. See +neŋe, +ne:ŋ. na:n m. 'mother's father'. J nán(á) m. CD *nānna-. Cp. nan:i 'mother's mother'.
- +na:na kərni 'to refuse'. Cp. H. nāhnūh f. 'denial, refusal', P. nāh, nāhā?
- nan:i f. 'mother's mother'. J nání f. See na:n.
- na:m m. Kṭg. Kc. 'reward, fame'; n. kəra:m m. 'gift given to servants'. Lw. H. inām m. (Ar.).
- name, adv. equal to na be, e.g. tu n. tə 'it was you'. Prob. < na be. See ¹na.
- +nami 'famous, honorable'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- namdə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'kind of woollen wall-hanging'. Lw. H. P. namdā m. (Pers.).
- ¹na:m-¹bʳri f. by informant given as 'name and fame' (lit. 'a ¹bʳri-weight of fame', *¹bʳri equal to the weight of a silver rupee, H. bharī f.?).
- naʃi f. 'nerve, vein'. J náʃi f. 'tube, vein, pulse'. Sk. nāḍī f. 'tube' (CD).
- +nargo m. 'big drum, kettledrum'. Prob. changed from nəgarə, see this.
- +narna, the god Narāyaṇa, identical with Vishnu. J nárné 'by God', Narañ m. 'the god Vishnu'.
- na:l m. 'small stream, ravine'. Sk. nālaḥ m. 'hollow stalk of lotus' (CD).
- na|, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'small stream, ravine, narrow valley'. J ná|i f. 'rivulet'.
- na|to m. Kc. 'waterfall'.
- na|ti f. 'the long pipe of the hooka'.
- nāʃ m. 'ruin, destruction'. J násh m. Prob. lw. H. nās m. (Sk.).
- nāʃt m. 'loss'; terə n. 'ò: 'may you suffer a loss!' (an oath). Lw. H. naʃt m. (Sk.).

nāfṛḍ 'to go, go away, run away, depart'. J nashṛu. Sk. naśyati (CD).
 1nas1patr f. 'pear' (recently introduced into the hills). Lw. H.
 nāśpāti f. (Pers.).

ne. See ne.

ne: f. (-i) Kṭg. 'river'. Kc. nə:, nəe. J naí f. Sk. nadī f. (CD).

neiŋo. See n'eiŋo.

neū m. (obl. nēma) WKc. 'name'. Sk. nāma n. Has ε come up
 in obl. cases in MIA with -i(n)-?

neuŋo WKc. 'to make, cause to' (combined with the infinitive in
 the oblique); eo nēma mu ka ka:m kərne 'he makes me do
 the work'. See Kc. nauŋo, Kṭg. 2dz'euŋḍ.

ne:ə Kṭg. 'hot, warm (esp. of the air, the weather)'. Kc. njato.
 *nitapta- (CD).

+neŋo 'hot, warm'.

+nede f. 'river'. Lw. See ne:.

+ne:ŋ m. 'eye'. Sk. nayanam (CD).

+neŋe f. 'beloved girl, pretty girl'. See naŋi.

ne:ŋdʒ (Rampur) 'bad'.

1neŋ1sūk:h m. 'a treat to the eyes'. See ne:ŋ and sūk:h.

neŋu, adv. WKc. 'near'; et:hi n. 'near to here'. Kṭg. neđi. J neŋé
 'near'. See neđi.

nē:rnō 'to dissuade, warn; deny, stop'; ʔam:ε ʔ nē:ri eŋ tə ki
 poru ɕeue 'we had dissuaded him (ʔ) from going away'; ʔ
 nē:ro was said to mean 'don't do this', which is prob. equal to
 'stop this'. Poss. CD Sk. nivārayati 'wards off, removes', H.
 nivārnā 'to prevent', but the accent points to influence from
 MIA nīhārayati 'causes to be excluded'. Poss. also from Sk. na
 karoti, if the meaning 'don't do' for nē:ro is correct.

ne (ne) adv. (enclitic) Kṭg. Kc., has emphatic, demonstrative,
 explicative meaning, but often untranslatable; emphatic: Kc.
 abe ne manda 'ə la tuma 'now at last you must admit'; de-
 monstrative: e: (tsi:z is understood from the preceding sentence)
 ne məro do a:dmi na kəra dziundo 'this thing here makes a
 dead man alive'; demonstrative and/or explicative: Kṭg. ʔe tso:r
 teri gʔrtsi ne mardε lag:ε ne 'these thieves are stealing your
 property here' (or '... property, you see'). In Kṭg. also ne
 appears. Notice that ne, ne often follows and agrees with an-
 other pronoun. Prob. goes back on an obsolete pronoun in the
 f. sg. and (for ne) m. dir. pl. or m. obl. See 1na, name, nə, nu.

neol. See neul.

neī Kṭg. Kc. 'not; no'. Lw. H. nahī. See ni.

neuti f. 'childlessness, death of an only child; an extinct family, family on the verge of extinction'; teue n. 'Ūi 'his only child died'. Poss. Sk. nivr̥t̥tiḥ f. 'cessation, disappearance, perdition'.

neutie f. 'an only daughter'. See neuti.

neutiō m. 'an only son'. See neuti.

neul, neol m. 'low-lying hot place' (usually near a river). LStH p. 187 (North Jubbal) nīul 'plain', J newul, néol m. 'a hot place'. Sk. nīca- 'low' + suff. -o|. See nr:|.

neulī m. 'person living in a neul'.

+negi m. 'well-to-do man', a title. J negi m. See Nep. negi.

neđi, neđ:ī, adv. postpos. (w. obl. of possess.) 'near'; sō đeuō n. 'he went near', sād:ue n. pō:tsō 'he approached the holy man'. J neṛé, LNH I p. 13 (Kyonṭh.) nēūrē. Sk. nikaṭam? (Kyonṭh. -u- < -r- in nikṛta-? See CD nikaṭam).

+neđia, neđie 'near'.

nō, no adv. (enclitic) having the same meanings as na, ne, nu; ḡ nō baṅkhi kōt:ha lai 'now, this was a good story which you told' or 'this here was . . .'; tu nō sūt:həŋ a 'you are indeed a pair of trousers' (said to a weak, foolish person). Notice that nō often follows and agrees with another pronoun. See na, name, ne, nu.

¹nō:, nōu (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'nine'; nōui, nōi '(all) the nine'. J nau. Sk. nava (CD).

²nō:, nōe f. Kc. 'river'. Kṭg. nē: f. J nau f. See nē:.

nōī f. pl. 'news'; tōī ke nōī nōk:hi a 'what news is there again, what is the latest news?'. See nōuwō.

nōu. See ¹nō:.

nōuō, -o Kṭg. 'ninth'. Sk. navamaḥ (CD).

nōuwō Kṭg. 'new; young (of persons)'. Kc. nōbo. J nawá. Sk. navaḥ (or naviaḥ?) (CD).

nōukər, nō:kər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'servant'. Lw. H. naukar m. (Pers.).

nōugri, nō:gri; nōugre, nō:gre f. Kṭg. Kc. 'town, village; country, state'. Lw. H. nagarī f. (Sk.).

nō:kər. See nōukər.

nō:kri f. 'service'.

nōk:hō 'unusual, wonderful'; nōī nōk:hi 'news'. J nokhá. CD Sk. anapekṣaḥ 'careless', Pk. ṇokkho 'strange'. Poss. lw. H. (a)nokhā.

- +nəkhro m. 'coquetry'. J nakhrá m. 'artifice, waggery'. Lw. H. nakhrā m. (Pers.).
- nəg:ərdad:ə m. 'great-great-grandfather'. Cp. H. lakaṛdādā m. 'great-great-grandfather', P. nakardādā m.
- nə:grɪ. See nəugrɪ.
- nəd:ɪ f. 'river'. Lw. H. nadī (Sk.).
- nədər f. (-ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'look, sight'. J nadr f. Lw. H. nazr f. (Ar.) (loss of -z- in -dz- in forms like obl. nədri < *nədzri, see andəl).
- nəp:hə m. 'profit'. Lw. H. naphā, nafā m. (Ar.).
- nəbo Kc. 'new, young'; nəba lo:g 'young people'. Kṭg. nəuwə.
- nəbəd f. 'kettledrum used when proclamations are given'. Lw. H. naubat f.
- nəmbərda:r m. 'village functionary' (one of his duties is to collect revenue). Also ləmbərda:r. Lw. H. nambardār m. (Eng. + Pers.).
- nəʃ Kṭg., nə:ʃ Kc. m. 'fingernail, claw'; dimin. nəʃtu. J naush m. pl., Bhal. nəʃ (S. Varma: Bhalesi Dialect p. 20). CD Sk. nakha- +? Morgenstierne IIFL IV p. 127 Kal. naṅguš 'nail'.
- nə. See nə.
- +nogɾe, name of a village.
- noʔ:ɪ f. 'pair, couple, the two halves of a walnut kernel'; noʔ:ie ɖeuo 'go by pairs!'. J goʔi-noʔi f. 'odd and even, a kind of game'. Cp. Kan. nyoʔön 'couple, pair' (deriv. of nī, nish 'two?'). Lw. Kan.? Or *na-g(h)oʔɿ- (originating in idioms like J goʔi-noʔi mentioned above). See g'òʔ:ɪ.
- nɪ: 'not'; sə nɪ: ma:ndə 'he does not yield', 'əm:ɛ ki ɛ nɪ: dz'ɛ[ɛ 'why did you not wake us up?'. J ní. Prob. na + emphat. part. i:.
- +niüe 'modestly, humbly, slowly'. Sk. niyamena 'with restraint' (CD niyama-). Cp. P. niviā 'humbly'.
- niundrə m. 'invitation (espec. to a wedding)'. Lw. P. neundrā m. (Sk. nimantra-). J nyoñdá m.
- niundru, ni:ndru m. 'man carrying invitation to a wedding'.
- niəm. See nɪ:m.
- nik:əlŋə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to come out, appear, escape'; du:s nikle go Kc. 'the sun has risen'. Kṭg. also nik:həl[nə. See this.
- nɪk:həl[nə Kṭg. 'to come out, appear, escape'; d'ɛɾə gə nɪkh[ɪ 'the sun has risen'. Kc. nikəlŋə. CD *niʃkalati.
- nɪ:ɟ f. (-a) Kc. 'sleep'. Kṭg. ŋɪ:ñɟ, ni:ñɟ. J nɪɟ f. Sk. nidrā f. (CD).
 ʎnit-ʎnɪ:m, ʎnit-ʎniəm m. 'everyday work, everyday ritual'. J nɪm

- m. 'oath, ordeal'. Lw. H. nit + niyam (Sk. nitya + niyamah 'constant obligation').
- nī:hi '(there) is not (am not, are not), not'; tu n. pəŋdət 'you are not a brahman'; tu pūtshe n. 'don't ask me'; bagur n. 'there is no wind'. Prob. nī 't:hi, see āt:hi, it:hi. For the meaning 'not' see sub āt:hi. G. nathī 'is not, are not, not'.
- +niṅguro 'merciless, heartless'. Jaun. niṅurā 'cruel'. CD *nirguru-², P. niṅurā 'without a religious teacher, unprincipled'.
- niṅgrə 'merciless'. See +niṅguro.
- ni:ñṅ f. (-a) Kṭg. 'sleep'. Also ŋi:ñṅ. Kc. ni:ṅ.
- nī:ŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'lead, lead away, take, take to wife'. LNH I p. 29 niṅau (Kṭg.), Bhal. nēṅu, pret. nio. Sk. nayati (-i- from pret. nīṅ, -o < nīta-).
- niṅdṅō 'to weed, harrow'. J niñḍṅu 'to weed'. Cp. Sk. nirdātā 'a weeder, reaper' (CD *nirdāti).
- ni:ndru. See niundru.
- nī:m, niəm. See ¹nit-¹nī:m.
- +nimu m. 'lemon'. See lmo, nimbu.
- nimbu m. 'lemon'. J nimbú m. 'the citron fruit and tree'. Sk. nimbūkah m. (CD).
- nimb[ə, nim[ə 'clear (of water, eyes)'. J nimlá. Sk. nirmalah 'spotless, clean' (CD).
- niro WKc. 'pure, in good health'; niro du:d' 'pure milk', sara nira 'all (my people) are well'. CD Sk. nīrajaḥ 'free from dust'.
- niri, nīr'i 'completely, only'.
- +niru m. 'unknown, foreign person'. L. nīr adj. 'separate, apart'.
- ¹nī:ṅ m. 'low-lying land (usually near a river), the plains'. LNH I p. 49 (Inner Siraji) nīhaḥ 'plain'. P. nīhaḥ m. 'low country'. Sk. nīca- 'low'? See neuṅ.
- ²+nī:ṅ m. 'indigo'. Sk. nīlam (J nīḥ m. 'the inner part of the blue or other pine?').
- nīfṭə 'low'. Poss. from *ničṭə (cp. Sk. nīca-, Pk. ṅico 'low') with the same dissimilation as in baṭṭu Kc. 'calf' if from *bačṭu? But no such dissimilation in utṣṭə 'high'.
- nīṣṅō 'to come out, slip out, get loose' (e.g. of a tape in a sewn canal in a pair of trousers). Sk. niḥṣṭah 'having come out' > nīṣə (pret.); nīṣ- has become the verb-stem after the pret.
- nu, adv. probably having the same meanings as na, ne, nə; tē nu mu kē bī neī bol:ə 'now, you did not tell me'. Sk. nūnam

- ‘indeed, then, now’; but prob. also an obsolete pronoun in the neuter sg. See na, name, ne, nə.
- nuk¹sā:n m. ‘harm’. Lw. H. nuksān m. (Ar.).
- ¹nuŋ¹kaŋdǝ m., name of the ridge stretching along the Sutlej, opposite Koṭgarh.
- nəkam:ə ‘bad, useless’. J nakammá ‘good for nothing’. Sk. niṣkarmā ‘inactive’, P. nikammā ‘useless’ (CD).
- nəkam:uə ‘lazy’.
- nəkthūŋi f. ‘nostril’. Cp. H. nathunā m. from Sk. nastah ‘nose’. Prob. hybrid of related word and na:k ‘nose’. Or metathesis from *nəthkuŋī, i.e. compound of *nāth (Sk. nasta-) and *kuŋī (see kuŋe) ‘corner’. See the foll. word.
- nəkthōli f. ‘nostril’. J nakthró f. ‘bleeding from the nostrils’. See CD sub nasta-, Tor. natkōl ‘nose’, Sh. natkōl, Ku. nāthuro ‘bleeding from nose’. See the preceding word.
- nəksasiŋə WKc. ‘to sigh, to sigh in relief’. Sk. niḥśvāsaḥ m. ‘sigh’. Lw. from language with ś > s. Is -k- due to association with na:k or is it a rendering of Sk. ḥ? See nəsasiŋə, nəśāsŋō.
- nəgarə m. ‘kettledrum’. J nagárá m. Lw. H. nagārā m. (Pers. Ar.).
- nəgərtə ‘disliked’. See gərtə ‘dear’.
- nəjogə, -o, nəjogə Ktg. Kc. ‘having had no sleep’. *un-, *a-nidrod-gata- ‘getting up sleepless’?
- nətsauŋō ‘to cause to dance’ (at festivals and fairs the god ‘‘is made to dance’’ by moving the elastic shafts, on which his litter is carried, up and down). Caus. of natsŋō.
- nətsutǝ m. ‘lazy fellow’.
- nədzə:ŋ ‘ignorant; unaware’. J najāŋ. P. aŋjāŋ, H. anjān. Cp. dzaŋŋō.
- nədz’ōriε ‘at ease, at one’s leisure’; n. khā ‘eat at your leisure!’. See dz’ōri ‘worry’.
- nəthōrədz Ktg. ‘on the day before the day before yesterday’. Also thənərədz. Kc. nəthre:dz. See thənərədz.
- nəthre:dz Kc. ‘on the day before the day before yesterday’. Ktg. nəthōrədz, thənərədz.
- nəb’òlpiε, nəb’òlpəŋiε ‘innocently, inadvertently’. See CD *bhol-, Pk. bholaī ‘deceives’, G. bhoḷavvū ‘to deceive’.
- nəŋ’ēuŋō ‘to cause to take bath’. Caus. of ¹n’ēuŋō. Also n’ēuŋō.
- nəneuŋi f. ‘skin-disease producing small pimples (prickly heat?)’.

- CD *nirñāma- 'nameless', H. P. nināvā m. 'a certain skin-disease' (MIA *ninnāmina-).
- nəreunō 'to overtake, catch up'. Poss. related to neḍi 'near'.
- +nərauŋo 'to get exhausted, weak'.
- nəragli lə 'in two years, after two years'. Sk. antara- or anyatara- + agli (see this)?
- +nəreŋa, nəre:ŋ 'Vishnu Narayana'.
- nəre:l m. 'hooka; the pipe of the hooka'. J naréltu m. Sk. nārikelaḥ m. 'coconut' (also the tree), H. nareli f. 'coconut; hooka made of a coconut'.
- nəro:l m. 'veil; the women's apartments in the house'. J narol, androḥ m. 'veil, pardah'. Sk. antara- 'interior' + suffix -ōl, cp. Sk. antarālam 'interior, intermediate space', Bhal. antrāl n. 'inner portion of house'.
- nəfāni f. 'token, pledge'. Lw. H. nišāni f. (Pers.).
- nəfō:ŋg 'fearless'. Sk. niḥśaṅkaḥ (CD).
- +nəsaso m. 'sigh'. See nəksasiŋo.
- nəsasiŋo Kc., nəśāsŋō (invol.; pret. nəśās:uə) Kṭg. 'to breathe heavily, to sigh'. Lw. See nəksasiŋo.
- nəsəunō 'to make something come out (e.g. the string from the sewn canal in trousers); loosen something which has got stuck'. Caus. of niśŋō.
- njato Kc. 'hot'. Kṭg. net:ə.

n'

- n'aiŋo, naiŋo Kc. 'to bathe, take a bath' (invol.). J nahāṇu. Sk. snāti (CD).
- n'eiŋo, neiŋo WKc. 'to bathe, take a bath' (invol.).
- ¹n'ēunō, n'ē:ŋō Kṭg. 'to bathe, take a bath' (invol., pres. n'ēia, pret. n'ēuə).
- ²n'ēunō, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'to cause to bathe; wash' (pres. n'ēua, pret. n'ēuə in Kṭg.; n'ēma, n'ēbo in WKc.). J nahwāṇu (caus. of nahāṇu 'to take bath'). Caus. of Kṭg. ¹n'ēunō, WKc. n'ēiŋo.
- n'ē:ŋ m. 'carpenter's tool for carving, chisel'. J nihāṇ m. CD *nikhādana-.
- n'ē:ŋō. See ¹n'ēunō.
- n'ērə, -o m. Kṭg. WKc. 'darkness; dark'. Kc. n'jaro. Cp. J nhyairkh m. 'dark fortnight' (nh(y)er- + Sk. pakṣaḥ m. 'side, flank, fortnight'). Sk. andhakāraḥ m., Pk. aṃdhayāro m.

n^éri, n^ér^í, n^ériε 'in darkness'.

^ln^ér^lprēḥ:ie 'at daybreak'. See prēḥ:ə.

n^élnō Kṭg. 'to wait for'; ām:ε tā: n^éli te 'we were waiting for you'. J nhyáḷṇu. Sk. nibhālayati 'to perceive, look at' (CD).

+n^éero m. 'loss, defect'.

n^éjaro m. Kc. 'darkness'. Kṭg. n^érə.

n^éwàri f. 'breakfast'. J nhwári f. Poss. *navāhāra-

m

ma: f. Kṭg. Kc. (Kṭg. -Ø, -i; Kc. -Ø, -i) 'mother' (used by the higher castes). Also maṛ (Kṭg.). See i:, am:a. J má f. Sk. mātā f. (CD mātr-).

mā:, maē Kṭg. 'in the middle of, among, in'; ḥel[te m. 'among jackals'; apu m. 'among themselves (ourselves etc.), mutually'; paṇi m. 'in water'. mā: (maē) le 'in among', mā: (maē) ka 'from among'. Sk. madhye, madhyena 'in the middle, in, among' (CD madhya-). See māndz^í and Grammar.

maē f. Kc. 'girl, daughter' (hypocoristic). Prob. etym. identical with maṛ 'mother's brother's wife'. Cp. Kc. maū, mōū 'boy'.

maṛ f. 'mother'. Also name or appellation of the goddess Kali or Durga. Sk. mātā, mātrkā f.

maṛ f. 'mother's brother's wife', prob. also 'mother's sister'. See mamṛ. *māmikā (CD).

maū m. Kc. 'male baby'. WKc. mōū. Prob. Sk. māmah m. 'uncle', Pk. māmo 'mother's brother'.

+mauḥ f. 'mother, dear mother' (dimin. of ma:, maṛ).

mauḥ m. 'mother's brother'. Sk. mātulaḥ m.

makṛi, m. la:ṛi 'to have sexual intercourse'. Sk. markaṭaḥ m. 'monkey, spider; a mode of coitus'.

māk:hə, māṅkhə m. 'fly, large fly'. Sk. makṣā f. (CD).

makhe f. Kc. 'fly, bee'. J mákhí f. pl. 'flies'. Sk. makṣikā f.

māk:hi, māṅkhi f. Kṭg. 'fly, bee'. Kc. makhe.

māk:həṇ m. 'butter'. J mákhan m. Sk. mraḥṣaṇam 'ointment, oil' (CD).

mākhtə m. 'resentment'. J mákhtá m. 'complaint'. Sk. mraḥṣaḥ m. 'ill-will, anger'.

mākhməl f. Kṭg. Kc. (-a) 'velvet'. Lw. H. makhmal f. (Pers.).

māg:^é Kṭg., ma:g^é Kc. m., the month mid January till mid Febru-

- ary; māg:‘ε, māg:‘a dī ‘in the month of magh’. Lw. H. māgh m. (Sk.).
- ˀmāg:‘u ˀsādzə m. ‘festival celebrated in the month of magh’. See sādzo.
- matsŋō ‘to get intoxicated’; matsə nə ‘drunk’. Sk. mādyati; the unvoiced consonant is due to Sk. pret. ptc. mattaḥ and the analogical process dependent on it, see CD.
- māts:hr, matshe f. Kṭg. Kc. ‘fish’. Sk. matsyaḥ m. (CD).
- mātshlɪ f. ‘fish’. J máchhli f.
- +matshlu m. ‘fish’.
- maṭ:ə, maṭo m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘soil, earth, clay’. CD *mārtta- ‘earthen’.
- maṭ:i, maṭe f. Kṭg. Kc. ‘soil, earth, clay’ (common in poetry about the earth as opposed to the sky). J máṭí f. Sk. mārttikam n. ‘lump of earth’ (CD).
- māṭ:hə, māṅṭhə (also with m[‘]-) ‘small, little, young’; sōbi ka m. ‘the youngest one’. J máṭhá, Bhadr. maṭṭhū ‘boy’. CD *maṭṭha- (sub *maṭṭa-).
- māṭ:həɽdə ‘small in comparison, smaller; younger’. Suffix -ḍa- added to māṭhɾ- in māṭhɾə (which also contains -ḍa-, cp. kē:ɽdə, kē:ɽdə).
- māṭhɾə, māṅṭhɾə, ‘small, young; small (young) in comparison (smaller, younger)’. Also with m[‘]-. J máṭhrá ‘younger, smaller’.
- māṭhɾi; māṭhɾiə ‘in childhood’.
- mat:a, word of address to men. Prob. Sk. mahattvam n. ‘greatness’ (no reflex of -h- on account of the colloquial character of the word).
- ma:ta f. (-Ø) ‘mother’ (term of respect). Lw. Sk.
- +ma:to m. ‘village-headman’. Lw. H. mahtā m. (Sk. mahattvam ‘greatness’?).
- mā:tma m. ‘a sage, holy person’. Lw. H. mahātmā (Sk.).
- +ˀmatˀlo:g m. ‘the earth, the world of human beings’. Lw. H. martyalok m. (Sk.).
- matha Kc. ‘up, on, to’; tshapra m. ‘on the roof’. m. dekh ‘look up (in the air)’; duˀka:ni m. ‘up to the shop’. Sk. mastah, -akaḥ m. ‘head, skull’, Ku. N. māthi ‘upwards, above’.
- māt:hə m. ‘forehead’. See matha.
- +mathe ‘to, near’.
- mathi Kc. ‘up, on, above, over, after’; teth m. ‘thereafter’, rofa

- m. 'in anger, on account of anger'; aũ apŋe kama mathi tho 'I was at my work'.
- +mathia, same meaning as mathi.
- mathre Kc. ('up) from'; eo uþho kursı m. khəɾo 'he rose up from the chair'. For the function of -re cp. gifre, idre.
- mathlo Kc. 'being or situated on'; aļu m. dzeo paŋi 'water being, as it were, on a potato plant' (about a person of unstable mind or character).
- mā:ph Ktg. Kc. 'excused, pardoned'. Lw. H. muāf, māf (Pers. Ar.). māphı f. 'pardon'.
- māŋkhə, māŋkhi. See māk:hə, māk:hi.
- maŋgŋð, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to beg, ask for'. b'ət:a ka maŋgə 'he asked it from the priest'. J máŋŋu. Sk. mārgati (CD).
- maŋgŋı f. 'bug'. J máŋg(u)ŋı f. pl. CD *maŋkuŋa-, cp. Sk. matkuŋaḥ m. 'bed bug'.
- maŋgfər m. Ktg. 'the month mid November till mid December'. Also meŋgfər. Sk. mārgaśirāḥ m. (CD). Kc. ¹məŋgfir, ¹məuŋgfir. ¹maŋich m. Kc. 'human being, man'. See Ktg. maŋəch.
- maŋu m. 'human being, man' (common in poetry); pl. 'wife and children, family'. J máŋu m. Sk. mānuṣaḥ (CD).
- maŋəch, māŋch m. Ktg. 'human being, man'. Sirm. māŋach, māčh, māŋaś. *mānuṣya-. N. mánche (CD mānuṣa-: -ŋf- > -ŋch-). J máchh, micch 'man' poss., accord. to CD, mixed up with Sk. martya-.
- ¹maŋ|chēn:˚ f. (-ı) 'smell of human beings'. Sk. *mānuṣya-gandha-. The word occurs in a tale and is said by a rākŋ, i.e. an ogre.
- māŋthə. See māt:hə.
- māŋthɾə. See māthɾə.
- maŋdı f., the province of Mandi north-west of Kotgarh.
- maŋdŋð 'to rub, smear, thrash, crush'; āk:hi maŋdŋı 'to rub one's eyes'. J minŋu 'to rub, pinch'. CD *mŋndati (cp. Sk. mardati 'pounds, rubs'), if not from mardati (with -ard- > -aŋd-). But J minŋu with -i- from *mŋndati.
- māŋd'ŋð (invol. of maŋdŋð, pret. māŋd'ıə) 'to rub oneself, be restless, move restlessly'.
- ma:n m. Ktg. Kc. 'veneration, reputation'. Lw. H. mān (Sk.).
- mandzə m. Ktg. 'bedstead, cot'. J máŋjá m. Sk. mañcaḥ m. 'platform; bed (CD).

- mandzkhɛ adj. 'middle'; m. b'ài 'the second brother of three'.
 Poss. *madhyakhaḍaka- (cp. CD *khaḍaka- 'erect') 'standing in the middle'. For meaning 'standing' see mandzɰhɛ.
- mandzɰhɛ; m. bēf 'sit down in the middle'. *madhye-ṣṭha- (see the preceding word and CD *madhyeṣṭha-).
- +mandzɰa m. 'wall'. See mandzɰe.
- +mandzɰe f. 'wall surrounding the house (with only one entrance)'.
 Poss. connected w. Sk. mañcaḥ m. 'platform'.
- mandzɰō 'to cleanse, scrub, polish'. J máñjɰu. Sk. mārjati (CD).
- +mandz', mandz'e 'in the middle, in the middle of, among, in'.
 J mánj, mañjié. Sk. madhyaḥ, -e.
- māndz'í Kɰg. Kc. 'in the middle, in the middle of, among, in'.
 Sk. madhya-. See Grammar.
- +mandz'uo 'being in the middle, middlemost'. Sk. madhyamaḥ,
 Pa. Pk. majjhimo (CD).
- mandəd f. (-i) Kc. 'help'. Lw. H. madad f. (Ar.). See mədəd,
 məda:d.
- mandər m. 'tempel'. Lw. H. mandir m. (Sk.).
- manɰō, -o Kɰg. Kc. 'to admit, agree, accept, heed'. Sk. manyate
 'thinks, honours, agrees' (CD).
- ma:m m. 'mother's brother'. J mám(á) m. Sk. māmahaḥ m. 'uncle'
 (-m- kept against the rules in a nursery word). See maũ (with
 normal change).
- +mama m. 'mother's brother'.
- +mamai (ma:mai) f., name of the goddess Durga. Sk. mahāmātā
 f. 'the Great Mother'? Or Sk. mahāmāyā f. 'the Great Illusion,
 name of Durga'? In both cases lw.
- mamı f. 'mother's brother's wife, mother's sister'. Also maĩ.
 *māmikā (with preservation of -m- in a nursery word; normal
 change in maĩ) (CD).
- mamu (dimin.) 'mother's brother'. See ma:m.
- +mamblo, mamlo m. 'matter, affair'. Lw. H. m(u)āmlā m. (Pers.
 Ar.).
- maɽə 'weak, bad'. J máɽá 'feeble, weak'. CD *māḍa-¹.
- mare (with the obl. of the possess.) 'on account of'; dɽere m. 'from
 fear'. Prob. lw. H. māre (from mārñā, lit. 'by the blow of').
- marnō, -o Kɰg. Kc. 'beat, kill; conquer; embezzle'. Sk. mārayati
 (CD).
- maɭa f. 'ring of dancing men'. Sk. mālā f. 'garland'. See məɭar.

ma¹la. See məla.

¹mali m. Kc. 'priest who when possessed by the god predicts the future'. Kan. māli 'one who gives oracle'.

²mali m. 'gardener'. Lw. H. māli m.

¹ma:l-mə¹ta: m. 'possessions, property'. Lw. H. malmattā m. (Ar.).

māf m. 'black pulse'. J másh, máh m. pl. Sk. māṣaḥ m. 'bean, a kind of pulse' (CD).

māfṇō 'to rub, scrub'. J moshṇu. CD *marśati (Sk. mṛś-) (but J moshṇu 'to wipe' with -o- equal to -u- from Sk. mṛśati, or -o- equal to -ə- from Sk. maśati, CD '*rubs, crushes').

māfṇə m. 'butter'. Also māk:həṇ. Related to māfṇō 'to rub' (notice the same semantics for māk:həṇ, Sk. mraḥ- 'to rub').

mās, ma:s m. Kṭg. Kc. 'flesh'. J más m. Sk. māṃsam, mās- (CD).

Poss. lw. The proper Him. word seems to be jīk:h.

⁺ma:s m. 'month'. Sk. māsaḥ m. (CD). Lw.?

mās:i f. 'mother's sister'. J másí f. 'step-mother', mauñsí f. 'mother's sister'. Sk. mātuḥśvasā (CD).

ma:su m., name of a god for whom a temple is built in Arhal near Rohru.

⁺ma:ste f. 'faithful wife'. Lw. H. mahāsati f.

mē: f. (-i) Kṭg. 'a kind of harrow'. J moi f. 'a kind of plough to smooth land after sowing'. Sk. matyam, Pk. maiyaṃ 'harrow' (CD).

⁺mēca 'in the parents' house of the married woman'. See mēc:ə.

mēc:ə m. 'parents' house of the married woman'. LSI p. 555 (Kyonṭh.) māechō 'parents'. Sk. mātṛ-gotram 'mother's family', Ku. mait 'wife's father's house' (CD).

mēc:i m. (-i) 'the married woman's paternal and maternal family'. Sk. *mātṛgotrika-, N. māiti 'married woman's own relatives' (CD).

mē:ṅgə Kṭg. 'expensive'. Kc. mə:ṅgo. Lw. H. mahāgā (Sk. mahāghaḥ).

mēṅgʃər m. Kṭg. 'the month mid November till mid December'. Also maṅgʃər. Kc. ¹məṅgʃir. See maṅgʃər.

¹mē:r¹bani f. 'kindness'. Lw. H. meharbāni f. (Pers.).

mē:, ⁺mēla m. 'dirt'. Pk. māila- (CD sub malin-). Also ⁺mōla. mēḷə 'dirty'.

mēḷən, name of village near Kotgarh; mēḷni lē 'to Melan', possess. mēḷniə 'of M.'.

- mē|nu m. 'inhabitant of the village of Melan'.
 mē:l m. 'palace'. Lw. H. mahal m. (Ar.).
 |mēl|mēlō 'having no pronounced taste (neither sweet nor bitter nor sour)'.
 meṭṭhō 'to gather, roll together (e.g. entangled thread) (trans.)'.
 See mēṭṭhō. CD *bheṭṭ- + mil-?
 mēṭṭhō (invol.) 'to gather (intrans.), meet (intrans.)' See mīṭṭhō,
 mēṭṭhō.
 me:d f. (-a) (Kc.) 'hope'; m. tshaṭne 'to cherish a hope'. See
 mī:d. Kc. also u|me:d. Lw. umed, ummīd f. (Pers.).
 me:ṭ. See me:|. o
 mēṭṭhō (invol.) 'to gather (intr.)'; lo:g meṭṭia 'people gather'.
 CD *meḍayati. See mēṭṭhō, meṭṭhō.
 me:|, me:ṭ m. 'ceiling'. By one informant indicated also to mean
 'floor'. J. mēṭṭ m. 'the roofing of a house'. Prob. related to
 mēṭṭhō and Sk. melayati 'brings together' (originally meaning
 'joining, joint'?).
 me|ə, o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'market, fair'. J. melá m. Sk. melaḥ m.
 me|nō 'to let loose cattle for grazing'. Sk. unmīlayati 'opens', A.
 meliba 'to open, let loose for grazing' < *umel-, H. umelnā
 'to open, disclose' (CD) (-e- instead of -i- as in causative verbs).
 me:z f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'table'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 mō: m. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'honey'. Jaun. mauh. Sk. madhu n. (CD).
 mō(a) a|ə m. 'honey-seller'.
 +mōi|a m. 'dirt'. Kṭg. mē:|. See this.
 mōiḥ f. (-i) Kc. WKc. 'buffalo-cow'. Also, in Kc., bōiḥ. Kṭg. m'ēḥ.
 LStH p. 127 (Kc. Rohru) mōiḥ. Sk. mahiṣī f. (CD).
 mōū m. WKc. 'male baby, boy'. Kc. māū. See this.
 |mōuṅgḥir. See |mōuṅgḥir.
 mōuz, mō:z f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'delight, pleasure'; tshō:ṭue mō:z
 'Ṭi 'the boy was delighted'; teri mōzia 'as you like'. Lw. H.
 mauj f. (Ar.).
 mōgrə, +mōgru m. 'the part of an animal's neck nearest to the
 head'. CD *maggara-, P. magar m. 'back part of shoulder'.
 mōt f. (-i) 'intellect, reason, advice'; teri m. a marī nī 'are you
 off your senses?'. Lw. H. mat f. (Sk.).
 +mōte f. 'death'. J. mauto f. 'death'. Lw. H. maut f. (Ar.).
 mōtləb m. 'meaning, concern'. Lw. H. matlab m. (Ar.).
 mōthri f. 'conspiracy, (secret) consultation'; m. caḥni 'to conspire'.

- Sk. mastiḥ f. 'measuring, weighing' or, perhaps better, connected with Sk. mathnāti 'churns, whirls; agitates, troubles; mixes' (CD), M. māthri f. 'the rope of a churnstaff', P. math f. 'advice, plan, determination', mathḥā 'to advise, plan, decide'. Lw. (on account of -ə-).
- mədəd f. (-i) (Kṭg.) 'help'. Lw. H. madad f. (Ar.). See mandəd, məda:d.
- +mədnu, man's name.
- mə:ŋgə Kc. 'expensive'. Kṭg. mē:ŋgə. See this.
- məŋgəl, ¹məŋgəl ¹ba:r m. Kc. 'Tuesday'. Kṭg. muŋgə]. J maŋgal m. Lw. H. maŋgal m. (Sk.).
- məŋgəŋo WKc. 'to beg, ask for'; d'wa:r məŋgu 'I beg a loan'. See məŋgəŋō.
- ¹məŋgʃir, ¹məŋgʃir m. Kc. 'the month mid November till mid December'. Kṭg. maŋgʃər, mēŋgʃər. See maŋgʃər.
- məŋdʒəl m. 'pattern drawn for divination or for religious ceremonies'. Lw. H. maŋdʒal m. (Sk.).
- ¹mən m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mind'. J man m. Lw. H. man m. (Sk. manaḥ n.).
- ²mən m. Kṭg. Kc. 'maund (unity of weight)'. Lw. H. man m.
- məntər m. 'sacred formula, magical formula, spell'. Lw. H. mantar m. (Sk.).
- +mənʃu m. (dimin.) 'mind'. See ¹mən.
- məɽə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'dead body'. Sk. mṛtakaḥ m. (CD). Aberrant change mṛt- > məɽ-; prob. ancient lw. Cp. muə.
- +məre f. 'plague'. Jaun. marī f. Sk. marakaḥ m. 'epidemic'.
- məru f. (obl. məru) 'cremation ground'. Sk. maraḥ m. 'world of Death'? Or Sk. maruḥ m. 'wilderness'?
- mō:ru m. 'holly'. J mauhrú m. 'the holly oak'.
- məɽsi f. 'red pepper, black pepper'. J mirch f. CD *maricca- (Sk. maricam 'peppercorn').
- ¹məɽtsuŋg m. 'vulture'. Said to be called so because 'it lifts the dead', see məɽə and tsuŋgəŋō.
- mərd m. Kṭg. Kc. 'man'. Lw. H. mard (Pers.).
- mərnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to die', pret. Kṭg. muə, Kc. mərəo; dzōt:h mərdi lag:i 'the moon is on the wane'. Sk. mṛ-, Pk. marāi.
- mə:l, mō:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'price'. J mó'l m. Sk. maulyam (CD).
- +mələm m. 'ointment'. Lw. H. mallam (Pers.).
- məlwi, məlbi m. 'Muhammedan learned man, Muh. priest'. Lw. H. maulvī m. (Ar.).

məlku, man's name.

məlḡō 'to rub'; sə 'āt:h maldə lag:ə nə 'he is rubbing his hands'.

CD *malati. Lw. H. malnā on account of dental l?

māst 'puffed up, overjoyed, joyous, overflowing (with strength and youth)'. J mast. Lw. H. (Pers.).

māsrū m. 'a kind of striped silk cloth'. Lw. H. maśrū m. (Ar.).
mā:z. See māuz.

māzeo 'agreeable, comfortable' (the possessive of māzə).

māzə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'pleasure, comfort'; terε māze dī 'as you like'. J majá m. Lw. H. mazā m. (Pers.).

+mokḡə, kuḡi dzindṡie mokhe 'who lost his life?'. Sk. mokṡate
'to (wish to) free oneself, shake off'.

mōkhṡu. Prob. echo repetition of ḡkhṡu.

+^lmog^ltsənd, man's name. Lw. Sk., prob. amogha- 'name of
Śiva, Viṡṡu, Skanda' + canda- m. 'moon'.

motsī m. 'shoemaker' (belonging to the caste of leather-workers,
see tsəma:r). Ancient lw. from Iranian, Pahlavi mōč 'shoe'.
See CD *moca-.

moṡ:ə 'fat; proud'. Jaun. moṡo 'big, fat'. CD *moṡṡa-.

+mote f. 'pearl'; +akḡi re m. 'pupil of the eye'. Sk. mauktikam
n. (CD).

+mo:bət f. (-a) 'love'. Lw. H. mohabbat f. (Ar.).

+mo:ḡo 'to delude, fascinate'. Sk. mohayati (CD).

mo:ṡ m. 'turn or bend of a mountain path, turn of a hill-slope
from up to down'. See moṡnō.

moṡə, muṡə m. 'roasted grain for chewing'. Connected with Sk.
moṡati, muṡati 'crushes, grinds'? See moṡi.

+moṡo, +moṡ^o 'brave, strong'. Also mōṡ^o. Jaun. moṡh, N. muṡ(h)e
'brutal'.

moṡi, muṡi f. 'roasted grain for chewing'. J múrí f. See moṡə.

moṡnō 'to turn, bend, return'. See CD muṡati '*twists'.

mōṡ^o 'brave'; m. 'hero'. See +moṡo.

+mo:ṡ^o, +mu:ṡ^o m. 'fool, foolish'. Sk. mūḡhaḡ m. (CD).

+moṡ^o. See +moṡo.

mo:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'peacock'. Sk. mayūrah m. (CD). Lw.

+mo:ro m. 'the first row in a group of dancers; vanguard of an
army'. CD Sk. mukharah m. 'leader'. H. mohrā m. 'mouth of
a pot, vanguard of an army'.

+mo|u, man's name.

mo:l. See mɔ:l.

+molʰho, +molɖo m. 'the lap of the long overcoat (jurko)'.

miã: m. (miē:) Kʰg. Kc., a title of respect among Rajputs. J miãñ m. 'word used in addressing a chief's brother or kith and kin'. Lw. P. miã.

+mikha f. 'corner or end or top of a head-cloth'.

mitsŋõ 'to shut the eyes, wink'; āk:hi mitsia (invol.). J michŋi (word for eyes implied). CD *micc-.

mīʰ:hə, -o Kʰg. Kc. 'sweet, tasty'; m. 'sweets'. J miʰhá. Sk. mṛṣṭaḥ, miṣṭaḥ (CD).

mīʰŋõ (invol.) 'to meet, gather'; (of the shaman-priest gəŋɛ:ɔ) 'to be overpowered, possessed (by the god)' (lit. 'to meet with the god'); 'to dance ecstatically'. J mhiʰŋu, miʰŋu 'to meet'. CD s. *bhiʰ- assumes coalescence of *bhiʰ- 'meet, throng' with mil-. See mēʰŋõ (poss., but not necessarily, a phonetic variant).

+mīʰŋo (dimin.) 'sweet'.

mi:tə m. 'friend; sister's husband'. Lw. H. P. mi(t)tar m. (Sk.).

mi:d f. (-a) (Kʰg.) 'hope'. See me:d.

+mi:rŋ, +m'r:ŋ 'thin, small, fine'. CD Sk. masinaḥ 'finely powdered'. P. mahīṇ 'fine, delicate', N. masinu. Poss. lw. P.

mī:rŋə m. 'challenge'. Sk. methanam 'abuse', H. mehnā m. 'reproach, accusation', P. mihṇā m. (CD, also *mithana-).

miŋɖkə, -o m. Kʰg. Kc. 'frog'; b'ūk:hə brāg: 'miŋɖkə nə dz'əŋgdə '(even) a hungry leopard will not kill frogs'. J minká m. Cp. Sk. maṇḍūkaha m. (CD *maṇḍukka-, Pk. maṇḍukko, with aberrant changes).

mi:n:ɔ, m'in:ɔ, -o m. Kʰg. Kc. 'month'. J mhíná m. Lw. H. mahīnā m. (Pers.).

mi:n:ət f. (-i) 'supplication'. Lw. H. minnat f. (Ar.).

mi:ndz f. (-a) 'fat (subst.)'. Pa. miñjā f. 'marrow, kernel', Pk. miñjā f. 'marrow, fat' (CD Sk. majjan-).

mi:ndzə m. 'brain'. See mi:ndz.

mi:m f. (-a) 'lady, mem-sahib'. Lw. H. mem f. (Eng. madam).

mi:r f. (-a) 'small single bread'.

mirg m. 'animal, deer'. J mrig. Lw. H. mirg m. (Sk.).

+mirgu m. 'deer'.

mi:l f. 'meeting'. J mél m. Cp. Sk. milati 'meets'.

mi:l (mi:l'?) f. (-a) 'dew'. *mihlā, cp. Sk. mih- f. 'mist, fog, down-pour' (originally *mighlā; -h- from mih- and related words).

- mīlŋō, -o Kŋg. Kc. 'to meet'; Kc. aũ milo apŋe dosta ka 'I met with my friend'. J milŋu. Sk. milati. Prob. lw. (on account of -l-).
 mīstri m. 'mason; artisan'. Lw. H. mistarī m.
 mīstri f. pl. 'sugar-candy, sweets'. Lw. H. misrī f. (Pers. Ar.).
¹mũ: Kŋg. 'I'. Kc. aũ, WKc. 'ũ:; 'aũ.
²mũ: m. (-a) Kŋg. Kc. 'mouth, face'; Kŋg. mũ:-mã: m. 'face' (echo-repetition). Sk. mukham.
 mu¹al:ə m. 'fireworks'. J muhālā m. 'bombardment'. Lw., prob. connected with G. humlo m. 'assault, bombardment', H. hamlā (Ar.).
 muə. See mərŋō.
 mūə], mū:]] m. 'pestle, club'. J mush]] m. CD Sk. musalaḥ m. See +mu]]e.
 muk:ərŋō, -o Kŋg. Kc. 'to deny, refuse'. Jaun. mukrōŋō, P. mukkarṇā 'to deny, refuse, fail (to keep one's word)'. Derived from *mukna-. See mukŋō.
 muktə, -o Kŋg. Kc. 'plentiful, sufficient'. J muktá. Contamination of *mukko and *mutto (*mukna-, see mukŋō, and Sk. muktaḥ) 'released, free'? Or is -tə/o a NI suffix? Or lw. Sk. muktaḥ w. change of meaning?
 mukŋō (intr.) 'to finish, stop, be finished, come to an end, run out'; mu khāi (also: khāto) muk:ə 'I have finished eating'; bədanī muk:ī 'the marriage is over'; kōt:ha đei muk:ī 'the tale was finished'; paŋi gə muk:ī 'the water has come to an end'. CD *mukna-, P. mukṇā 'to cease, fail'.
 mūk:hiə adj. 'main, chief'; m. mū:rə 'the chief muro' (i.e. 'image (esp. head) of the chief god'). Lw., cp. Sk. mukhyaḥ. See mū:rə.
 mu:c m. Kŋg. Kc. 'urine'. J múch m. Sk. mūtram (CD).
 mucŋō 'to urinate'; mē muc:ə 'I urinated'. See kəŋək for idiom. phrase.
 mūtshŋō 'to knead'. Sk. mūrchaṇā 'causes to coagulate', N. muchnu 'to knead' (CD).
 mu]khrə, mu]əkhru m. 'handful'. See mū]t:hi. Does -khrə come from Sk. grahaḥ m. 'grasp' with g > kh- after]h?
¹mu]t]f̄ḥ: m. (obl.-f̄ḥa) 'measure of length, from clenched fist till elbow'. Compound, see mū]t:hi and f̄ḥ:.
 mū]t:hi f. 'clenched hand, handful'. J mu]há m. 'a handful'. Sk. muṣṭiḥ f. (CD).

+mυth|o m. 'fist'.

mυd̄əkhru. See mυt̄khrə.

mυngə|, |mυngə|'ba:r m. Ktg. 'Tuesday'; mυng|ε, |mυng|ε|bare (the latter perhaps only in poetry) 'on Tuesday'. Kc. məngə|, |məngə|'ba:r. Sk. maṅgala(vārah) m.

+mυngə|, placename.

mυngγ| f. 'ear-ring'.

mυngγ| f. '(wooden) club'. *mudgala-, Sk. mudgarah m. 'hammer, mallet'.

mυ:ηd̄ m. Ktg. Kc. 'head'; terε mυηd̄a ga: le d̄eua 'he goes up on your head' (ə: he domineers over you). J mūñd̄ m. Pk. muṃḍo.

mυηd̄| f. 'crown of the head; measure of height (e.g. of snow reaching up to the crown of the head)'.

mυηd̄əη m. 'the ritual shaving (of the headhair of male children)'. Sk. muṇḍanam.

+mυηd̄|ke f. 'head'. See mυ:ηd̄.

mυηd̄|u m. 'head (e.g. of a stick), end (e.g. of a thread)'.

mūntshη| f. 'the act of tumbling down, toppling over (intr.)'. Sk. mūrchatī 'coagulates, becomes stiff; faints'.

mundzi f. 'munja-grass'. Sk. muñjah m. 'the grass Saccharum sara or munja' (CD).

+mundzro m. 'salutation of persons of high rank (also said while saluting); audience'. J mujrá m. 'audience'. Lw. H. mujrā m. (Ar.).

mυndri f. 'finger-ring'. J muñdri f. Sk. mudrā f. 'seal, signet-ring'. Poss. r-deriv. of *mund- < mudrā. Lw. (j < dr should be expected).

+|munfi m., title ('scribe'). Lw. H. munī m. (Ar.).

mυt̄ə. See moṭə.

mυt̄|. See moṭ|.

+mυ:γ̄. See +mo:γ̄.

mū:r f. (-i) Kc. 'gold-coin'. Lw. H. muhar f. (Pers.).

mū:rə m. 'the head and neck (made of metal) of a village god'.

Used when the god is carried in procession. The chief muro belonging to the chief god is called mūk:hiə m. The muro's appearing under the chief muro represent minor gods belonging to the family of the chief god; can also represent gods and demons who have been conquered by the chief god and who now belong to his retinue. J mhwerá m. 'image of a village

- deity'. Sk. mukharaḥ m. 'leader', H. muhrā m. 'the front part, countenance' (CD). J mhwerá < *mukhatara-.
- +murəʃ f. (-a), a certain plant, prob. liquorice or sugarcane. Connection with H. mullahī f., P. mullaḥī f. 'liquorice' quite uncertain.
- +murət, +murta f. (-i) 'body, figure, idol'. Lw. H. mūrat f. (Sk.).
- +murke f. 'small ear-ring'. J murkú m. H. P. murkī f.
- murdə m. 'dead body, carcass'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- ¹mū:ʃ. See mūəʃ.
- ²mυ:ʃ, mu:l m. Kṭg. Kc. 'root, beginning'; +mυʃa ro, +mula ro 'belonging to the beginning, leading, first'. J múʃ m. 'origin'. Sk. mūlam (CD).
- +mυʃe ro, +mule ro 'belonging to the beginning, leading, first' (must be from mυʃo, mulo 'beginning').
- mul:a m. 'learned Mohammedan'. Lw. H. mullā m. (Ar.).
- ¹muluk m. 'country, kingdom'. Lw. H. mulk m. (Ar.).
- mūʃ:ə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mouse, rat'. J mushá m. Sk. mūṣakaḥ m. (CD).
- mūʃ:əŋ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'she-mouse'.
- ¹mūʃkil f. (-i) 'difficulty'; adj. 'difficult'. Lw. H. P. muʃkil f. (Ar.).
- muʃ¹ʃəiʃ f. (-i) Kc. 'mouse-hole'. Kṭg. məʃrē:, məʃrē:ʃ. Compound? The second member from *stabhila-, cp. CD *stabhira-, H. ḥahar m. 'place of rest'? But see məʃrē:ʃ.
- mūʃtu m. 'young one of mice, small mouse'.
- +muʃle f. '(small) pestle; club'. CD *muṣala-. See mūəʃ.
- musəl¹ma:n m. 'Mohammedan'.
- məkaunḏ 'to finish (trans.), put an end to, clear away'. Caus. of mukḏ.
- məkēsḏ 'to sprain (e.g. the ankle or the wrist)'.
- məkhə:ʃ m. 'jest, joke'. J makhaʃ m. H. P. makhaul m. Connection with Sk. makhaḥ (makhyaḥ?) 'jocund, cheerful'; m. 'feast'?
- məgaunḏ 'to procure, send for'. Caus. of maḡḡḏ.
- mətshāunḏ 'to cause to be kneaded'. Caus. of mūtshḏ.
- məḥēi f. 'sweets'. Cp. H. miḥāi. See miḥ:hə.
- məḥilḏ, məḥiḥilḏ 'to grasp with the hand, press with the clenched fist, wring (out the clothes when washing them)'. Deriv. of Sk. muṣṭiḥ. See mūḥi f.

- məɖā: f. (-Ø) 'headache'. *muɖa-dāha- (see mʷ:ɳɖ and dō:ɳɖ 'to burn').
- məɖe:r, məɳɖe:r f. (-a) 'fence, railing'. CD *muɖatara-? H. mūr̥er f. 'parapet, battlement'.
- məta: . See |ma:l-mə|ta: .
- məda:d f. (-i) 'help'. Also mədəd. Is məda:d from *mədəd-dād f. 'giving help'? See mədəd.
- +məda:n m. 'plain; flat ground'. Lw. H. maidān m. (Ar.).
- məɳhīlɳɖ. See məɳhīlɳɖ.
- məɳɖe:r. See məɖe:r.
- məɳɖōkhr̥i f. 'the head of a goat or sheep'. J maɖákri f. 'head of sheep or goat' or mu(ñ)ɖokhar m. 'head, skull', derived from Sk. muɖam 'shaven' head'?
- məɳɖra:l m. WKc. 'hair of the head'. Compound, *muɖa-ra- + Sk. vālah̥ m. 'hair'.
- mənūk:h m. 'human being'. Lw. H. P. manuk(k)h m. (Sk. ma- nuṣyaḥ).
- məndzu:r 'accepted, approved'. Lw. H. manzūr (Pers. Ar.).
- +mənd'auɳ, name of a village in Kumharsain.
- +mənza:z m. 'haughtiness'. Lw. H. mizāj m. (Pers. Ar.).
- məraunɖ 'to cause to be beaten; to waste (time)'. Caus. of marnɖ.
- +məraɳgəɳo m., was said to mean 'collections made by the inhabitants of a village to appease the god so that he stops a plague'. Consisting of +məre 'plague' and, poss., maɳgɳɖ 'to beg, ask for'.
- məreunɖ WKc. 'to cause to be beaten'. Caus. of marno.
- +məre f. 'hawk'. J mr̥ír̥í, mr̥ér̥í f. 'wild hawk'. LStH p. 145 (Baghi) marairi (Rampur: sharairi) 'kite'.
- +məro|no 'to twist, coil'. J maroɳnu 'to twist, writhe'.
- mə|ai, ma|l̥ai f. 'ring of dancing men; a particular kind of song (sung by men while dancing in a circle)'. From Sk. mālā f. 'garland'. See ma|a.
- mə|auɳ 'origin; source of a stream'. Conn. with ²mʷ:l 'root, beginning'.
- məlauɳɖ, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to unite, mix'. Caus. of milɳɖ.
- +məla:p m. 'meeting; agreement'.
- məf̥i f. Ktg. 'yoke (of plough)'. Usually f̥amēĩ. Kc. f̥aməĩo. See f̥amēĩ for etymology.
- məf̥r̥é:l f., məf̥r̥é:l f. (-i) Ktg. 'mouse-hole'. Kc. muʃ|t̥əi|. Prob.

compounds; -ṛē: < Sk. dehī f. 'mound, surrounding wall', cp. H. dīh m. 'mound, habitation'. See also fə]ε:.
 mōsa:] m. 'inhabitant of the village Māsu'.
 +mōsəd:i 'trustworthy; accomplished'. Lw. H. musaddik (Ar.).
 mōzbu:r 'helpless'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

m'

m'ā]t:hə, m'ā]ṛ]hə. See māt:hə.
 m'ē] f. (-i) Kṭg. 'buffalo-cow'. Kc. bō]f, mō]f. J mha]ñsh f. Sk. mahiṣī f. (CD).
 m'ē]ṣ:ə m. Kṭg. 'buffalo'.
 m'ò:ṛ m. 'shed for sheep on high altitudes'. Poss. Sk. maṭhaḥ m. 'hut'.
 m'òṛə 'greyish'; m'òṛi u:n 'greyish wool'.
 m'īn:ə. See mīn:ə.

ṛ

ṛai f. 'insistence, eagerness, obstinacy'. H. P. aṛ f. 'obstinacy', P. aṛāu m. 'stoppage, balking' (CD *aṛ-).
 ṛauṇṇ Kṭg. 'to cause to fly, drive away (birds, flies, etc.)'. Caus. of ṛeuṇṇ.
 ṛāuṇṇ. See ṛauṇṇ.
 ṛeuṇṇ, ṛe:ṇṇ Kṭg. 'to fly'. Kc. ṛṇno. WKc. d]ja:ṇo, d]wa:ṇo. Sk. uḍḍayati. Prob. from *uḍḍriyā- (ḍr- (after loss of u-) to ṛ-), cp. L. uḍraṇ (CD uḍḍayati, *uḍdrāti).
 ṛo m., ṛe f., auxiliary in one of the WKc. dialects; together with the short gerund of the main verb it indicates a perfective and actual past: mēi g'orṇo dekhe ṛo 'I have seen the horse'. Also used in Kc. See 'orṇo, ²⁺'erṇo.

ṛ'

ṛ'ēuṇṇ Kṭg. 'to make fun of'; tum:ε mū ṛ'ēundε lag:ε nε 'you are making fun of me'. Caus. of *hiḍ- (CD), cp. Sk. heḍati 'dallies', Ku. heṛṇo 'to trifle with'.
 ṛ'ū]f:ε f. (?) pl. 'humorous sketches' (often told by members of the rē:ṛ caste who function as singers). Prob. compound, *heḍa-'fun' (see ṛ'ēuṇṇ) + bū] f. 'talk, matter'.
 ṛ'wās 'hot in an uncomfortable way' (but also indicated to be substantive with m. gender 'unpleasant heat').

r

- +rae f. 'mustard, the mustard plant'. J rái f. Sk. rājikā f. (CD).
Prob. lw. See fērǝ.
- +rae m. 'leader, rich man'. Sk. rājā m. 'king, chieftain'. Poss. lw.
H. rāy m. 'king, chieftain'.
- +raũ pu:r, m., the village (or small town) of Rampur in Bushahr;
raũ is the possess. of raũ, Sk. Rāmaḥ.
- +rauṭ m. 'idler, a good-for-nothing'. Poss. Sk. rājakulam 'royal
race', cp. P. rāuḷ m. 'wandering caste of beggars practising
quackery and ṭhaggi', M. rāuḷ m. 'tribe of Shudras' (see CD).
rākǝ, rāks Kṭg., ra:ks Kc. m. 'demon, troll, ogre'. Kc. also †ragiǝ.
Lw. Sk. rākṣasaḥ (but rāks, if from *rakkhas, may be genuine).
†ragiǝ Kc. See rākǝ.
- ra:c f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'night'. J rách f. Sk. rātriḥ f. (CD). WKc.
re:c.
- raciṇo (invol.) Kc. 'to become night, the night to fall'.
- rackə adj. 'nightly'; rackε 'during the night'.
- rāchṇō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to become night, the night to fall'; pres.
rac:ia 'the night is falling', pret. rāc:huə.
- ra:dz m. 'kingdom, reign, rule, country'. Sk. rājyam. Prob. lw.
H. or P. rāj m.
- radza, radzə -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'king'. Lw. H. rājā (Sk.).
- radzi 'pleased, happy, healthy'; mū a r. khūḥ:i 'I am all-right'.
Lw. H. rāzi (Pers. Ar.).
- †ra:dz †dʻāni f. 'king's residence, capital'. Lw. H. rājdhāni f.
(Sk.).
- †ra:dz †pa:ṭ m. 'royal throne'. Lw. H. rājpāṭ m.
- rādzʻṇō 'to grow, germinate (intr.)'. Sk. rādhyati 'to be finished,
succeed, thrive, prosper'.
- +ra:t f. (-i) 'night'. Lw. H. rāt f.
- rat:ə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'red'. J rátá. Sk. raktaḥ (CD).
- +ratko adj. 'nightly'.
- raṇi, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'queen'. Pk. rāṇī f. (see CD rājñi).
- ra:ṇḍ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'widow' (disrespectfully); also used about
any woman, either contemptuously ('loose woman or girl,
harlot', as adj. 'bad' with fem. substantive) or kindly banter-
ingly, especially about near relatives or girl-friends. J raṇḍ f.
'widow'. Sk. raṇḍā f. 'widow, whore, slut' (CD). See bidwa.

raṇḍḍḍ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'widow', having the same connotations as ra:ṇḍḍ.
 raṇḍḍo m. Kc. 'widower'. Sk. raṇḍaḥ 'maimed, celibate' (CD).

raṇḍu m. Kṭg. Kc. 'widower; husband'; used in much the same way as ra:ṇḍḍ.

+raṇḍku m. 'husband' (having depreciatory and kindly bantering connotations).

rāṇḍḍḍ (invol.) 'to be widowed'.

¹ra:m m. 'pleasure, rest, relief'; r.kārṇō 'to take rest'; terε r.dzaṇia 'do you feel relief?'; (from poetry) rama ræe rumie 'may you live quietly and pleasantly' (a farewell-greeting). Lw. H. ārām m. (Sk.).

²ra:m (often repeated: ra:m ra:m), a common greeting used both when meeting and parting by both persons; used especially among the higher casts. Lw. Sk. rāmaḥ, name of the mythical figure.

+ramu, name of man belonging to the khōḥ caste.

+ramḥo 'beautiful, good'. CD Sk. ramya- + -ḍa-.

ra:ṭ f. (-i) 'shriek, cry'. J rāṭ f. 'struggle, strife'. CD Sk. rāṭiḥ f. 'war, battle', Pk. rādī f. 'shouting, battle', S. rāṭi f. 'shouting'.

See raṭṇō.

raṭ f. 'shriek, cry'; r. marn 'to shout'.

raṭṇō 'to chop (branches off a tree)'. *rāṭayati, cp. Sk. raṭati 'cries, yells, crashes (as an axe)'.

+ra:ḷ. See ru:ḷu.

re: f. (-i), rei f. Kṭg. 'fir'. Kc. ræe. J rai m. Kului rāi. See CD roka-, Dm. rak 'deodar', Kal. ra? But see Kal. ra IIFL IV Vocab. (Morgenstierne: Kal. a not from OI o). Etymology uncertain.

rea f. 'subjects (of a king)'. Lw. H. riāyā f. (Ar.). See reāt.

rei. See re:.

reāt f. (-a) 'subject (of a king)'. Lw. H. riāyat f. See rea.

+re:k, name of a village.

re:c f. (-i) WKc. 'night'. Kṭg. Kc. ra:c.

re:cḥ f. 'a certain kind of mushroom'. Poss. Sk. rātrikā 'nocturnal' (Morgenstierne, BSOAS XX (1957) p. 457).

+reḷno 'to mow, cut'.

+re:, word followed by noun in the vocative, often having a more or less contemptuous or jesting connotation. Sk. are, interjection of calling (CD).

+reṇḍḍo m. 'treetop'. Jaun. rēḍḍō 'piece'?

- reuf m. 'bush used for making sticks, whips and handles of smaller agricultural instruments'. J reuñs, ryúñs m. 'a kind of tree the wood of which is used to make sticks, etc.'
- re:t f. Křg. Kc. 'sand'. J retá m. Lw. H. ret f. (Sk. retram 'perfumed powder').
- rē:ɽ m. 'member of a low caste of sweepers and basket-makers, also functioning as singers'. J rehaɽ m. 'sweeper'.
- reztə m. 'woman's gown'. Lw. H. rezā m. 'piece of cloth, bodice' (Pers.).
- rəe f. Kc. 'fir tree'. Křg. rε:, rεi.
- +rəkɽəŋ, name of a village.
- +rəkhe f. 'protection'. Sk. rakṣaḥ 'guarding'. Lw. (on account of -ə-).
- +rəkħəŋ 'to protect'. J rákħəŋ 'to keep, put, place'.
- rədzŋə 'to be content, be satisfied (with food)'; mǔ rəd:zɪ gə, merε rōd:z'uo 'I (have) got satisfied'. J rajŋu. Prob. lw. P. rajjñā (Sk. rajyate 'takes pleasure in', CD).
- rōt:h m. 'the wooden litter on which a village deity is carried in procession; deity'. J rath m. Lw. H. P. rath m. 'chariot (of a god)' (being replaced by a litter in the hills). See +jugo with the same semantic change.
- rōthɽu m. (dimin.) 'small litter of a deity; small deity'.
- rəŋg m. 'colour'. Lw. H. raŋg m. (Sk. or Pers.).
- rəŋga Kc. 'at pleasure, at will' (properly instr. of rəŋg 'pleasure'); often with the impv., e.g. kha r. 'just eat!'; in answering a question, e.g. ke la kio 'why did you (he, etc.) do it?', rəŋga means 'because it suited (suits etc.) me (him, etc.)'. Lw. H. P. raŋg m. 'pleasure, amusement' (Sk.).
- ᵀrəŋgbəᵀrəŋgə 'parti-coloured'. Lw. H. raŋgbiraŋgā (Pers.).
- ᵀrəŋgᵀsa:z m. 'painter, dyer'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
- rō:ŋə, -o Křg. Kc. 'to remain, stop, stay, live'. May be used, rarely, with the gerund of another verb to express the durative aspect. J rauŋu. CD *rahati.
- rəndə m. 'carpenter's plane'. Lw. P. randā m. (CD *randa- 'cut', *randati 'scrapes', Sk. radati 'scratches, scrapes').
- +rəndɽa, name of a village.
- rəɽə m. 'noise, cry, quarrel'; r. pəɽə 'a noise, a quarrel arose'. See +ro:ɽ. Pk. rolo m. 'noise, quarrel', H. P. raulā m. (CD sub Sk. ravaḥ m. 'roar, cry').

- rə|nō̃ ‘to meet (intr.), be joined’. J ra|ŋu ‘to be mixed together’.
 CD *ral-, L. ra|aŋ ‘to be joined, mixed’. Any connection with
 H. rilnā ‘to penetrate, mix with’? See +rilu.
- rō̃f:ə m. ‘rope’. LStH p. 129 (Kc.-Rohru) rō̃shi ‘rope’. Sk. raśmiḥ
 m. (CD).
- rō̃f|tə m. ‘rope; floor’.
- +rəsi m. ‘libertine, lover’. Lw. H. rasī m. (Sk.).
- rō̃stə m. ‘path, road’. Lw. H. rastā, rāstā m. (Pers.).
- +rəza f. ‘contentment’. Lw. H. razā f. (Ar.).
- rəzi adv. ‘to (one’s) satisfaction’.
- roi. See ro:ŋō̃.
- ro:t f. (-a) ‘extensive area of fields (often belonging to royal
 houses)’. Related to ro|t?
- ro|t, -e f. K|g. Kc. ‘loaf (often wheat-loaf), bread, meal’. J rō̃t
 m. ‘a cake for a deity’. CD *ro|t|a⁻¹.
- +ropo m. ‘irrigated rice-field’. Also rup:ə. J ropá m. ‘planting (of
 rice)’. Sk. ropyaḥ ‘to be planted or sown’ (CD).
- ro:ŋō̃ ‘to weep’; in gā|t|ui roi ‘was crying’ (lit. ‘sobblings were
 drawn’) roi (sg. f. roi) is a verb substantive. J ro|ŋu, ru|ŋu.
 Sk. rodati (CD).
- rō̃:ŋō̃ ‘to soak (clothes when washing them)’. Derivation from
 Sk. rodhati in meaning ‘to stop up, fill’ seems to be supported
 by N. rujhnu ‘to get wet’ < Sk. rudhyate (Nep. not convincingly
 Sk. rīyate ‘melts, flows’).
- +ro:| m. ‘cry, roar, noise’; +paeo na ro|a ‘don’t make noise!’.
 See rə|ə.
- +rol|tu m. ‘round thick piece of wood’.
- rō̃f m. K|g. Kc. ‘anger’; K|g. rō̃f:a gae, Kc. rofa mat:hi ‘in anger’.
 J rō̃sh m. Sk. roṣaḥ m. (CD) or CD *roṣya-.
- rō̃f:i f. ‘anger’.
- rō̃f|hŋō̃, rū̃f|hŋō̃ (invol.) ‘to be angry, get angry’; sə mu le rō̃f:ia
 ‘he is angry with me’. J roshu|ŋu, ru|ŋu. Sk. roṣati, ruṣyati.
- ro:z m. ‘day’; adv. ‘daily’. Lw. H. roz m. (Pers.).
- |ro|zana adv. ‘daily, regularly’. Lw. H. rozānā (Pers.).
- ri|ŋ m. ‘carved stone used for keeping the cleaning stuff called
 tshō̃r.
- riksə, mū̃ d̄eua r. ‘I went in the wrong direction’.
- ri:k:h K|g., ri:kh Kc. m. ‘bear’. J ríkh m. Sk. řkṣaḥ (CD).
- ri:k:həŋ f. (-i) ‘she-bear’.

riḫṭu m. 'bear cub'.

riṭḥo WKc. 'to walk to and fro'. Prob. connected w. J riṭḥu 'to roam to and fro', riṭkú 'rolling'. See CD *luṭhyati. See riṭ'nō, +riṭ'kḥo.

riṭ:h m. 'castrated ram; flock of sheep and goats'. Sk. riṣṭah 'injured' from riṣati 'to injure, tear, pluck off, crop'.

riṭə 'empty'; r. g'ṭə 'an empty pitcher'. Sk. riktaḥ (CD).

riṅḡḡō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to turn round, move about'. Sk. riṅgati 'crawls' (CD). See kan:r for idiom. phrase.

ri:ḥ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'debt, loan'. J ríḥ m. Sk. ṛṇam n. (CD).

riṇḍ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a young good-for-nothing, libertine, unreliable person'. CD *reṇḍa-. Conn. with ra:ṇḍ, raṇḍu. Poss. P. riṇḍā m. 'small watermelon, little child'. H. rind m. 'libertine; immoral' seems to be lw. from Persian.

riṇḍə 'of mediocre quality'; riṇḍε gīū 'wheat of mediocre quality (having no awns)'. Cp. Bi. rēṛā 'stunted wheat' (CD sub *reṇḍa- 'defective'). See kərʃiū.

+riṭ'kḥo 'to stumble, slip'. J riṭkú 'rolling', riṭḥu 'to roam to and fro'. See riṭḥo, riṭ'nō.

riṭ'nō 'to fall, tumble down, roll'; sə riṭ'ə 'he fell'. J riṭḥu 'to stumble, slip'. P. riṭḥā 'to whirl, revolve', L. riṭḥaḥ 'to roll'. See +riṭ'kḥo.

+rilu m. 'lover, friend'. Cp. H. rilnā 'to penetrate, be united'.

riṣ, ri:ʃ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'jealousy'. Accord. to CD contamination of Sk. irṣyā f. 'jealousy' with Sk. riṣ- f. 'injury'.

+riṣu 'jealous'.

riṣṭə m., nat:ε riṣṭe pl. 'relatives'. Lw. H. riṣṭā m. (Pers.).

riṣḥḡō (invol.: sə riṣ:ia) 'to be jealous'. See riṣ.

+rizək, rizka m. 'livelihood, daily food'. Lw. H. rizak m. (Ar.).

+rū: f. (-i) 'soul, heart'. Lw. H. rūḥ f. (Ar.).

+rū: f. (-i), +rūi f. 'beauty' (also 'appearance'?). Sk. ruciḥ f. 'light, appearance, beauty', poss. also Sk. rūpam 'form, beauty'.

ṛūi f. 'cotton'. J rúí, rúñ f. Pk. rūaṇ 'carded cotton' (CD sub *rū-a-).

rukḡō 'to stop (intr.), be stopped'. J rukḥu. CD *rokk-.

rukho Kc., fukhi rukhi 'dry plain food'. J rukhá 'rough, unproductive'. Sk. rūkṣah 'dry, rough' (CD).

+rud'ḥo 'to detain'. J rudḥu. CD Sk. ruddhaḥ.

ru:p m. 'shape, appearance'. Lw. H. (Sk.).

- ru|pɛiə m. 'rupee'. Lw. H. rupaiyā m. (Sk.).
- rup:ə m. 'irrigated rice-field'. Also +ropo. See this.
- +rupu m. 'silver, precious metal'. Prob. lw. (Sk. rūpyam).
- +rupɲe f., name of a goddess (prob. fictitious, used in the same ballad as supɲe).
- +rupɽe f. (dimin.) 'irrigated rice-field'. See rup:ə.
- +rubare f. 'message'. Cp. P. rubārā m. 'message, messenger'.
- +rumie, echo-repetition (adverbially inflected) of rama. See 1ra:m.
- rumbɲō 'to prick, tattoo; plant, transplant'; d'ā:n rumbɲō 'to transplant paddy'. J rumɲu 'to plant'. See CD *rupyati² (*rump-) 'pierces, makes a hole, plants'.
- 1ru:ɽ f. (-i) Kc. 'sunshine, sun-heat'. Jaun. rūɽ 'sun-warmth', Kului ruɽh f. 'drought'; N. ruɽ(h)i 'plague'?
- 2ru:ɽ m. 'heap'. Sk. rūḍhiḥ f. 'increase', P. rūḍī f. 'dung-heap'.
- 3ru:ɽ f. (-i) 'small heap'.
- +ru:lɥ ra:l, used as name of a distaff in a riddle.
- rūfɲɲō. See rōfɲɲō.
- rəjasət f. (-a), rəjaste f. Kṭg. Kc. 'state, reign, dominion'. Lw. H. riyaśat f. (Ar.).
- rəka:b f. (-a) 'stirrup'. Lw. H. rikāb f. (Pers. Ar.).
- rəka:l m. 'inhabitant of the village rɛ:k'.
- rəgaunō 'to cause to turn round, move round'. Caus. of riŋɲō.
- rəcaunō 'to let the night fall, wait for the night to fall'. Caus. corresponding to the involitive rāchɲō.
- rəcā:ri f. 'night-meal'. Compound, *rātryāhārah m.
- rətsaunō 'to perform'. Caus. corresponding to Sk. pass. racyate of racayati 'produces, forms' (see CD *racyate).
- rədzwa|ə 'royal'; as subst. m. 'royal person'. Suffix -wa|ə. See ra:dz.
- rədz'āunō 'to cause to grow'. Caus. of rādz'ɲō.
- +rətana, +rətifa f. 'reddish mark'. Deriv. of rat:ə with Pers. suffixes.
- rəɲwa:s m. 'apartments of the queen'. *rājñīvāsa- (CD). See raɲɽ.
- rəɲmotsru m. Kc., fictitious proper name (used in a tale), 'the one who refuses to pay back his debts'. Compound; see ri:ɲ; for the second member, Sk. mucyate 'to be set free, escape' and see muk:ərnō (ultimately related to Sk. muc-).
- rəfāunō 'to make (somebody) jealous'. Caus. corresponding to riŋɲō.
- rəfālu 'jealous'.

- rəsōi f. 'kitchen; cooked food'. Sk. rasavatī f. (CD).
 rə^lsōi^lkhān:a m. 'kitchen'. Second member lw. H. khānā m.
 'building, room' (Pers.).
 rəzar f. 'quilt'. Lw. H. razāi f. (Pers.).
 rwauŋō 'to cause to weep'. Caus. of ro:ŋō.
 rwa|ɪ f. 'downward slope, the act of descending'. CD *avalāla-
 Ku. ulār m. 'downward slope, descent', N. orālo.

r'

- r'əuŋō 'to defeat'. Caus. of 'ārno.
 +r'atsŋo 'to lose' or 'to be lost'. J rháčŋu. LSI p. 522 (Baghāfi)
 rachnā 'to be lost'. Cp. also Jaun. (LSI p. 396 l. 17) hārchŋō
 'to lose', hārchīŋō 'to be lost'. Prob. related to Sk. harati 'takes,
 deprives of', caus. hārayatī, hārāpayatī 'to lose (esp. at play)'.
 See 'rtsŋō, 'ārno.
 r'əuŋō 'to cause to rest, place'. The sentence sə na r'əuə 'əm:ə
 nəɟeio was translated 'he is not capable of overtaking us'
 (where r'əuə . . . nəɟeio seems to be the causative syntagm
 corresponding to nəɟeio rō:ŋō or nəɟei rō:ŋō). Caus. of rō:ŋō.
 r'ə|ɪ f. 'a particular fair held in the rainy season'. J rhyá|ɪ f.
 'a fair at which people practice archery, held in the monsoon'.
 Sk. haritāli, -ikā f. 'the fourth (or third) day in the month
 Bhādra' (mid Aug.—mid Sept.), Ku. haryāw 'a partic. festival
 in autumn' (see CD).

l

- lāi f. 'furrow for draining a field' (there are several such furrows,
 horizontal). Sk. halahatiḥ f. 'ploughing, furrowing'.
 ləkə adj. 'containing no sugar and salt' (of food).
 lōi m. 'ploughman'. *halavahi-, cp. J ha|bái m. 'ploughman',
 H. halvāhā m. Or *halohin- (*-ūhin- from Sk. ūhati 'to push,
 thrust, move'). Prob. connected with L. halohiḥ f. 'ploughed
 land' (the L. word in CD sub *haloḍhi-).

l

- l̄a Ktg. Ke., word used when addressing somebody, usually used
 with the imperative and in questions; dek:ho la 'now look, just

look!'; ɔ ki lɛ kiɔ la 'tell, why did you do this?'. Can also be used initially: la tu kɛ tak:a 'tell, what are you staring at?'. According to one Kṭg. informant la is used when addressing a male person, lɛ when addressing a female person, and lo when addressing several persons (cp. the endings of the voc.). Poss. impv. of $\text{la:}\eta\tilde{\text{o}}$, $\text{-}\eta\text{o}$ in the sense 'take!' (2 sg. la , 2 pl. $\text{lo} < \text{lao}$). Since la , lo would correspond to the voc. sg. m. and voc. pl., lɛ may have been formed as valid for the sg. f., perhaps already existent as impv. 2 sg. of $\text{lɛ:}\eta\tilde{\text{o}}$. Cp. N. lau , lo , lu 'come now, here you are!', Ku. lā 'come now!' (see Nep.). Better perhaps from ɔ:l:a , ɔ:l:ɛ , ɔ:l:o , see these.

^2la postpos. Kṭg. and espec. Kc. 'to, for'. See bɪ:l:a . See Grammar.

$\text{lau}\tau\text{u}$ m. 'young ram'.

$\text{lak}\tau\text{ɔ}$ m. 'log, big piece of wood'. J $\text{lák}\tau\acute{\text{a}}$ m. Pk. $\text{lakku}\tilde{\text{o}}$ m. 'stick' (CD $^*\text{lakku}\tau\text{-}$).

lāk:h m. '100,000, a lakh'. Sk. lakṣaḥ m. (CD). See $\text{dzɪ}\eta\tilde{\text{o}}$ (in idiom. expression).

$\text{lāk:h}\tilde{\text{o}}$ 'dark brown (of animals)'. CD $^*\text{lākṣaka-}$. See next.

lakhi (Kc.) 'dark', l. $\text{dza}\eta\text{gla de}$ 'in the dark (dense) forest'. Sk. lākṣikaḥ 'dyed with lac' (CD).

$\text{lag}\eta\tilde{\text{o}}$, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be attached, a beating to be given; to be felt, appear, begin'; $\text{teu dɪ t̥\text{ɔ}iɛ lag:i}$ 'a beating was given him with a stick'; $\text{mu ka rwa}\tilde{\text{i}} dɪ \text{'}\eta\eta\text{d}\eta\tilde{\text{o}} \text{'}\tilde{\text{a}}\text{tsh}\tilde{\text{o}} \text{lag:a}$ 'I find it pleasant to walk down-hill'; $\text{tɛ:re g}^{\text{f}}\text{i:}\eta \text{lag:i}$ 'he felt pity'; with the meaning 'begin' Kṭg. has the pres. ptc. in the dir., Kc. the pres. ptc. in the obl.: Kṭg. $\text{s}\tilde{\text{o}} \text{lag:}\tilde{\text{o}}$ boldɔ, Kc. seo lago bolde 'he began to speak'. Kṭg. $\text{lag:}\tilde{\text{o}} \text{n(d)}\tilde{\text{o}}$, Kc. lago do together with these same forms indicate an imperfective (durative) aspect: $\text{s}\tilde{\text{o}} \text{lag:}\tilde{\text{o}} \text{n}\tilde{\text{o}}$ boldɔ, seo lago do bolde 'he is speaking' (also with the short gerund; see grammar). Sk. lagyati 'adheres, sticks' (CD).

$^+\text{lat:shi}$ f. 'bundle of cotton, darkness'. P. lacchā m. 'skeins of cotton joined together'. For meaning 'darkness', cp. $\text{lāk:h}\tilde{\text{o}}$.

$^+\text{latshmə}\eta$ m., man's name, lw. Sk. lakṣmaṇaḥ .

la:dz m. 'remedy, medical treatment'. Lw. H. ilāj m. (Ar.).

$\text{la}\tau:\tilde{\text{o}}$, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'dumb'. Sk. $\text{la}\tau\text{yati}$ 'speaks foolishly', N. $\text{lā}\tau\text{o}$ 'dumb, foolish'.

$^+\text{la}\tau\text{o}$ m., name of a demon ('the dumb one').

$^+\text{la}\tau\text{u}$ m. 'electric lamp, electric light'; $^+\text{l. dz}\tilde{\text{o}}\text{la f}\tilde{\text{im}}\text{lɛ b}\tilde{\text{i}}\text{f}\tilde{\text{i}} \text{ge}\eta\tilde{\text{e}}$

- tare 'the lights shine in Simla like stars in the clear sky'. Lw. Eng. light.
- +laʃ:h f. (-i) 'rod, stick'. CD *laʃti-.
- lāʃ:həʀnõ invol. (sə lāʃhʃia) 'to stammer'. Related to laʃ:ə?
- la:d m. 'lord'; bəʃ:də la:d sā:b bəŋa 'he poses as the Viceroy'. Lw. Eng. lord.
- ʃlaʃu m. Kc. 'burning piece of charcoal'. Also +laʃu.
- ʃlaʃ:u m. 'sweetmeat, ball of sugar'. Sk. laḍḍukaḥ m. (CD).
- la:t m. Kṭg. Kc. 'foot'. CD *lattā.
- la:dŋõ 'to load'. Sk. lardayati (CD).
- +laŋka f. 'Ceylon'. Lw. Sk. laṅkā f.
- +laŋkʃa m., name of a god, 'the god of the jungle'. J Láŋkurá-bír m. 'a deity residing with Kali of Sarahan in the Bashahr state, equivalent to Bhairab' (i.e. Sk. Bhairava- 'a form of Śiva').
- laŋgʃə 'lame'. Sk. laṅgaḥ (CD).
- lāŋgʃ 'cloth, mostly woollen, from which clothes are made'.
- lā:ŋ f. (-a) 'special kind of songs sung at weddings'.
- la:ŋõ Kṭg. 'to apply, attach, fix, put; put on (clothes); strike, kill, hit, throw'. In poetry also: 'to bring, take, begin, send'. Is used as a causative of laŋõ. ʃāʃ:ɪ laɪ 'a patch was applied', ʃ:ɪ l. 'to plough', ʃə tʃhõ:ʃɪ tɪ laɪ nɪ mu lɛ 'this girl was betrothed to me'; dzvʃkɛ la:ŋɛ 'to put on clothes'; tɛrɛ ʃɔʃ:a dɪ laɪ a:g 'may your mouth catch fire!' (lit. 'fire has been put in . . .'); tɛrɛ mʋŋɔa dɪ lau 'I will beat you on your head'; pā:ʃɪ dɪ gəl:ɛ lam:ɛ 'we will talk together in Pahari'; from poetry: lao na lam:əŋa 'do not sing any lamans!'. An imperfective passive is expressed in: roʃɪ laɪ n(d)ɪ caŋɪ 'bread (food) is being baked (made)'. J láŋu 'to put on, wear'. Sk. lāgayati 'attaches' (CD). See next and lɛ:ŋõ.
- la:ŋo Kc. 'to bring, take, buy; strike', Kṭg. lɛ:ŋõ. Imperfective passive: roʃɛ laɛ de caŋɛ 'bread (food) is being baked (made)'. J laŋu 'to take'. Sk. lāgayati in the meaning 'obtains'. Notice Kṭg. la:ŋõ with a different set of meanings.
- lā:ŋɪ f. 'special kind of song which is sung before the god leaves his tempel; also sung at weddings'. Cp. lā:ŋ.
- lāŋʃh m. 'bachelor'. CD *laŋʃha⁻¹, H. laŋʃh m. 'fool', G. lāʃho m. 'paramour'. Lw. (on account of -ŋʃh).
- la:ŋɔ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'penis'. CD *laŋɔa⁻¹, L. lan m. 'penis', H. lāŋ m.

- la:n m. 'proclamation'. Lw. H. ailān m. (Ar.).
- lam:əŋ, ¹lam:aŋ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'a partic. kind of songs popular in the hills, couplets mostly of erotic contents'. Always sung in the open. Was asserted by several informants to mean 'a song heard far away'. If this is correct, derived from Sk. lambaḥ 'long', cp. lambə and H. lām, lāmē adv. 'far'. Hardly lw. Pers. lāmān 'adulation, flattery; a musical mode of reciting verses'. See dz'uri, b'šru, naṭ:r, b'āmṇu, dəʃe, mə|ar, tshoʒe.
- lambə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'long'; sə pəʒə l. 'he fell flat'. J lámá. Sk. lambaḥ (CD) 'hanging down, long'.
- +lambu m. 'big vessel'. Sk. lambakaḥ m. 'a partic. implement or vessel' ('hanging down (in a chain)?').
- lamʒə 'long'. See lambə. The form with -m- represents the genuine treatment of -mb-; cp. L. lammā 'long'.
- laʒə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bridegroom'. J lárá m. CD *lāḍa- (Sk. lāḍanam 'fondling'). See dul'o.
- laʒr, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'bride, wife'. See dul'e.
- +laʒu m. 'charcoal'. Also laʒu.
- la:l 'red'. Lw. H. lāl (Pers.).
- +laləts m. 'greed'. Lw. H. lālac m. (Sk.).
- +la:f f. 'meat without bones, strip of flesh'. Sk. lasakaḥ m. 'tendon, muscle'? But a:, f?
- ¹le. See ¹la.
- ²le postpos. Kṭg. 'for, to'. Kc. ²la, khe. See Grammar.
- lē:də adj. 'separate, divided'. Lw. H. alahdā (Ar.).
- le:ŋō (regular, pret. leə) Kṭg. 'to take, bring, buy'; m'ərə ke le:ŋə ē: ka pūt:shro 'what do we gain by asking him?'. Also used as an auxiliary taking the short gerund, possibly with the same function as H. lenā. Kc. la:ŋə. Poss. from la:ŋō with ε influenced by de:ŋō 'to give' (but see CD labhate).
- leuŋō (sə leua, pret. leuə) 'to smear'. Also lipŋō. Bhal. lēnū 'to plaster'. Sk. lepayati (CD).
- leu|ε m. pl. 'tattered clothes'. *leba-, cp. CD *libba-¹ group, here also *lebba-, *liba-, H. librī f. 'old cloth, rags'.
- +lebro 'red' (used about the lips).
- le:ʒ m. 'semen virile'.
- +le:r f. (-a) 'crying, weeping'. J lé'r f. 'a cry'. P. ler f. 'a sudden cry, scream'.
- le:rno Kc. 'to weep'.

- l̥s:kə m. 'brinjal (the egg-plant)'. P. lahukī, lauhkī f. 'a vegetable of the squash or pumpkin class'.
- +l̥kħŋo 'to pass (by)'. J lakhŋu 'to cross, ford (a river)'. P. lakhŋā. Prob. connected with l̥ŋg'ŋō.
- l̥gi Kc. 'dependent, poor'. Prob. lw. P. laggīā 'attached' (from laggŋā). See lagnō.
- l̥gən'tsa:r m. 'a partic. wedding ceremony (welcoming the bridegroom)'. Lw. H. lagancār m. (Sk.) (H. lagan m. 'auspicious time for the performance of a wedding'; cār m. 'ceremony').
- l̥gən'phēre m. pl. 'circumambulation round the sacrificial fire (as part of the wedding ritual)'. Lw. H. See phēre.
- l̥to m. Kc. 'dry bread, poor food (chapatis without condiments)'. l̥t̥i f. 'lobe of the ear'.
- +l̥te, l. phōte d̥euo khae 'he went away having eaten (squandered) all his possessions'. (Prob. '(even) poor food and strips of cloth'). See l̥to.
- l̥tre f. Kc. 'piece of meal' (or 'of meat'?).
- l̥ng m. 'nose stud'. J loŋ m. CD *laŋka- 'lump'?
- l̥ng'ŋō (trans. and intrans.) 'to cross, pass, cross over to'; from poetry: ŋue l̥ng'o ŋimlo 'the parrot crossed over to Simla'. Sk. laŋghate, -ayate 'leaps over, goes beyond' (CD).
- l̥:ŋō, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'to cut (grass, corn), mow, reap, harvest'. Sk. lavanam 'the act of cutting, mowing, reaping'.
- l̥mbo WKc. 'long'. Also lambo.
- l̥mbiŋo (invol.) Kc. 'to make oneself long, to reach out'.
- l̥mbārda:r m. 'village functionary who collects revenue'. See n̥mbārda:r.
- l̥mbte f. Kc. 'fox'. Sk. lampataḥ 'covetous', Pk. lampado. Cp. H. lambar f. 'fox' (lw. in H. from language with -mb- < -mp-). But cp. also Sk. lomaṭakaḥ m. 'fox', CD *lompaṭa-, S. lombaru m.
- l̥t̥to, l̥t̥d̥o. See l̥t̥to, l̥d̥o.
- l̥t̥nō 'to fight'. J laŋnu. CD *laḍ-².
- l̥t̥to, l̥t̥to m. Kc. 'rope'. CD *laḍa-, L. laṛī f. 'strand of cord'. l̥d̥o, -o; l̥t̥d̥o, -o Kt̥g. Kc. 'small, young'; m. 'child'. Sk. laṭaḥ m. 'one speaking like a child', laṭati 'is or behaves like a child'. lo. See ¹la.
- l̥ō, -o m. Kt̥g. Kc. 'iron'. J lohá m. Sk. lohaḥ m. (CD).
- loi f. 'thin double blanket'. P. H. loi f. 'kind of thin blanket'.

- lōu m. 'blood'. J lohú m. Sk. lohitaṃ (CD).
- loja m. 'woollen gown'. Related to lor?
- lo:g m. Kṭg. Kc. 'people'; in poetry often 'other people, strangers (often as seen by the loving couple)'. Prob. lw. H. (Pk. logo m., lw. Sk. lokah̄ m.).
- +logu m. 'people, other people, strangers'.
- +loṭa m. 'water pot'. J loṭá m. CD *loṭṭa-³.
- loṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to fall down'. Sk. loṭati, luṭyati 'rolls'. Pk. loṭṭai 'rolls, sleeps' (see CD sub *lortati).
- +loṭṭe f., loṭṭu m. 'small water jug'. See loṭa.
- +loṭṭu m. 'chestnut'. Poss. CD *loṭṭa- 'lump'.
- +lo:b' m. 'greed, infatuation'. J lóbh m. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- lōb'ṇō (invol.) 'to be greedy, be infatuated'; s̄a ta lē lōb'ṇa 'she has fallen in love with you'. Sk. lobhyate 'is enticed' (CD).
- +loṇe f. 'furrow, wrinkle'. Poss. Sk. lūnakaḥ m. 'a cut, wound' (*launa-), cp. lunāti 'cuts'.
- ¹loṇno intr. 'to swing'. CD Sk. luḍati 'stirs', S. luṇaṇu intr. 'to swing, shake'.
- ²loṇnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to search, seek'; mu tā: loṇi t̄o lag:ṇ n̄o 'I was in search of you'. Sk. loḍati 'agitates, stirs', luḍati 'adheres'? P. loṇnā 'to desire, search'.
- +liuro 'greedy; playful' (used about the eyes in an erotic sense). Conn. w. Sk. lip- 'to smear; be attached, adhere'?
- liuli s̄iulie adv. 'in a creeping way' (indicating feigned humbleness and unreliability).
- likḥṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to write'. Prob. lw. H. (Sk.).
- lic:i f. pl. 'a certain fruit with sweet juicy contents'. Lw. H. licī f.
- li:d f. (-i) 'horse dung'. CD *lidda-³.
- lidṇō, li:d lidṇi 'horse droppings to be made'.
- +lip̄aṭṇo 'to get stuck'. Lw. H. P. lipaṭṇā. Related to lipṇō.
- lipṇō 'to smear'. Sk. lipyate 'to be smeared, adhere' (CD).
- +li:ṇo 'to draw, write'; +b'it:ie lio ndo mo:r 'the peacock drawn on the wall'. Sk. likhati (CD).
- +liṇḍo 'tailless'. J liṇḍá. CD *liṇḍa-¹.
- limo m. Kc. 'lemon'. See +nimu, nimbu.
- +lilke f., +l. d'í: 'an only, spoiled daughter'. Cp. poss. the foll.
- lilḍo (b'ai) WKc. 'younger (brother)'.
- lukṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to conceal oneself; lurk'. J lukṇu. CD *lukka-².
- lūṭḥṇo 'bald-headed'.

- +lupe f. 'flame'. Sk. lup- 'to injure, waste, take away' (lupyate 'is injured, etc.'). Cp. the same semantic relation 'injure-burn' for Sk. lūṣayati 'injures', P. lūhṇā 'to set on fire, burn, be burnt'. See +lu:rbe.
- lv:η m. Ktg. Kc. 'salt'. J lún m. Pk. lūṇaṃ (Sk. lavaṇam, CD).
+lvηd̥a m. 'scoundrel, rogue'.
- lūη:'uə 'salted, saltish'. See lv:η.
- +lumbtu m. 'cluster of flowers; dense fog or smoke'. CD *lumba-³,
Pk. lum̥bī f. 'bunch', M. lōbaṭ f. 'cluster (of coconuts etc.)'.
- +lumbtuo 'thick, compact; dense (e.g. of fog)'.
- +lure, village-name.
- +lu:rbe m. pl. 'flames'. Cp. H. lūhar f. (from poetry, lw.) 'flame, the hot summer-wind', P. lūhṇā 'to set on fire, burn, be burnt', CD Sk. lūṣayati² 'injures'. For the relation 'injure-burn' cp. +lupe. The word is prob. a compound; -be prob. 'wind', J báí f. 'wind', Ku. bai, Sk. vātaḥ m.
- lūf|phūf:ə 'slippery, sliding'. *luṣṣ-, *phuṣṣ-, see CD *lussa- (N. loso 'slack') and phuss-¹ (N. phuskanu 'to be loosened, slip').
- ləkeuṇð, ləkauṇð (the first is the more common form) 'to conceal'.
Caus. of lukṇð.
- ləki:r f. (-a) Ktg. Kc. 'line, furrow, trace'. Lw. H. P. lakīr f.
ləkhāuṇð 'to cause to be written'. Caus. of likḥṇð.
- ləkḥeuṇð WKc. 'to cause to be written'.
- lətj:k 'lazy, roaming about without purpose'. Poss. CD *laṭṭa-²,
S. laṭkaṇu 'to hang, dangle'.
- ləpeṭṇð 'to twist, wrap'. J lapeṭṇu. CD *lappett-. Poss. lw. H.
or P.
- ləpəc:ər m. 'talkative person, babbler'. Cp. J lapóghar m. 'fool, unwise'. Prob. from Sk. lap- 'to chatter'.
- ləbarı f. Ktg. 'wall cupboard'. Kc. al|bare. Lw. H. almārī f.
(Portuguese).
- ləbās m. 'attire, clothing'. Lw. H. libās m. (Ar.).
- ləbʀeuṇð 'to besmear, entangle, ensnare'; tē ʃa:ŋg ləbʀeu 'you tripped me up'.
- ləbra:n m. Kc. 'brave man, rich man'.
- ləfapə (ləphāpə) m. 'paper-bag'. Lw. H. lifāfā m. (Pers. Ar.).
- ləmtīṇ'nð (invol.) 'to stretch oneself, reach out'. Compound verb,
Sk. lamba- + tan- (see tṇṇð).
- ləʃai f. 'fight, war'. See ləʃnð. Lw. H. laʃāí f.

lɔɽ'auŋõ (caus.) 'to swing, cause to dangle'. Cp. H. luṛhānā. Caus.,
cp. Sk. luṛhati 'rolls' (CD).

lɔɽeuŋo WKc. 'to cause to weep'. Caus. of lerno.

lwaɽ:ə m. Kṭg., lwato m. Kc. 'shoe with leather sole and woollen
upper part'. Gazetteer of the Simla District 1888–89 p. 52 lowāta
'shoes with leather soles and woollen tops. Sometimes called
chingār'.

lwa:d f. 'offspring'. Lw. H. aulād f. (Ar.).

I'

l'wà:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'blacksmith'. Sk. lohakāraḥ m. (CD).

l'wà:rī f. 'blacksmith's wife'.

+l'wartu m. 'man belonging to the caste of blacksmiths'.

l'wà:l m. 'ploughshare'. J lohál m. 'an agricultural instrument'.
Cannot be identical with Paš. halwāl f. 'ploughshare' (CD
*halaphāla-). Must go back on *lohaphāla- 'iron ploughshare'
(Sk. phālaḥ m. 'ploughshare').

J

ʃā: m. (-Ø) 'breath, life, mind, heart'; ʃ. phūl:ə, ʃ. nikh[ə] 'I have
lost my breath', merə ʃ. bol:a 'my heart speaks' (ə: 'I desire,
hope', often in an erotic sense). J sháh m. Sk. śvāsaḥ m.
(CD).

ʒā: m. (obl. jāa) 'uncultivated land, wilderness'. Cp. Kului
banāśā 'land situated at a distance from the village or farm-
house and therefore not much manured' (for banā- cp. bə:ŋ).

ʃā: f. (obl. ʃaī) Kc. 'branch'. Jaun. šāh 'bough'. Sk. śākhā f. (CD).

ʃāi, -i Kṭg. Kc. 'porcupine'. J sháhí, shái, sháú m. Sk. śvāvidh-
m. (CD).

ʃaīdzə ʃm'aī f. Kc. 'a yawning'. See ʃwāi and dzəm'aī. Sk. śvāsa-
'breath'.

ʃāũə 'blue'. Sk. śyāmaḥ (CD).

ʃāuŋ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'the month from mid July till mid August'. Sk.
śrāvaṇaḥ (CD).

ʃāuɽə 'dark of complexion'. See ʃāũə.

ʃāurə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'house (and family) of the wife's father-in-
law'; +tume ɽeue ʃaure 'you have been married' (lit. 'you have

- gone to your father-in-law's house'). Sk. śvāśuraḥ 'belonging to the father-in-law' (CD).
- fāk, fā:k m. 'food-grains' (given to servants at harvest time). J shákho m. pl. 'crops'?
- +fakər m. 'sugar'. Sk. śarkarā f. Prob. lw.
- fāktə m. 'gravel'. Sk. śārkaḥ m. 'candied sugar' (for meaning 'gravel' cp. Sk. śarkarā f. 'candied sugar, gravel') + suffix -ṭa-.
- fāktɪ f. 'pebble'.
- +fakṭa m. 'stone, pebble'. Jaun. śākrā m. pl. 'small stones'. Sk. śārkaḥ (see fāktə) + suffix or Sk. śarkaraḥ m. 'pebble' with r > ṛ after k.
- fācṇō 'to stick, get stuck, adhere; be in difficulties'; teu pəṇḍəte fāc:ɪ 'the priest was in a fix' (lit. 'it got stuck for the priest'); sə fūk:hi ka khāndə tə fāc:ə nə 'he was in a fix eating from (only) dry food'. J sháchṇu 'to seize' (for meaning see fεcṇo). Sk. sajjate, sajjate 'is attached, embraces', Pād. śaçaṇ 'to fight', Sh. śaçoikḥ 'to stick'. See CD sub sajati, 4. sajjate for explanation of f and c. See chacṇo, fεcṇo.
- fāṭ:ə m. 'piece of skin, piece of paper'. J shátá m. 'bark (of a tree)'. *śāṭṭa-, *śāṭya-, Sk. śāṭaḥ m. 'strip of cloth'.
- ¹fāṭ:ɪ f. 'patch on clothes'.
- ²fāṭ:ɪ. See fāṭɪ.
- +fā:tu m. 'breath, mind, heart'. Poetical dimin. of 1fā:.
- fāṭ:h, fa:ṭh (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'sixty'. J sháṭh. Sk. śaṣṭiḥ f. (CD).
- fād:ɪ, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'wedding'. Lw. H. śādī f. (Pers.).
- fādṇō 'to call, invite'. J shádṇu 'to call, invite, send for'. Sk. śabdayati 'calls' (CD).
- fāp:əṭ m. 'rock'. J shápṛ m.
- fāpṇō 'to reach at the boiling point'; paṇɪ fāp:ɪ gə 'the water has begun to boil'. Sk. śrāpyate 'is cooked' (CD).
- fāpṛə m. 'rib (of the human body)'.
- fāṅk:h m. 'conch'. Lw. H. śaṅkh (Sk.).
- fāṅkhiə m. 'poison, arsenic'. Lw. H. sākhīyā m.
- fāṅgə m. 'throat'; sə merə fāṅgə sēt:ə (sēt:ɪ) a 'he (she) is dear to me' (lit. 'near to my throat'). J sháṅgi f. Sk. śaṅkhaḥ m. 'temporal bone, part of an elephant's head between the tusks', Tor. śāṅg 'throat', P. saṅgh m. (CD).
- +faṅge f. 'neck, throat'.

fāṅgəɫ f. (-i, -i) Kłg. Kc. 'chain'. J shāṅgaɫ f. Sk. śṛṅkhalah m. (CD).

fāṅgtɪ (-tɪ?) f. 'particular species of nut'.

+fāṅglu m. 'door-chain'. Dim. of fāṅgəɫ.

fā:ṅj Kc. 'ploughshare'. Poss. Sk. saṅjayati 'attaches', cp. J shāndṇu 'to attach (a ploughshare)' (j or dz > d through dissim, with f). See fācṅō.

¹fāṅ: f. (-i) 'branch'. Kului śānī.

²fāṅ: m. 'ice'. Lw. Kan., cp. Kan. shāṅṅmīg 'to freeze (intrans.)'?

fāṅə m. 'lock in a door'. Kan. shāṅṅōn 'lock of door'. Lw. Kan.?

fā:ṅō 'to see, observe, watch, herd (cattle); be present at (e.g. a fair)'. *śāmayati, cp. Sk. niśāmayati 'sees, looks at'. CD has Si. nahamanavā 'to observe' (sub niśāmayati), but nothing corresponding to fā:ṅō.

fāṅtə m. 'branch'. Cp. fāṅ:.

fāṅtɪ f. 'small branch'.

fā:ṅɫ m. 'bull'. Sk. śaṅḍah m. 'bull set at liberty, breeding bull' (see CD sāṅḍa-).

fā:nd f. (-i) 'a particular fair and rite held with an interval of 12 years'. See fərməɫ. J shánt f. 'religious observance in honour of a deity', Kului (Diack) shānd 'triennial fair of twelve years' cycle at Nirmand'. Sk. śāntiḥ f. 'peace; propitiatory rite'.

fandiṅo (invol.) Kc. 'to be (get) tired'. See fānd'ṅō.

fānd'ṅō (invol.) Kłg. 'to be (get) tired'. J shāndṇu. From Sk. śrāntah 'tired' (CD).

fāṅə m. 'apricot'. CD āśādhīyah 'belonging to the month āśāḍha', Paś. aśāṅī 'apricot' (Morg. IIFL III 3 p. 20). Cp. J shāḥí f. 'autumnal harvest'. See fāṅ'.

+fāṅe f. 'apricot-tree, apricot'.

fāṅɪ f. 'border of a garment; the multicoloured cloth-strips hanging down from the baldaquin of an idol'. Sk. śāṅī f. 'strip of cloth' (CD śāṅa-¹).

+fāṅte f. 'beam of a balcony'. See fāṅɪ.

fāṅtɪ, fāṅ:tɪ f. 'apricot-tree'. See +fāṅe.

fāṅɪ f. 'railing of a balcony; structure of horizontal beams supporting a balcony (tə:ṅg)'.

fāṅ', fa:ṅ' m. Kłg. Kc. 'the month from mid June till mid July'. J shāḥ m. Sk. āśāḍhaḥ m. (CD).

fāṅə m. 'hint, signal, wink'. Lw. H. isārā m. (Ar.).

- fārt f. (-i) Kṭg., fōrt f. (-a) Kc. 'condition, stipulation, wager'. Lw. H. śart f. (Ar.).
- fa:l, fa|to m. Kc. 'jackal, fox'. Kṭg. fē:l. Sk. śrgālah m. (CD).
- fāf:u, fafu f. Kṭg. Kc. (Kṭg. pl., and probably also obl., fāf:u, but also obl. fāf:u is found) 'mother-in-law'. J shá's f. Sk. śvaśrūḥ f. (CD).
- fāf:uṛi (dimin.) f. 'mother-in-law'.
- fē: . See fēi.
- fēi, fē: f. Kṭg. 'ease, comfort, peace of mind'; merε lag:a ī: fēi 'I feel comfortable here'. Kc. fœ. Sk. āśvasita- (āśvasiti 'breathes (freely), takes heart or courage').
- fēi adv. (prob. obl. of fēi) Kṭg. 'at one's ease, as one likes, certainly'; f. bēf:o, bēf:o f. 'sit down if you want, just sit down!'; mu bēf:u f. 'I will be glad to sit down, I will certainly sit down'. It may have a concessive sense, e.g. sō a: f. . . 'he will come to be sure (but . . .)', 'just let him come'. J shaié 'certainly, no doubt'.
- fēuṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to put out (fire), extinguish'. Caus. of 'iṅō. fēuṇo WKc. 'to seize forcibly'. J sháchṇu 'to seize'. See Kṭg. fācṇō.
- fē:d m. 'honey'. Lw. H. śahad m. (Ar.).
- fēṅfər m. 'Saturday'. Also fəṅfə:ər. Kc. fəṅfər. J shaṅchar m. Sk. śanaīscarah m. Hardly genuine, partly lw.
- fē:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'town'. Lw. H. śahar m. (Pers.).
- +fē:r m. 'harvesting-time, autumn'. See fēṛə, fō:r.
- +fēri, fēr'i 'in the autumn'.
- +fē:ra a|ə 'belonging to the town, inhabitant of a town'.
- fēṛə m. 'autumn crop, harvest, harvesting-time (Sept.-Oct.)'. See fō:r. Sk. śarat f. 'autumn' (CD).
- fē:l f. (-i) Kṭg. 'she-jackal, she-fox'. Kc. fa:l, see this.
- fē|tə m. Kṭg. 'jackal, fox'. Kc. fa|to.
- †fē'zadə m. 'prince'. Lw. H. śahzādā m. (Pers.).
- fēurə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'father-in-law'. Kṭg. also fō:rə. Sk. śvaśurah m., Pk. susuro, K. hihuru, Paš. šešura (CD).
- +fētṇo 'to cast (away)'. J sheṭṇu. P. siṭṭṇā, suṭṭṇā, saṭṭṇā 'to cast, throw down', Wot. šiṭ(ā)- 'throw, sow, spit' (see CD sṛṣṭa-, but hardly from this). Cp. fōtṇō.
- +†feta|gaṇḍa m. 'a partic. deer (muskdeer?)'. Seems to have oblique form. Compound ('having white haunches') of fet-

- 'white' (see *ʃet:o*) and *gaŋd-* (J *gáŋd* m. 'anus', M. *gãđ* f. 'anus, buttocks'). See *ʃē'taŋgəɽ*.
- ʃē'taŋgəɽ* m. 'muskdeer'. Compound ('having white loins'), see *ʃet:o* and *aŋgəɽ*. See *ʃeta'gaŋd̪a*.
- ʃet:o* Kc. 'white'. Jaun. *šetto*. Pk. *setto* (see CD *śvaitra-*, Sk. *śvetaḥ* 'white'). Lw., if from *śvaitra-*, because *tr* should give *c*.
- ʃēp:ε* f. pl. 'lather, bubbles'. J *sefo* f. 'foam'? Pk. *seppho* m. 'phlegm', N. *sep* 'vaginal secretion of cows and goats' (Nep.).
- ʃēɽə*, -o Kt̪g. Kc. 'blind in one eye, one-eyed' (Kt̪g.), 'blind' (Kc.). CD **śreḍa-*.
- ʃērʃə* m. 'mustard'. J *shershó* m. pl. (?). Sk. *sariṣapaḥ*, *sarṣapaḥ* m. (CD).
- ʃēɽə* m. Kt̪g. 'coldness, cold weather, cold'; rarely adj. 'cold'; J. *gə pēʃ:ɪ* 'I have caught a cold' (lit. 'cold has entered, penetrated'). CD **śaitala-*. Cp. *ʃil:ə* 'cold, cool'.
- ʃel*o Kc. adj. 'cold'.
- ʃē:l*, *ʃe:l* m. Kt̪g. Kc. 'fibre of tree-bark (used for making ropes); hemp'. J *shél* m. *Kului šel* 'hemp, fibre'. CD **selli-*, but better **śelli-* on account of Him. *ʃ-*.
- ʃē:l*:ɪ f. 'goat's hair'. Conn. w. *ʃē:l*:?
- ʃə:* (obl. *ʃəa*) Kt̪g. Kc. 'one hundred' (also *pa:ndz biε*). Sk. *śatam*. See *tsəkər'nō* for idiom.
- ʃə:* m. (obl. *ʃəa*) 'ell (as a measure of length), equal to the arm from elbow to finger-tip'. Sk. *śamaḥ* m. =*hastah* (Lex.) (this prob. as a measure, equal to an ell), *śamī* f. 'a partic. measure of length' (CD). See *ʃmʊtʃə*.
- ʃəe* f. Kc. 'comfort, ease, peace of mind'; *ida laga mere ʃ*. 'I feel at ease here'. Kt̪g. *ʃēɪ*. See this.
- ʃəuɲ* m. WKc. 'the month mid September till mid October'. See *ʃə:ɟ*. *ʃəuɲʃər*, *ʃəuɲʃir*. See *ʃəŋʃər*.
- ʃək* m. 'doubt'. Lw. H. *śakk* m. (Ar.).
- +*ʃəkie* 'eagerly, gladly'. Lw. H. *śauk* m. 'eager desire' (Ar.).
- +*ʃəkto* 'powerful'. Lw. H. *śakt* (Sk.).
- ʃəg:ər*, *ʃəgər* m. Kt̪g. Kc. 'hole in the earth'.
- ʃə:ɟ* m. Kt̪g. 'the month mid September till mid October'. Kc. *ino*. Sk. *āśvayujah* m. Lw.
- ʃəpət* f. (-ɪ, -i) Kt̪g. Kc., *ʃəpt* f. Kt̪g. 'oath'. Lw. H. *śapath* f.
- ʃəŋʃər*, *ʃəuɲʃər*, *ʃəuɲʃir* m. Kc. 'Saturday'. Kt̪g. *ʃēŋʃər*, *ʃəŋic:ər*. See *ʃēŋʃər*.

- fṣn m. 'pneumonia'.
- fṣn:1 f. 'enclosure in the lowermost story of the house, for keeping the young of cattle'. J shanní f. 'small room in a house to keep sheep in'. CD *śarṇa-.
- +fṣndāre f. 'a particular musical instrument, resembling the sita:r, but smaller'.
- fṣṛək f. (-i) Kc. 'road'. Kṭg. sṵṛək. Prob. from Sk. śaṣati 'goes'. fṣṛnḍ 'to rot, decompose (of food other than fruit and vegetables); to be troubled, feel unrest'; fṣṛṇ ndā māḁ:həṇ 'decomposed butter'; fūkhda fṣṛda lag:ṇ 'he began to feel unrest'. Jaun. śaṣāṇḍ 'to corrupt'. Sk. śaṣati 'disintegrates' (CD).
- fṣ:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'autumn crop, harvest, harvesting time (September-October), autumn'. See +fṣ:r, fṣṛṇ. Sk. śarat f. 'autumn' (CD).
- fṣ:r:, word imitating the sound of snoring.
- fṣ:rṇ m. 'father-in-law'. Also fṣṛṇ. See this.
- fṣru m. 'hail, hailstone'. J sharú m. pl. 'hail'. Sk. śaruḥ m. f. 'arrow; thunderbolt of Indra and weapon of the Maruts'.
- fṣrt. See fṣrt.
- fṣrphi f. Kc. 'a particular coin'. Lw. H. aśarfi f. (Pers.).
- +fṣrmə], fṣrmə]e, name of a village where the fair called fṣ:nd is celebrated.
- fṣlmṇ m. 'quill of porcupine'. From Sk. śalyaḥ m. 'porcupine'.
- fṣstər m. 'weapon, tool'. Lw. H. śastra m. (Sk.).
- fṣkṛṇ 'toothless'.
- fṣ:g m. Kṭg. Kc. 'mourning, grief'. J shó'g m. Pk. sogo m. Prob. early lw. in MIA (cp. lo:g), Sk. śokaḥ (CD).
- fṣṭ:ṇ m. 'big stick, staff'. J shótá (dental t) m. 'sharp piece of wood'? *śoṭṭa-, P. soṭṭā m. 'cane, stick' (see CD *śoṭṭha-).
- fṣṭ:1 f. 'stick, small stick'.
- fṣṭṇḍ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to throw (away), leave'; +kədie na foṭu dzatra 'I will never miss the fair'. See +fṣṭṇḍ.
- fṣḍ'ṇḍ 'to cleanse, examine; to clean out with a shovel'. From Sk. śuddhaḥ 'cleansed, clear' with caus. o.
- +fṣoro m., +fṣore f. 'blood-relative'. Sk. sodaraḥ 'co-uterine'. Notice ś in Ku. śwar 'kinsman'. See +soro.
- fṣṭ:ṇ] m. 'hole (in the earth, in cloth etc.)'; adj. 'hollow'. J shósh] f. *suṣila-, Sk. suṣiraḥ, śu° 'hollow', suṣiram, śu° 'hole'. See fṣṭol:, fṣṭ]ol:.
- fṣi'kait. See fṣkait.

- fīk:h f. (-a) 'meat'. Kan. *shyā* 'game, meat'?
- fīkhṭī f. 'meat'.
- fīkhṇō trans. 'to learn, practise'; *merε tī jə ʿi gi:t fīk:hī nī* 'I have only learnt this song'. J *shikh deṇi* 'to give good advice'. Sk. *śikṣate* (CD).
- fīg:ʿər Kṭg. Kc. f. (-a) 'hurry', *merε lag:ī nī j.* 'I am in a hurry'; adj. adv. 'quick(ly), early, soon, immediately'. J *shighrā*. LSI p. 558 *Kyonṭh. śīgā* 'swift', *śīgī* 'quickly' (with adverb. -ī). Sk. *śighraḥ* (CD).
- fīgʳε Kṭg. (properly instr. of fīg:ʿər), fīgʳi (adverb. -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'quickly, early, soon, immediately'.
- fīb m., the god Shiva.
- fī:ṅg m. Kṭg. Kc. 'horn (of an animal)'. J *shīṅg* m. Sk. *śṛṅgam* (CD).
- +fīṅguṭo m. 'horn'.
- fīṅgtə m. 'horn, especially of a big animal' (augment. of fī:ṅg).
- fīṅgʳṇō, -o; fūṅgʳṇō, -o (fīṅgʳṇō, -o is the more common form) Kṭg. Kc. trans. 'to scent, smell, sniff'. J *shīṅghṇu*. Sk. *śīṅghati* (there is hardly any basis for the reconstruction *śṛṅkhati of CD).
- fīm:ī f. 'pod, legume'. Sk. *śimbaḥ* m. 'pod, legume' (CD).
- fī:mbʳ m. Kc. 'snot'. Kṭg., but also in Kc.-dialects, fīm:ʳ (Kc. fī:mʳ), see this.
- fīmlə m., Simla.
- fīm:ʳ, fī:mʳ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'snot'. J *shīm* m. 'mucus'. Sk. *śleşmā* m. 'phlegm, mucus'; Pk. *semho, simbho* m. (see CD *śreṣman-). See fī:mbʳ.
- fīmʳṇō (not invol.) 'to blow the nose'; also *na:k j.*
- fīṭʳ f. (-ī) 'ladder (often of a primitive kind, a log with notches cut in it)'. Pk. *siḍḍhī* f. 'ladder', *Woṭ šīṭ* f., *Paš. šuṭ*, *H. P. sīṭhī* f. (see CD *śṛīḍhi-).
- fīṭʳə m. 'ladder, bigger staircase'.
- fīṭʳī f. 'ladder, small staircase'.
- fī:r m. 'head'. J *shir* m. Sk. *śiraḥ* n. (CD).
- +fī:re f. 'garland'. J *shehrā* m. 'garland worn at a wedding'. Sk. *śikharaḥ* m. 'peak, top', *śekharaḥ* m. 'top (of head), garland of flowers', *P. sehrā, sihrā* m. 'chaplet of flowers'.
- fīri 'sacred, venerable', *j. bətsən* 'the sacred word' (ə: the Vedas), used as greeting to brahmans. *Lw. H. Sk. śrī*.

- fī:l f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'stone; stone on which condiments are ground; slate'. J shil f. CD *śillā f. (cp. Sk. śilā f. 'rock, crag, lower millstone').
- fīl:ə adj. 'cold, cool; damp, shady'. J shilá 'not sunny'. Sk. śitalaḥ 'cold' (adj.), Pk. sīalo, silhā f. Cp. fēl̥ə 'coldness'.
- fīl̥ə m. 'big stone, big slate'; fīl̥ə phōl̥ə la:ṇō 'to beat about the bush' (lit. 'to lay slate and plank (on the roof)', i.e. 'to insert planks instead of slates'). See fī:l.
- fīl̥t̥i f. 'small stone, small slate'.
- fīf:ə m. 'glass'. Lw. H. śīsā m. (Pers.).
- fīf̥|ol: . See fəf̥|ol: .
- fū: m. (obl. fūa) 'parrot'. Jaun. śūā. Sk. śukaḥ m. (CD).
- fūk:ər m. Kṭg. Kc. 'Friday; the planet Venus'. J shukr m. Lw. H. śukra m. (Sk.).
- fūklə 'white'. Jaun. śuklo. Sk. śukraḥ, Pk. sukillo (CD).
- fūk:hə, fu:kho Kṭg. Kc. 'dry'; fūk:hi, fu:khe f. 'dry food (chapatis without condiments)'; fūk:hə g'ās 'hay'. Jaun. sūkho (s-?). Sk. śuṣkaḥ (CD).
- fūkhṇō, fu:khṇo Kṭg. Kc., intrans. 'to dry up; worry, be distressed' (pres. fūk:ha, fu:kha).
- fūd:ɪ, echo-repetition of fād:ɪ.
- fūp:ə m. 'kind of shallow basket used for winnowing'. Jaun. śūpo. Sk. śūrpam (CD).
- fūṅg'ṇō, -o. See fīṅg'ṇō.
- fū:ṇ f. (obl. fū:ṇi) 'broom'. J shúñṇ f. Sk. śodhanī f. (see CD śodhana-), prob. rather *śudhanī.
- fū:ṇō 'to sweep; scratch (the earth, e.g. when collecting tshē:ṇ)'.
fūṇku m. 'ankle-ring'.
- fū:ṇt̥ə m. 'big broom'. See fū:ṇ.
- fūṇṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to hear, listen'. J shuṇṇu. Sk. śṛṇoti, Pk. suṇāi (CD).
- fūn:ə, funo Kṭg. Kc. 'empty, desolate'; f. g'ə:r 'an empty house'; f. ka:n 'ear wearing no rings'; î: b'əri f. a 'it is very desolate here'. Sk. śūnyaḥ (CD).
- fūṛək 'quiet, stealthy, motionless'; f tshāṛε 'quietly, stealthily'.
*śuṭ̥(t)- (seems better than CD *suṭ̥t-), N. surukka 'secretly, imperceptibly', suṭukka 'secretly'. Cp. also Sk. śoṭhayati 'is dull or slow', śoṭhaḥ 'foolish, lazy'. Cp. fəṛεu|ε.
- fūru m. 'beginning'; bāḍ:īε kie e:k tə:ṅg caṇṇi f. 'the carpenter began to build a balcony'. Lw. H. śurū m. (Ar.).

fū:l m. 'sharp pain in the stomach, colic'. J shú! f. Sk. śūlah m. 'spike; sharp pain, colic'. (CD).

fū!kə adj. 'having a sharp hearing (about the ear), attentive'. From Sk. śruṣ- 'to hear, obey' or desiderative of śru-: śúsrūṣatē, śúsrūṣuḥ 'eager to hear, obedient' (*śāṣuṣ- > *ššūṣ- > šuṣ-).

fəkait, f!kait f. 'complaint, accusation, backbiting'. Lw. H. śikāyat f. (Pers.).

fəka:r, f!ka:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'hunting, hunting bag, meat'. Lw. H. śikār m. (Pers.).

fəkarı m. 'hunter'.

fəkōst f. 'defeat'. Lw. H. śikast f. (Pers.).

fəki:n 'desirous, fond (of)'. Lw. H. śaukīn (Pers.).

fəkhēuḥō Kṭg. 'to teach'; tı:nı mu kē bəkhnaḥō fəkhēuḥ 'he taught me a proverb'. Caus. of f!khḥō.

fəkhēuḥo Kc. 'to teach'.

fəkhō:ḥō 'to cause to dry, to dry'. Caus. of fūkhḥō.

fədauḥō 'to call, invite, bring'. Cp. fādḥō.

fədo:c, name of a region south of the Satlej, according to the LSI IX 4 p. 647 "including the state of Sangri, parts of Kconthal and Kumharsain, a small portion of Bashahr, and the Kotguru (Kotgarh) 'alaqa'". Is the name somehow related to Sk. śatadrūḥ 'the Satlej'?

fəbatər f. (-ı) 'a festival celebrated in February'. Sk. śivarātrih f. Lw.

fəḥauḥō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to cause to be heard'. Caus. of fūḥō, -o.

fəḥic:ər m. Kṭg. 'Saturday'. Also fēḥfər. Kc. fəḥfər.

fəḥfəḥa:ḥō (fəḥfəḥauḥō?) 'to resound, roar, tingle, rustle'. Cp. H. sansanānā, G. saṣṣaṇ 'with a whiz' (see CD svana- m. 'noise', but Him f-?).

fəmeĩ f. Kṭg. 'yoke of the plough'. Kc. fəməio. Kṭg. also məfēi. Jaun. śamāi. Sk. śamyā f. 'staff, pin of yoke'. Kṭg. -ei, Kc. -oio are suffixes (-āi-, -aiya-), also in Bi. samaiyā 'inner pins joining the two bars of the yoke' (see A.F.R. Hoernle, Compar. Grammar of the Gaudian Languages, 1880 p. 97 and esp. p. 100 foll.). Not convincing CD *śamyāyuga-. fəmeĩ got the meaning 'yoke' because the original sense of śamyā 'yoke-pin' was expressed by fəmeĩḥ.

fəmeĩḥ m. pl. Kṭg. 'the pins which join the two bars of the yoke on either side of the ox's neck'. Sk. *śamyā-kāṣṭham (see śamyā sub fəmeĩ; kāṣṭham 'wood, piece of wood').

- fəməiō m. Kc. 'yoke of the plough'. Ktg. fəməĩ, məfēi. See fəməĩ.
 fəɾɛu|ɿɛ 'quietly, stealthily'. See fʊɾɛk.
 fəɾɔ̄ f. 'the sound produced when somebody blows his nose';
 tm:ɪ nak:a dɪ ʃ. dɪm:ɪ 'he blew his nose noisily'.
 fəɾol: m. (fə|ol:?) 'big hole (e.g. in the earth, in cloth)'. Poss.
 *suʃila-. Sk. suʃiram, śu° 'hole' + suffix -ol indicating locality.
 See fōf:ə|, fə|ol: (dropping of ə between the two ʃ could lead
 to fəɾol:).
 fəra:p m. 'curse'. Lw. with "intrusive" r, cp. H. śrāp, śāp m.
 (Sk. śāpaḥ m.).
 fəɾart f. 'mischief'. Lw. H. śarārt f. (Ar.).
 fəra:l m. 'hair (especially of human head, but also of body)'.
 LNH I p. 31 (Ktg.) shrāl 'hair'. *širovāla- 'hair of head'
 (CD).
 fəɾɛk:ə 'squint-eyed'. Conn. with fēɾə 'blind in one eye'?
 fəɾwiŋgi, sə ʕə ʃ. 'he was surprised'.
 |fəɾ-|fəɾ, imitation of a whizzing sound, as from the wings of
 flying birds.
 fəɾ'ɛ:ŋ f. (-ɪ) 'pillow'. CD *širaādhāna-, P. sarhāṇā m. 'head of
 bed, pillow'.
 fə|a:t. See fə|a:t.
 fə|atŋð. See fə|atŋð.
 fə|aŋgə m. 'coolness'. See fē|ə and, as for suffix, bəɾ'əŋgə.
 fə|ɛ: f. (-ɪ) 'animal's den; hole of porcupine'. See fāi 'porcupine'
 and mə|ɾɛ:.
 fə|a:t, fə|a:t f. (-a) 'cold place or region; coldness, rheume'. See
 fē|ə, fīl:ə.
 fə|atŋð, fə|atŋð 'to catch a cold'.
 fə|ol:, fīf'|ol: m. 'hole'. See fōf:ə|, fəɾol:.
 fəwāi f. (obl. fəwāi) 'a yawning'. *ut-švāsa-, cp. Sk. ucchvāsaḥ m.
 'deep breath', H. usās m. 'breath, sigh' (see CD *ut-švāsa-).
 fəwāuŋð 'to yawn'. *ut-švāsayati (as denom. of *ut-švāsa-), the
 Him. word w. denominative form.
 fəwā:ŋð 'to swell'. Jaun. ušāwŋð. CD *ut-švāyati.
 fəwāri f. 'the act of riding'. J shwār m. 'rider'. Sk. aśvavāraḥ m.
 (lw. Iranian, CD).
 fəwā|ə m. 'great noise (from excitement)'; ʃ. pa:ŋð 'to make great
 noise'. J shwālā m. 'a great cry'. Prob. *ut-šāla- 'leaping up'
 (CD), cp. H. uchāl f. 'leap', uchālā m. 'leap, excitement'.

S

- +saĩ m. (obl. saĩ) 'friend, lover, paramour'. Sk. svāmī m. 'master, husband, lover' (CD).
- sāi^c. See sāj^c (which is the correct notation).
- sāu m. 'elder or younger sister's husband; relative'. Hardly Sk. svāsṛkaḥ 'belonging to a sister', since the NIA meanings are 'sister's son, sister's daughter' (see CD). Also Sk. saajātaḥ 'related, kinsman', S. siāu m. 'relative by marriage' is unlikely, since one should expect *sēu in Kṭg.; therefore perhaps best Sk. saḥāyaḥ m. 'companyon, assistant', H. saḥāu m., cp. mit:ər m. 'friend, sister's husband'.
- +saũo, +səũo adj. 'level, plain'. J sauñwáñ adj. 'level'. Sk. sāmakaḥ, cp. sāmam 'sameness', and Sk. samakaḥ 'equal'. See CD.
- ṽsāu^lka:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'money-lender, banker'. Lw. H. sāhūkār m. (Sk.).
- +sauṇi f., name of Kali (probably 'the Mistress'). Sk. svāminī 'mistress'?
- sāj^c indecl. 'similar, like'; tā: s. a dēkhṇa le 'he looks like you'; bauṇu s. tō 'he was equal to a dwarf, he was kind of dwarf'. Sk. sādṛśaḥ; remarkable, because else -d- in this word has become -r- in MI and NI; only Si. -sey 'like', sē 'likeness, manner' has the same treatment as sāj^c (see CD sādṛśa-).
- sāk:h m. 'relationship, family'. J sákh, shákh m. 'relation'. Sk. sākhyam 'association, friendship'? Or CD *svākya-, P. sāk m. 'kinsman; relationship, kin' (is -kh and J sh- due to influence from Sk. śākhā 'branch'?).
- sāg, sēg f. 'bad omen'. Sk. *a-sabhāgya, cp. sabhāgyaḥ 'fortunate'? Hardly connected with H. P. N. sagun m. 'omen' (lw. Sk. śakunaḥ).
- sa:dz m. WKc. 'musical instrument'. Lw. H. sāz m. (Pers.).
- sādzə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'joint, common'; WKc. sadze d'əe 'joint property'; m. 'first day of a month' (probably also 'union, conjunction'); 'festival in general'. J sájí f. 'the actual passage of the sun from one sign of the zodiac into another'? Connected with Sk. sajjayati 'fastens, attaches'?
- sādzəṇ Kṭg. Kc., +sadzṇo m. 'friend, lover; gentleman'. J sájan m. 'a term for a husband'. Sk. sajjanaḥ m. 'good, virtuous man'.
- sādz[ə] 'fresh, freshly made (of food and drink)'. J sájrá 'fresh'

- (e.g. of milk). Sk. sajjah 'ready', P. sajjrā 'fresh' (see CD sajjya-).
- sāḍ:ᵛ 'including one half'; sāḍ:ᵛε sā:t 'seven and a half'. Sk. sārḍhaḥ (CD).
- sāt:, sā:t (-a) Kṭg., sa:t Kc. 'seven'; sāt:i '(all) the seven'. Sk. sapta (CD).
- sāt:iə, sāt:uə Kṭg. 'seventh'. For the suffixes see dōʃ:iə, -uə.
- satuo Kc. 'seventh'.
- sa:th m. Kc. 'company, being together, union'. Sk. sārthaḥ m. 'caravan, company' (CD).
- sāt:hi, sathi m. Kṭg. Kc. 'companyon, comrade, friend'. J sáthí m. Sk. sārthikaḥ m. 'companyon on a journey' (CD).
- sāt:hi, sathi adv. and postpos. Kṭg. Kc. 'together (with), at the same time, simultaneously'; s. ḍe:mε 'we will go together'; s. s. 'by and by'. J sáthí 'together with'. Sk. sārthena 'in company with' (CD), but with a different suffix (the adverbial -i/í) in Him. See sīt:hi and Grammar.
- sāt:həŋ, sathiŋ f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'girl-friend'.
- sāthra, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'bed, bedding, layer of pine-needles for the cattle in the stable' (the last sense probably only in Kc., in Kṭg. the word used is tshē:ŋ). J sáthrá m. 'bedding'. Sk. samstarah m. 'layer of grass or leaves, bed, couch' (CD).
- sād:ᵛu m. 'a holy man, sadhu'. Lw. H. sādhu (Sk.).
- sā:p m. Kṭg. Kc. 'snake, snake demon'. Sk. sarpaḥ m. (CD).
- sāp:əŋ f. (-i) 'female of snake'.
- sā:b m. Kṭg. Kc. 'master, sahib'. Lw. H. sāhib (Ar.).
- +sa:b m. 'account, calculation'. Lw. H. hisāb m. (Ar.).
- +sabəŋ m. 'soap'. Lw. H. sābun, sāban m. (Ar.). Retrofl. -ŋ (also in P. sābaŋ m.) prob. due to interpretation of -əŋ as a suffix.
- sā:f, safa 'distinct, clear, finished'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- sāŋgt. Probably wrong for fāŋgt 'special kind of nut'.
- sāŋgᵛə 'narrow'. Jaun. sāgaᵛo. Sk. samkaṭaḥ 'contracted, narrow' (CD).
- sa:ŋo Kc. 'to suffer, bear'. Kṭg. sē:ŋō. Sk. sahate (CD). For a (< long ā) from aha cp. Kc. d'jaᵛí and perhaps M. sāhṇē, Ku. sāṇo. But notice OI (Vedic) sāhati.
- ¹sā:n indecl. adj. 'easy'. Lw. H. āsān (Pers.).
- ²sā:n, echo-repetition of ka:n.

- sānku m. 'wink, hint, coquetry'. J sá'n f. 'symbol, sign' (Sk. saṃjñā f. 'understanding, sign'). Lw. H. sankī f. 'wink (with the eyes)', sankārnā 'to make a hint, nod, wink', with san- from Sk. saṃjñā.
- sān: f. (-a) 'evening, dusk'. J sāñj f. 'evening', sañḍṛī f. 'evening, sunset', Bhal. sann f. 'evening'. Sk. sandhā f. 'twilight' (see CD; but J sāñj from Sk. sandhyā).
- +san'ie adv. 'at dusk'.
- +san'ko 'belonging to dusk, coming at dusk'.
- +san'ŕe f. 'dusk'. J sañḍṛī f. 'evening, sunset'.
- +samu m., man's name.
- sām:ət, place-name.
- +samərth f. 'ability, power, competence'. Lw. H. sāmārth f. (Sk.).
- sāmtu m. 'inhabitant of sām:ət'.
- samb'ə]no, sam'ə]no Kc. 'to think of, recollect'. Klg. sōmb'ə]nō. J sambhalṇu 'to be careful'. CD *saṃbhalati, Pk. saṃbhalāī 'hears, is attentive, remembers'. Cp. sōmb'ə]nō, səb'ə]nō, sām'ṛō.
- sām'ṛō 'to receive, take charge of'. J sām̄bhṇu. From Sk. sambhṛtaḥ 'collected, well maintained', Pk. saṃbhiyo 'nourished' becoming the pret. sām'ə]. P. sām̄bhṇā 'to support, take care of'. Cp. poss. samb'ə]no etc. And see CD saṃbṛta-.
- sām̄ne, -i; sōm̄ne, -i adv. and postpos. 'in front (of), opposite, in the presence of'; terē tēue (also tē:re) sōm̄ni ja:t neī bākhdī 'can't you open your mouth before him?'; terē sōm̄ni 'in your presence'. sōm̄ne, -i was held to be good Him., sām̄ne to be H. Sk. saṃmukha-, -īna- 'facing'. Lw.
- sam'ə]no. See samb'ə]no.
- sare Kc. 'as, as soon as, when'; tia d̄eundi s. 'as soon as she went'. J sár f. 'manner'? Poss. Sk. sāraḥ m. 'course, motion'.
- sārə, -o Klg. Kc. 'all, whole'. H. P. etc. sārā. Accord. to CD derived from Sk. sāraḥ m. 'pith, essence, best part', Ap. sāru m. 'the best part, the whole'.
- sārđī, -e. See sōrđī, -e.
- sā]ə m. 'brother-in-law'. J shá]á m. 'brother-in-law'. Sk. syālah m. 'wife's brother' (CD).
- sā]ī, +sa]te f. 'wife's sister, sister-in-law'.
- 1sā:l f. (-a, -ī) 'harvest, crop'. Lw. Kan. sāl 'harvest, crop'? Hardly lw. H. sāl m. 'paddy' (Sk.).

²sā:l, echo-repetition of 'à:l.

sālām indecl. adj. 'complete, entire'. Lw. H. sālīm 'complete, entire' (Ar.).

sās, sa:s m. Kṭg. Kc. 'breath'. Lw. H. sās m. See 1fā:.

sēīs m. 'groom'. Lw. H. sāīs m. (Ar.).

sēũḡō (sə sēũa, tɪn:ɪ sēũwə) Kṭg. 'to sew'. Kc. sɪũḡo. Bhal. seũḡ f. 'needlework, seam'. Sk. sevanam 'sewing' (CD sub sīvana-).
sēāpə, sē:pə m. 'trouble; formality'; 'ām:ε pəʔε sēāpe dɪ 'we have got into trouble', ʔə mu lε sēāpe lε a 'this is troublesome for me', sēāpə na kəro, sēāpe dɪ na lag:o 'don't be formal!'

sēg. See sāg.

sēgḡō 'to construct'.

sēdḡō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to hatch eggs'.

sē:pə. See sēāpə.

sēḡə, -o Kṭg. WKc. 'intelligent, old and wise'. J siāḡu-de-bakhté 'in old age'. CD *sajāna-, Pk. sayāḡo 'clever', N. siyānā 'adult', H. sayānā 'intelligent, adult'.

sē:ḡō 'to suffer, bear'. Chiefly Kṭg., but perhaps also in some parts of Kc., which also has sa:ḡo. Sk. sahate.

+sēḡno (invol.) 'to grow old'. See sēḡə.

sē:l f. (-ɪ) 'promenade'. Lw. H. sail f. (Ar.).

sē:sər m. 'a thousand' (was said to be the old word). Lw. H. sahasra m. (Sk.). Now 'əza:r, dza:r are used.

+se prepos. 'together with', +se 'aḡḡkuε 'together with the pot'. LStH p. 136 (Rampur, not a Kc. dial., as indicated by Bailey, but a Kṭg. dial.) siḡ 'with'. Sk. sahita- (CD)? See Grammar.

se Kc. 'is, there is'; mu ka bol: eo ka: se 'tell me what this is!'. All my examples have ka: se, likewise LStH p. 166 (Kc.-Kuari) tēro naũ kā sē 'what is thy name?' (but ai, e, i, ib. p. 162), cp. ib. p. 125 (Kc.-Rohru) tēro naũ kās, but p. 122 ē(h), ai. Contraction of ka: and as-. Contamination of ās:a and 'e? See these.

seo, pronoun Kc. 'he, that'. Kṭg. sō. See Grammar.

¹sēu m. (-a) 'bridge'. Sk. setuḡ m. (CD).

²sēu m. (-a, Kc. seba) Kṭg. Kc. 'apple'. Sk. sevam (from Iranian, CD).

+seuḡe f. 'edging, seam (on cloth)'. See sēũḡō.

+sewa f. 'service, attendance, dependence'. Lw. Sk.

sēkḡo, sə dəɪ sēkdə lag:ə nə 'he is basking in the sun', tɪn:ɪ də

- sēk:ɪ 'he basked in the sun'; +dzeĩ seka zindʒe 'as long as life flourishes'. J sé'k m. 'heat (of fire)', sekɲu 'to bask, make warm'. CD *sekk-.
- sēt:ɛ. See sēt:hæ.
- sēt:ə. See sēt:hə.
- sēt:h, se:th m. Kṭg. Kc. 'banker, money-lender'. Prob. lw. H. seṭh m. (Sk.).
- sēt:hæ, sēt:ɛ adv. and postpos. 'near, beside'; merɛ s. 'near me'. See sēt:hə.
- sēt:hə, sēt:ə 'close, near'; sə merɛ fāŋgɛ sēt:ə (sēt:ɪ) a 'he (she) is dear to me' (lit. 'is near my throat'). Sk. samākṛṣṭa- 'drawn together, attracted' (cp. samākarṣaḥ m. 'drawing near or towards')? But no trace of -m-.
- +seṭhʒɛ, seṭɽɛ adv. postpos. 'near'.
- sēna f. 'army'. Lw. H. (Sk.).
- sē:r m. 'unity of weight, especially of cereals'. J sér m. 'a measure of grain equal to 6 chiṭṭáks of a pakká sér'. CD *satera-¹.
- sērɪ f. 'terraced, irrigated field'. J shér, sheri f. 'long field, gener. of rice'. *sairi- (cp. Sk. sirā f. 'stream')? Kum. sero. Notice J sh- and the Sk. variant śirā.
- sō Kṭg. 'he, she, it'. Kc. seo. See Grammar.
- +səũo. See +saũo.
- sōk:ə adj. 'consanguineous'. CD *svakya-, P. sakkā 'born of the same parents'. Prob. lw. P.
- sōkt 'hard, difficult'. Lw. H. sakht (Ar.).
- sōkɪḷ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be able'; mu pōɽ'ɪ sōk:u 'I can read'. Lw. H. P. sagnā (Sk.).
- sōt:sə 'true'; mu sōt:sɪ bol:u 'I speak the truth' (a word like gəl may be understood); sōt:sia 'in truth, indeed'. J sachá. Lw. H. saccā (Sk.).
- səʈo, name of a certain aristocratic family in Jubbal.
- sōt m. 'a deity's good eye or beneficial power'. Lw. H. satta, sattva m. 'essence, power' (Sk.).
- sōtra Kṭg. Kc. 'seventeen'. Sk. saptadaśa.
- sōda Kṭg. Kc. 'always', used in the greeting s. swā:g '(may you) always (keep your) hair ornament' (said to married women whose husbands are alive, see swā:g). Lw. Sk. sadā.
- sō:də m. 'provisions, goods'. Lw. H. saudā m. (Pers.).
- sōb (obl. -ɪ, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'all'. Sk. sarvaḥ (CD).

sōṅg m. Kṭg. Kc. 'union, companyonship'. J saṅg m. Prob. lw. H. saṅg m. (Sk. saṅgaḥ m.).

sōṅga adv., postpos. Kc. 'together; (together) with'. From an obl. case of sōṅg.

sōṅgε, sōṅg'ī adv., postpos. Kṭg. 'together, simultaneously; (together) with, by'; eki tira s. dz'āṅgḡō 'to kill with an arrow'. See Grammar.

sōṅgī, sōṅgi m. Kṭg. Kc. 'friend'. J saṅgī, saṅgu m. 'companyon, comrade'. Prob. lw. H. saṅgī m.

ᵛsōṅgiṅ f. (-i) Kc. 'girl-friend'.

sōṅgəṭ m. 'difficulty, trouble'. In spite of -g- prob. lw. H. samkaṭ m. (Sk.).

sōṅgəṅ f. (-i) Kṭg. 'girl-friend'. Kc. ᵛsōṅgiṅ.

sōṅg'ī. See sōṅgε.

sōntri m. 'sentry, sentinel'. Lw. H. santri m. (Eng.).

+sənde f. 'joint or part of the body'. Lw. H. samdhi f. (Sk.).

+səndu, name of a district.

sōm:ə m. 'time, occasion, condition, state of affairs'. J samá m. Lw. H. samā m. (Sk.).

sōmədz'ḡō. See sōmdz'ḡō.

səməṛno WKc. 'to be finished' (used e.g. of a meal which has been eaten). Poss. Sk. sampatati 'flies together, encounters, takes place', Pk. sampaḍāi 'is obtained, is successful' (cp. Pk. caus. sampāḍēi 'accomplishes') (CD).

sōmdz'ḡō, sōmədz'ḡō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to understand, consider'; trans. Kṭg. mē teu ḡəl sōmdz'ṛ 'I understood his words'; but seems also to be intrans., judging by Kc. tu: na sōmdz'ḡ kuts na 'you have not understood anything'. Sk. sambudhyate (CD).

sōmb'əṛnō Kṭg. 'to think of, recollect'. Kc. samb'əṛno. Cp. sam'əṛno, samb'əṛno, səb'əṛnō, sāmb'ḡō.

sōmne, sōmni. See sāmne.

sōṛə (sōṛə?) m. 'moth'. J shaḷó m. pl. 'locusts'. Sk. śalabhaḥ, śarabhaḥ 'grasshopper, locust, moth'. Prob. lw. P. saḷā f. 'spider, locust'. But notice also Sk. sarabhakaḥ m. 'insect infesting grain' with s-.

sōṛək f. (-i) Kṭg. 'road'. Lw. H. saṛak f. Kc. ḡōṛək, where etymology.

sōṛəg m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sky, heaven, air'; sōṛge 'up in the air, high up'. Especially used in poetry. J sarg m. 'the sky, firmament, the

ether'. Lw. H. sarag (Sk.). For the meaning 'up' cp. +gεηε and d'ōn:i.

¹sōræg¹dware f. Kc. 'window or scuttle in the uppermost story of the house, used for ventilation'. Compound of sōræg and dware 'door'.

sōrtsnō, -o Ktg. Kc. 'to come to an understanding, to be reconciled'; sōrtsı gε 'they have come to an understanding'. Sk. samrajyate 'is affected by passion' (samrañjayati 'pleases'), Pa. sārājati 'is pleased' (CD). For -ts- cp. S. sarcaṇu 'to be appeased, be reconciled' (MIA -cc- analogical accord. to CD rajyate). Or from CD *samracyate 'to be put right'?

sōrdı, -e; sārđı, -e f. Ktg. Kc. 'cold (subst.)'. Lw. H. sardı f. (Pers.). +sōrlo adj. 'straight'. Sk. saralaḥ (CD).

+sōla adj. 'level, smooth'. CD Sk. sama- + -l-, also in G. savlū 'right, proper'.

sōldə 'level, horizontal, flat, low'; sōldı ba:t 'a straight, level path'.

Sk. sarala- 'straight' + -đa-. See +sōrlo.

sōldı f. 'plain, straight melody' (slower than dεuıı and d'ārki).

sōstə 'cheap'. H. P. sastā, N. sasto.

sōza f. 'punishment'. Lw. H. sazā f. (Pers.).

sō: m. pl. (obl. sōa) 'oath'. J shau f. 'a swearing'. sō: must be lw. H. sō(h) f.

sōı m. 'tailor'. J súı m. Sk. saucikaḥ m. P. soi m. (but J súı from Sk. sūcikaḥ m.).

+sōkhηo 'to protect, look after'. Sk. samrakṣati? But -r- should have been kept, cp. sōrtsnō.

sōtsnō Ktg. 'to think, consider, ponder'. Kc. suntsnō. J sochnu.

Lw. H. (or P.) socnā (Sk. śocyate, CD). See suntsnō. Also see sōthnō.

sōdzə, -o Ktg. Kc. 'of good quality (used about flour)'; s. aı:ə 'wheat and rice flour'. Cp. P. sūjı f. 'granulated form of wheat flour, of which the best bread is made', G. sojı f. 'wheat flour' (see CD *sūjji, *sojji).

sōthnō 'to think, consider, ponder'. Also sōtsnō. Sk. samarthayate 'deliberates, thinks'? But -əũ- was to be expected; -o- from sōtsnō?

+soro m., +sore f. 'blood-relative'. Sk. sodaraḥ m. (CD). See +foro.

sōla Ktg. Kc. 'sixteen'. J sołó. Sk. ṣoḍaśa (CD).

¹sı: f. (obl. sīa) '(plough) furrow'. Sk. sītā f. (CD).

- ²sī: m. (sīa) 'lion, leopard; brave man'. Jaun. sīh 'lion'. Sk. sīṃhaḥ m., Pa. Pk. sīho m. (CD).
- sīa f. 'Sītā'. Sk. Sītā f. Half-lw. because of -a, which should be missing, cp. H. Sīy f.
- sīū f. (sīūa) 'boundary'. J sīoñ f. Sk. sīmā f. (CD).
- sīvṇ f. (-ī, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'needle'. J sīñwṇí, sīñwṇ f. Sk. sīvanī f.
- sīṽṇo Kc. 'to sew' (pres. simu, sima, simi; pret. simo). Kṭg. sēñṽṇō. J sīñwṇu. Sk. sīvayati (CD).
- sīulīe. See liuli.
- sīṽṇ, sī:ṇ f. (-ī) 'lioness'. See ²sī:.
- sīkṇō Kṭg. 'to crawl, move stealthily'.
- sīṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. (intrans.) 'to cook, be cooked'. Kan. sītēnmig 'to be cooked' (dental t.). Cp. H. P. sīfī f. 'whistling sound', N. sīṭī, but Sk. sīt (also śīt) (dental t) indecl. 'whistling sound' (in that case the Kan. word is lw. IA). Prob. onomatopoeia.
- sīt:ε, sīt:hi Kṭg. postpos. '(together) with'; tm:ī niə sə ap:u s. 'he brought him with him', mu s. na lag:e 'don't disturb me!' (lit. 'don't cling to me'). With sīt:ε cp. N. sita 'with, among'; sīt:hi seems to have a different origin, from sāt:hi (cp. bāt:hi : bīt:hi 'along, through'). See Grammar.
- sīd:ṽ adj. 'straight'. Jaun. sīdho. Sk. siddhaḥ (CD).
- sī:ṇ. See sīṽṇ.
- sīndī adv. 'gratis, inanely'; s. bolṇō 'to talk nonsense'. Cp. P. sīnd, sīndī 'gratuitously', H. sēt 'free of cost, gratis' (N. sītṭēi 'gratis?').
- sīn:ṽ 'wet'; khē:c sīn:ε a 'the fields are wet (from the rain)'. P. sinnhā 'wet'. Poss. Pk. sīṃhā f. 'snow, dew, mist, drop of water falling from the sky' (CD sub snih- 'wetness').
- sī:r f. (-a) 'sinew'. Sk. sirā f. 'vein, nerve, tendon' (CD).
- sīrf adv. 'only'. Lw. H. (Ar.).
- sūo m. 'big needle'. CD Sk. sūcī f. 'needle'. With m. gender having augmentative function.
- ¹sūī, -e f. Kṭg. Kc. 'woman's greeting men and elder women while bowing and touching their feet'. The person greeted answers sōda swā:g (see swā:g). Poss. Sk. suvitam 'welfare, good luck'.
- ²sūī, sūī ni gau f. 'milching cow, cow that has had calves'; sūī gi '(the cow) has calved'. J sūí-huñdí f. 'one who has been delivered of a child or calf'. Sk. sūte 'bears' (CD).

+suiŋo m. 'dream'. Pa. supino, Pk. suviŋo m. (see CD *supna-).

Cp. sū:ŋə, sūpŋə.

sūk:h m. Kṭg. Kc. 'pleasure, well-being, liking'. J sukhná f. 'a desire'. Pk. sukkham (-kkh- from dukkham), Sk. sukham (CD).

sūk:hi Kṭg. Kc. 'pleasant, happy'.

+¹sukh¹tsenə m., man's name. Lw. Sk. sukha- + Sk. cetana-?

sūdz'ŋō 'to go down'. The semantic relation between this and 'ūdz'ŋō 'to rise' (Kc. udz'ŋo) is the same as between sūltə : ultə, sūm]ə : um]ə, sū:ŋə : υ:ŋə. See 'ūdz'ŋō.

su¹tarno, sətarno Kc. 'to cause to sleep, put to sleep' (caus. of sutŋo).

+sutiŋo (invol.) 'to sleep'. From Sk. suptaḥ.

sūt:ər, +sutra m. 'thread, yarn; plan, settlement, conspiracy'; s. caŋnō 'to conspire; reach at a settlement'. Lw. H. sūtra m. (Sk.).

sūtŋō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to sleep, fall asleep, lie down to sleep, lie down in general'; sometimes involitive: sə sūt:a, sūt:ia 'he sleeps'; thāre 'ātshkε tsēi sūt:huə 'you should sleep well, may you sleep well'. J sutŋu. From Sk. suptaḥ, pret. partic. of svapiti (CD).

+sutŋu m. 'thread worn on arm'. See sūt:ər.

+sutra. See sūt:ər.

sūt:həŋ, suthəŋ f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'pair of trousers (narrow, worn by men and women)'; la, tu nə s. a 'you are a pair of trousers' (said to a weak foolish person). J suthaŋ f. CD *sutthanā.

+supŋe f., name of a goddess (prob. fictitious, used in the same jesting ballad as rupŋe).

sūpŋə m. 'dream'. J supná m. (dent. -n-), but Bhad. with ŋ: supŋñ n. Rests on the passive supyate, Pa. suppati 'sleeps', Pk. suppaī (CD). Cp. +suiŋo, sū:ŋə.

+¹subə¹da:r m. 'captain of an army'. Lw. H. sūbedār m. (Pers. Ar.).

¹sugŋur m. Kc. 'pig'. See sūŋgər.

sūŋgər m. Kṭg. 'pig'. J shuŋgr m. 'hog, boar', Jaun. sūgar 'pig'. *sūnkara-, *śūnkara- (Sk. sū-, śūkarah), N. sūgar (CD).

sūŋgtu m. 'pig'. *-rʈ- > ʈ-?

+sūŋgre, placename.

sū:ŋə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. 'dream'; more rarely 'sleep'. Cp. +suiŋo, υ:ŋə, sūpŋə.

sūŋđ 'share given by villagers to a temple; also the collection of

- shares, stored in a temple and used for feeding guests'. Sk. samūḍhaḥ 'brought together, collected'? Cp. phāṅṭ with same meaning.
- +¹sune¹aro 'golden'. See sūn:ə; -aro < -hāra-. Prob. lw.
- sūn:eo Kṭg., sune ro Kc. 'golden'. Possess. of sūn:ə; sūn:eo seems to be the genuine word, while +¹sune¹aro and sənē:ri are lw.-s.
- sūn:ə Kṭg., suno Kc. m. 'gold'. Jaun. sūno. Sk. suvarṇam (CD). +¹suni m. 'goldsmith'. Sk. sauvarṇikaḥ (CD) (-u- from sūn:ə, etc.). suntsṇo Kc. 'to think, consider, ponder'. Kṭg. sōtsṇō. Sk. śucyati (CD) 'is purified; rots; suffers violent heat or pain; is absorbed in meditation', K. hōcun 'to decay, rot', Ku. sucṇo 'to regret, repent'; suntsṇo seems to be genuine, since no prototype in other languages is found; in that case ś- > s- by assimil. with -ts-.
- +¹sumṇa f. 'the jasmine'. Sk. sumanā f. If genuine, sumṇa must come from a Him. dial. with intervoc. -m- < -ṽ-.
- sūm]ə 'right (oppos. left)'. See um]ə 'left' and a similar semantic relation in sūltə : ultə, sū:nə : v:ṇə and sūdz'ṇō : 'ūd'z'ṇō.
- sūrədz m. Kṭg. Kc. 'sun'. Lw. H. sūraj m. (Sk.).
- sula Kc. 'quietly, slowly, safely, at low voice'. Kṭg. sūl:ε. Sk. sulabhaḥ 'easily obtainable, feasible, easy'. L. sulhaṛā 'easy-going', P. sullhā 'lazy' (CD)? MIA *-ll- after Pk. dullaho 'difficult to obtain'? But aspiration is missing in Him.
- sūl:ε Kṭg. 'quietly, slowly, safely, at low voice'; s. dēo 'go safely' (said to a person leaving), the answer is: s. bēf:o 'sit (stay) in peace'. Kc. sula. J sulé adv. 'slowly', LStH p. 208 (East Suketi) sūllē 'well'.
- sūltə adj. 'right (oppos. left), just, obverse'; subst. m. 'musical style (melody, rhythm) used at happy occasions such as marriage'. See ultə and the same semantic relation in sūm]ə:um]ə, sū:ṇə : v:ṇə, sūdz'ṇō : 'ūd'z'ṇō. CD *samullaṭyate, N. sulṭāunu 'to turn right side out (e.g. of clothes)', sulṭo right side up, right way round', G. sulṭū 'right, not reverse'.
- səkēuṇō 'to push, remove (stealthily)'. Caus. of sikṇō.
- səkənd, səgənd, f. 'oath'. Lw. H. saugand f. (Pers.).
- səko:ṛ f. (-i) 'delivery of child, childbirth; period after a childbirth in which the woman is considered to be impure'. J skóṛ f. 'the impurity in a woman's delivering a child, lasts for ten days'. Poss. CD *saṃkoṭayati, Pk. saṃkoḍiya- 'contracted', H.

sakoṛṇā 'to contract, compress'. If *saṃkoṭa- is the source, it is a lw. (on account of -k-).

+səge:t f. (-a), the district of Suket.

+səgetʃu 'belonging to Suket'.

səgənd. See səkənd.

səgra:nd, f. (-i) Kṭg. Kc. 'first day of the month'. Also səṅgra:nd.

Sk. saṃkrāntiḥ f. 'passage of sun or planet from one sign to another', P. saṅgrānd f. (CD).

səg'ā: m. (obl. səg'ā:, səg'āa) Kṭg. 'ladder or wooden staircase inside the house (mostly leading from the bauṛ to the dərək)'.
 Sk. saṃghātaḥ m. 'union, combination'. Kc. sə(ṅ)g'a:ṛ. See CD saṃghāta-

(with other meanings in NIA).

səg'a:ṛ, səṅg'a:ṛ f. (-i) Kc. 'ladder, wooden staircase'. The ladder is often of a primitive type consisting of a log with notches cut into it, is leant against the wall in a corner of the room.

Sk. saṃghātaḥ m. 'fitting and joining of timber'. Kṭg. səg'ā:. See CD saṃghāṭa-

(with other meanings in NIA).

səg'ētḥṇō invol. (also gəsētḥṇō, see this) 'to be choked, to be hampered in breathing'. Poss. J. sghetnu 'to put together, amass, heap'. Poss. to group ghatt-, *ghoṭt- (see CD ghattayati¹ 'rubs'), to which may be added *gheṭt-. Cp. H. ghoṭnā 'to rub, strangle'.

Here with saṃ-

+sədzəno 'wise'. Pk. sajāno (CD *sajāna-). See sēṅə.

səteuṇō, -o Kṭg. WKc. (trans.) 'to cook'. Caus. of sītṇō.

sətauṇō Kṭg. 'to cause to sleep, put to sleep'. Caus. of sūtṇō.

sətarno. See su¹tarno.

səteṭno WKc. 'to cause to sleep, put to sleep'. Caus. of sutṇo.

sətbudz'ə 'half-awake (when one is awakening, but is not fully awake)'. Compound of Sk. supta- and vibudhya-. See budz'ṇō.

səthārnō 'to bring in proper form, disentangle'. Sk. *saṃstārayati 'spreads out' (cp. stārayati, having much the same meaning as strṇoti).

sədu:k m. Kṭg. Kc. 'chest, box'. Lw. H. sandūk m. (Ar.).

səpelu m. 'young one of a snake'. Bhadr. sep¹leū n. 'young serpent'.

H. sapelā m. Poss. lw. H. See səpṭelə (which seems to be the genuine Kṭg. word).

səpṭelə, səpṭelu m. 'young one of a snake'. From sā:p with suffix -ṭelə/u.

- səb'auŋð (trans.) 'to pay respect to, to bid farewell ceremoniously' (e.g. to the bride when she is leaving her parents' house, or to a god when he leaves the village); laɾə laɾi səb'au erɛ 'the bridegroom and the bride have been bidden farewell'. Sk. sambhāvayati 'honours, salutes' (CD).
- səb'ä:ɭ f. (-a) 'protection, supervision'. J sambhāl (laŋi) f. '(to take) care'. Verb subst. of səb'äl[nð].
- səb'äl[nð 'to keep ready, make ready'; a:pŋə ɭirkəɭba:n səb'älə 'he kept his bow and arrow ready'. J sambhālŋu 'to put in a safe place'. Sk. sambhālayati 'observes well'. See samb'əlno and CD sambhālayati.
- +səb'ə(a) m. 'space to move in, room'. Sk. sambhavaḥ m. 'meeting, intercourse, finding room in, capacity'.
- səŋgra:nd. See səgra:nd.
- səŋg'a:ɾ. See səg'a:ɾ.
- səŋɛuŋð invol. 'to be tolerable'; mere ɾə neɪ səŋɛundə 'I cannot bear it'. Connected somehow with sɛ:ŋð? Cp. the causatives nəŋ'ɛuŋð, pəŋɛuŋð.
- səŋv:ŋ, səŋuŋu m. 'a kind of small fly'. In Kŋg. often pronounced səɾʃ:ŋ, səɾʃu.
- +sənae f. 'flute, clarinet'. J saŋáí f. 'musical pipe'. Lw. H. sahnāi, ša- (Pers.).
- səna:r m. Kŋg. Kc. 'goldsmith'. Sk. suvarṇakāraḥ m. (CD).
- +sənaru m. (poetical dimin.) 'goldsmith'.
- sənɛ:ri 'golden'. Lw. H. sunahrā. The genuine Kŋg. word is sūn:eo. But notice -i in sənɛ:ri.
- səndu:r m. 'red pigment (vermilion) (applied in the parting of the hair by women)'. Sk. sindūram, H. sindūr m. Prob. lw.
- səma:n m. sg. 'provisions, belongings, tools'. Lw. H. sāmān m. (Pers.).
- +səmeo m. 'arrangement'. Lw. Sk. samayaḥ 'arrangement, agreement; time'?
- +səmudra, +səmundər m. 'ocean'. Lw. H. samūdar m. (Sk. samudraḥ m.).
- səmdz'auŋð 'to make understood, make understand'. Caus. of sōmdz'əŋð.
- səmdz'euŋə WKc. 'to make understood'. Caus. of səmdz'əŋə.
- səraɪ f. (-Ø) 'inn, tavern'. Lw. H. sarāi f. (Pers.).
- səra:ɟ, səra:dz m. 'highland, hilly region having severe climate'.

LSI p. 593 top line, "According to local tradition difficult mountain country is called Sirāj, i.e. Śiva's Kingdom". Lw., if this etymology is correct.

sərad:zɪ m. 'inhabitant of the highland'.

sərā:ŋõ, -o Kĭg. Kc. 'to praise'; b'õri sərāro d[a]ε dεua 'by much praise (lit. 'after having (been) praised') he will be conceited' (lit. 'will go (up) on the trees'). J sráhṇu. Lw. H. sarāhnā (Sk. ślāghate, CD).

sərā:n 'Sarahān' (the capital of Bashahr).

səreɣə m. 'wild cat, smaller than the tsərag:':

səre:ɭ m. 'family, kinship, family of the father-in-law'. Lw. P. suryāl (Rose, Indian Antiquary 38 (1908) 'the relatives of the man in whose house a wedding is observed'). Sk. śvaśura- +? (CD *śvaśuraśālā not convincing).

sərũ:, sərũa dɪ bolṅõ 'to speak pertinently, to the point'. Sk. surūpaḥ 'well-formed' (CD)?

sərdziwən adj., s. buɮ:ɪ 'a herb which will call dead people to life' (said especially to be useful if a man has had his head cut off); sərdziwən is used as a greeting by a woman to a departing young man. Lw. H. sarjivan 'verdant, productive'? Or is sər- H. sir 'head'?

sərnaɪ f. 'clarion, pipe'. Lw. P. sarnāi, surnāi f. (Pers.).

sərsāi f. 'a unity of weight'. Prob. lw. P. sarsāhi f. 'the 16th part of a seer'.

səlā: f. 'plan, counsel, consultation'. Lw. H. salāh f. (Ar.).

səlakṅõ (intrans.) 'to move slowly, stir'. *salakka-, Sk. salati (CD) intr. 'moves', N. salki (gerund) 'to creep', M. saḷakṅē 'to glide along'.

səlima m. 'cinema, film'. Engl. cinema (-l- poss. from film).

səluk:ə m. 'waistcoat for men and women'. Prob. lw. H. salūkā, śa-, m. 'sleeveless bodice; a kind of shirt or blouse with half-long sleeves'.

səluṅə 'mixed with salt, seasoned'; m. 'seasoned vegetables'. CD Sk. salavaṇaḥ 'mixed with salt'.

swā: f. (obl. -Ø) 'ashes'. J swáh f. P. suāh f.

swā:g m. Kĭg. Kc. 'ornament worn in the back-hair by a woman whose husband is alive'; used in the greeting to married women: sōda s. '(may you) always (keep your) hair-ornament'. J suhág (sub bánṅhiyá). Sk. saubhāgyam 'welfare, conjugal happiness',

- P. sohāg m. 'husband's love, ornaments worn when husband is alive' (CD saubhāgya-1).
- swāg:əŋ f. (-i) 'woman whose husband is alive (wearing the swā:g)'.
 swā:d m. Kṭg. Kc. 'good taste'; as an adj. 'tasteful, sweet'. J swād 'tasteful, sweet'. Lw. H. svād (Sk.).
 swād:uə 'tasteful, delicious'.
 swāŋə m. 'staircase of stone'. Sk. sopānam 'stairs, staircase, ladder' (CD).
 swā:r m. Kṭg. Kc. 'Monday'. J swár m. Sk. somavāraḥ m. (CD).
 swāsŋō invol. 'to sigh'; ki lə swās:ia 'why do you sigh?' Prob. lw.
 H. usāsnā 'to breathe', usās f. 'long breath, sigh'.
 stabī adv., adj. 'soon, quickly'. Lw. H. šitābī f. 'speed' (Pers.).
 stəbəl m. Kṭg. Kc. 'stable'. Lw. H. astabal m. (Ar.).
 spəil, name of a valley in Koci side, otherwise called spə:l (with the pronunciation of i.a. Kṭg.).

Z

- zə:r. See dza:r.
- zəbər 'strong'. Lw. H. zabar (Pers.).
 †zəbər †dəst 'highhanded'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 †zindʒe. See dzindʒr.
- zɪm:r. See dzɪm:r.
- zədzi:r f. (-i, -i) Kṭg. Kc. 'chain, small chain attached to the turban as ornament'. Lw. H. sañjīr f. (Pers.).
 zəba:n f. (-i) 'tongue, language'. Lw. H. (Pers.).
 zəmana m. (-Ø) 'time, period'. Lw. zamānā m. (Ar.).
 zəmi:n f. (-a) 'earth, ground, soil'. Lw. H. zamīn f. (Pers.).
 †zəri:b (dzəri:b?) 'insect which eats wheat (grasshopper?)'.
 zəru:r, dzərura 'certainly, necessarily'. Lw. H. (Ar.).

Ā

- ā: 'yes'; ā: kərnɪ 'to say yes, consent'. Also ā:kərnɪ. Cp. H. hā and see CD Sk. ām, ām eva 'yes'. See 'ò:.
 'aũ WKc. 'I'. See Grammar and 'ũ:.
 'auli f. pl. Kc., mari 'auli 'he posed as a big man'; said to mean 'wonder', 'auli marni is probably 'to (seem to) work wonders'.
 'ā:k f. (-a) 'cry, shout'; 'āk:ε (pl.) marni 'to shout', tɛɛ mē dzorɛ

- lai 'à:k 'then I gave a loud shout'. J há'k f. 'a halloo'. Sk. hakkaḥ m. 'calling to an elephant', Pk. hakkā f. 'shout' (CD). 'ākarni 'to say yes, consent', pret. 'ākri. See nakarni, 'ā:.
- 'āt:shə Kṭg. 'good'; m. 'prominent, venerable man, rich man'. Kc. atsho. J háchhá, áchhá. Sk. acchaḥ 'clear, pure'. 'ātshkε adv. Kṭg. 'well'.
- 'ādzru m. 'servant, a chief's attendant, envoy'. J házrí m. 'attendant'. Lw. H. hāzír 'present, ready, in attendance' (Ar.).
- +a:ʃ, the village Haʃkoʃi.
- 'ā:ʃ f. (-i), 'ā:ʃi f. 'shop, workshop'. J háʃʃí f. Sk. haʃʃi f. 'petty market'.
- 'ā:ʃu, name of a hill top near Narkanda.
- 'ād: m. 'bone'. J há'ḍ m. Sk. haḍdam (CD). Cp. 'ārkə.
- 'āt:h Kṭg., 'a:th Kc. m. 'hand'. J háth, háthh m. Sk. hastaḥ m. (CD). +athuʃu, +athʃu m. 'hand'.
- ¹ath|naʃe f. Kc. 'palm of the hand'. Kṭg. thənəʃi. *hastatāla- (cp. Sk. tālaḥ m. = talaḥ m., -am 'palm of the hand' and hastatalam 'palm of the hand'). Dissim. -th- . . . -t- to -th- . . . -n- (the -t- of the second compound member has been preserved in Phal. hatetār (see CD sub tāḍa-¹) and Md. aitala (CD hastatala-), but has fallen in P. H. Ku. hatheli).
- +athʃu. See +athuʃu.
- ¹+aṇḍko adv. 'on this side (of)'. Related to +ara, ²are. For ' cp. +aʃe. See +paṇḍko, +aṇḍke.
- ²+aṇḍko m. Kc. 'pot'. Sk. haṇḍikā f. 'earthen pot' (CD sub *hāṇḍa-).
- +aṇḍku m. 'pot'.
- 'āṇḍṇə, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to walk'. CD *haṇṭ-¹.
- 'ārkə m. 'bone'. J háḍki f. See 'ād:.
- 'ā:r f. (-a) Kṭg. Kc. 'defeat; abduction'; tshō:ʃi 'āre ni:ŋi, tshō:ʃi 'āre pa:ŋi 'to elope with a girl in order to marry her'. J há'r f. 'abduction; garland'. Sk. hāriḥ m. 'losing a game' (CD), hāraḥ m. 'removal'.
- +a:r 'other', +na:nde 'ara 'she is going to another (man)'. Cp. B. ār, āru and L. P. hor, Cur. hor. These are derived from Sk. aparaha 'posterior, other' in CD, but Sk. ār- in ārāt 'from far', āre 'far' may be the base of B. ār, Him. +a:r. Is h- due to metathesis from a case-ending with h-? See o:r, +o:r.
- 'are. See ¹are.

- ‘àri adv. ‘simultaneously, in the same moment, immediately’.
 Prob. related to Kc. ‘are ‘with’.
- ‘àrnō, -o Ktg. Kc. ‘to fail, lose (esp. at play), lose hope’. J hárñu.
 Sk. hārayati (CD).
- +‘a]e, +‘a]e t̪ə]a]e ‘hither and thither’. *hārle. Related to +ara,
²⁺are; h- poss. through metathesis from a case-ending with h-
 cp. ¹⁺‘a]d]ko.
- +‘a]o. See a]o.
- ‘à]r, -i m. Ktg. Kc. ‘ploughman’. Sk. hālikaḥ m. (CD).
- ‘à:l m. Ktg. Kc. ‘state, condition’. Lw. H. hāl m. (Ar.).
- ‘àlēt f. (-r, -i) Ktg. Kc. ‘state, condition’. Lw. H. (Pers. Ar.).
- +‘a]ηo ‘to shake, rock (intr.)’. J hálñu. CD *hallati.
- ‘ās:r f. ‘laughter’. J hásí f. Sk. hāsikā f. or CD *hāsiya-, combined
 with Sk. hāsyam n.
- ‘asiño invol. Kc. ‘to laugh’ (aũ ‘asu, tu ‘asia, etc.). Kc. also ‘sño.
 Ktg. ‘āsñō. Pk. hassai (CD hasyate, impers. passive).
- l‘ās l̪bē]f:ə]ñ m., l‘ās l̪bē]f]ñ f. ‘the resting-place of the geese’, name
 of a mountain peak seen to the North from Ko]ga]rḥ; the geese
 are said to take rest there during their passage between India
 and Tibet. Compound of ‘ās, Sk. haṃsaḥ m. and bē]f:ə]ñ, see
 bē]f]ñō ‘to sit’. Prob. adapted lw. (with ñ) from Sk. haṃsave-
 śanam, -ī.
- ‘āsñō Ktg. ‘to laugh’, sō ‘ās:a ‘he laughs’; tē:re (tēuε) ‘ās:uō ‘he
 burst out laughing’. Kc. ‘asiño, ‘sño.
- ‘è:, interjection ‘ho, look’; often followed by the voc.; ‘è: na ‘look
 here’. Sk. he (CD).
- ‘ε]ra:n Ktg. Kc. ‘perplexed’. Lw. H. hairān (Ar.).
- ‘è:] f. (-r) Ktg. ‘funeral pyre’. Kc. jāle. J hól] f. ‘sacrifice of goat
 or sheep’ is hardly the same word.
- ‘ele (‘ε]e?) f. WKc. ‘funeral pyre’.
- ‘e (enclitic) Kc. ‘is’, mere u]me:d ‘e ‘it is my hope (that . . .)’.
 Kului he (1.2.3. sg. 1 pl., but hā 2.3. pl.). LStH p. 122 (Rohru)
 e(h), ai for all persons. Related to H. etc. hai.
- ‘èdz]ε a]o m. ‘sweeper’. See ‘èdz]ō.
- ‘èdz]ō ‘to sweep’; J]ū:ñr kē bau] ‘èdz]ñr ‘to sweep the story (floor)
 called bau] with a broom’. Seems to be connected w. H. aīchnā
 ‘to sweep, remove impurities, comb’; *ākhiñc-; Pk. āimchaī
 ‘pulls, ploughs’? (see Nep. aīc, aīcnu and CD *atiyañcati).
- +‘ebi ‘now’. See ēb:‘i.

- ‘èṭə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘hunting’. Sk. ākheṭaḥ, Pk. āheḍo, H. aher m., but P. heṭā m. with loss of the initial vowel as in Him.
- ‘èṭi, -i m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘hunter’.
- ¹‘er̄no Kc. ‘to do, to work’. J her̄nu (dental r) ‘to work’.
- ²⁺‘er̄no, auxiliary verb, +‘er̄u gae ‘we will sing’. Poss. identical w. ‘er̄no ‘to do’. Cp. ernō, ²‘erno, ‘or̄no.
- ‘ergə ‘look here!’. See ¹‘ernō (for -gə (Sk. gata-?) cp. uṅgə).
- ¹‘ernō, -o Kṭg. WKc. ‘to examine, observe’; impv. ‘ero ‘look!’, ‘listen!’; hortatively: khāe ‘ere ‘you should eat’, ‘do eat!’; used like a conjunction ‘lest, or else’: sūl:ε ‘āṇḍ ‘ère loṭ:a ‘walk slowly lest you fall’. Kc. erno. CD *herati ‘looks for or at’.
- ²⁺‘erno, aux. verb., +ad:‘e ‘ere tareε g‘ere ‘half (the sky) is covered with stars’. Prob. identical with ¹‘ernō. Cp. ernō, ²⁺‘er̄no, ‘or̄no.
- ‘e ta, exclamation, ‘all-right, good!’ (lit. ‘let it be, let it happen’, from ‘:ṇōḍ). Prob. identical with ‘e.
- ‘əknə ‘little (in age)’; ‘əknə b‘ai ‘younger brother’, ‘əknə ba:b ‘father’s younger brother’, ‘əknī i: ‘father’s younger brother’s wife’; +‘əknī bera ko ‘from childhood’. LNH p. 31 (Kṭg.) hōknau ‘little’. P. hokhā ‘weak, unsteady’? Cp. ‘otsṭə, ōk:hə, ‘əktə.
- ‘əktə ‘little, a little; less’. See ‘əknə.
- ‘əṅḷō, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to relieve oneself’; tē:re ‘ṅ:‘uə ‘he had to relieve himself, he shitted in his pants’. *hagg-, P. haggṇā, H. hagnā, B. hāgā etc. CD assumes analogic remodelling from Sk. hadati, *hadyati.
- ‘ətsṇo Kc. ‘to be lost’. Also ‘rtsṇo (for -rts- > -ts- cp. Kc. dwaṭo with -ṭ- < -rṭ- ‘door’). See ‘rtsṇō for etymological discussion.
- +‘ədzri m. ‘a chief’s bodyguard’. Lw. H. hazūrī, huzūrī m. (Ar.). See ‘adzru which prob. has influenced its syllabic structure.
- ‘əṭṇō, -o Kṭg. Kc. ‘to retire, return (intr.)’. J haṭṇu. CD *haṭṭ-.
- ‘ṭ:h m. ‘obstinacy, perseverance’. Prob. lw. H. haṭh m. (Sk.).
- ‘ṭ:hi ‘obstinate’.
- ‘əp(h)tə, -o; ‘əftə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘week’. Lw. H. haftā m. (Pers.).
- +‘əṇo, -u m., name of the mythic monkey chief Hanuman. Sk. Hanūmān (CD).
- ‘:ṇōḍ, -o Kṭg. Kc. (pret. ‘ūə, -o; pres. partc. in Kṭg. and WKc. ‘ūndə, -o beside ‘ṇdə, -o) ‘to be, become’. J hoṇu, LNH p. 29 (Kṭg.) au(h)ṇau. Sk. bhavati.
- +‘əṇu. See ‘əṇo.

¹ᵛnu¹ma:n m., name of the mythic monkey chief. Also +¹ᵛᵇᵇ, -u.
¹ᵛᵇ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'trunk of a tree, big fallen tree without branches'.

Conn. w. B. āṛ 'aslant', āṛā 'beam' (see CD *aḍḍa-)?

ᵛṛ 'every'. Lw. H. har (Pers.).

ᵛṛᵇ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'green, blue; fresh'. J harā 'green'. Sk. haritaḥ (CD).

¹ᵛṛᵇn¹ḥṅg, ¹ᵛṛᵇn¹ḥṅgᵇ m. 'a musical instrument, a kind of horn consisting of or formed like a deer's horn'. Compound of ᵛṛᵇn m. 'deer' (J harn m. 'buck', Sk. hariṇaḥ m. 'deer') and ḥṅg (see this).

ᵛṛtsṇᵇ, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to be lost'. Kc. also ᵛtsṇᵇ. Jaun. hāreṇᵇ 'to lose' (LSI p. 396 l. 17). Prob. conn. w. Sk. harati 'takes away', hārayati 'loses'. See +r¹atsṇᵇ.

ᵛṛmᵇḍi m. 'functionary who gives announcement to the village population to assemble for the payment of revenue and to be present at special occasions'. J halmandí m. 'a low caste (often called 'mate')'? Lw. H. ahalmad m. 'official in charge of records' (Pers.).

ᵛᵇ:ḥ m. Kṭg. Kc. 'plough'. J hauḥ m. Sk. halaḥ m. (CD).

ᵛᵇ[ḥ]. See ᵛᵇ[ḥ].

ᵛᵇ[kᵇ, -o Kṭg. Kc. adj. 'light (having little weight)'. J halká. Sk. lāghuḥ, Pk. lahu- + -kk- and metathesis, cp. P. H. halkā (CD).

+ᵛᵇ[ḥ] m. 'plough'. Poet. dimin. of ᵛᵇ:ḥ.

ᵛᵇ[ḥ], ᵛᵇ[ḥ] f. (-a) 'pole of plough' (usually made of the wood of the oak species called ba:n). J haḥsh, -í f. 'the long piece of wood in a plough'. Sk. halēṣā f. 'pole of plough' (CD).

ᵛᵇᵇᵇ Kc. 'to laugh'. Also ᵛasiṇᵇᵇ. Kṭg. ᵛāṇᵇᵇ. J hasṇu. Sk. hasati (CD).

ᵛᵇ:, ᵛᵇe, ᵛᵇu Kṭg. Kc. 'yes' (indicates acceptance of a proposal, request or order; also, but, as it seems, more rarely, used in affirmative answers). Prob. the subj. 'let it be' of ᵛᵇ:ḥᵇ. See ᵛᵇe ta.

ᵛᵇtsᵇ, ᵛᵇtsᵇ 'short'. J hochhá. CD *hoccha-. See ᵛᵇknᵇ, ᵇk:hᵇ.

+¹ᵛᵇᵇᵇ m. 'lip'. See ᵇᵇ:h.

ᵇᵇ:h. See ᵇᵇ:h.

ᵛᵇᵇᵇ 'to descend'; ᵛᵇᵇᵇᵇ ᵛᵇᵇᵇ 'he descended, came down'. Pk. avahatta- (ᵇ: avanata-, Pāia-sadda-mah.)? Or conn. w. Sk. avastāt 'below'?

ᵛᵇ:ᵇ f. (-i) 'freckle'.

- ‘oṛno WKc., aux. verb, tiūa pṛeṇe ‘oṛo ‘they have recognized him, they recognized him’ (perfective aspect). Cp. ²⁺‘eṛno, ²⁺‘erno, ernō, ṛo.
- +‘o:r ‘other’. See +‘a:r, o:r.
- ‘i:, i: Kṭg. Kc., enclitic emphatic word, stressing or delimiting the preceding word, e.g. a:dz ‘i: ‘exactly to-day, only to-day’. Cp. P. H. hī.
- ‘iṁ m. ‘the chest, thorax; heart, mind’. J hiyé lāṇu ‘to embrace’. Sk. hṛdayam (CD).
- ‘iū m. Kṭg. Kc. (obl. Kṭg. ‘iūa, ‘iū, Kc. ‘ima) ‘snow’. J hyúñ m. Sk. himam ‘frost, snow’ (CD).
- ‘iund m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘winter’; Kṭg. ‘iunde ‘in winter’. J hyúñd m. Sk. hemantaḥ m.
- +‘i:k f. (-a) ‘chest, heart, mind’. J hīk f. ‘the liver, chest, or throat’. CD *hṛtka-, P. hikk f. ‘breast’. Prob. lw. P.
- ‘i:k:uḥ, ‘i:k:əḥ m. ‘snow-covered mountain’; also name of the mountain range seen to the north from Koṭgaṛh. Also ‘iṅkuḥ, ‘iṅkəḥ. Prob. compound of Sk. hima- ‘snow’ and kaṇṭa- ‘thorn, anything pointed’, cp. Kṭg. kaṇḍə ‘thorn, mountain ridge’.
- ‘i:k:uṛə m., ‘i:k:uṛi f. ‘chest, breast, heart, mind’. See ‘i:kṛə, -o; ‘i:k.
- ‘i:k:əḥ. See ‘i:k:uḥ.
- ‘i:kṛə, -o m. Kṭg. Kc. ‘chest, heart, mind’. See ‘i:k:uṛə.
- ‘i:kṛu m. ‘chest, heart, mind’ (dimin., chiefly used in poetry).
- ‘i:shṇō ‘to promise’. J hichhṇu ‘to promise, agree’. Sk. icchati ‘wishes, is willing, consents’ (CD).
- ‘i:dz Kc. ‘yesterday’. Kṭg. ‘iz:. J hīj. Sk. hyaḥ, Pk. hijjo (CD hiyas).
- ‘iṅkuḥ, ‘iṅkəḥ. See ‘i:k:uḥ, ‘i:k:əḥ.
- ‘indu m. ‘Hindu’.
- ‘insa, ‘insə m. ‘share, lot’. Lw. H. hissā m. (Ar.).
- ‘i|mancəl pṛəde:ʃ m. Kṭg. Kc., the province of Himachal Pradesh. Lw. H. Himācal Pradeś (Sk.).
- +‘iṛ‘ f. (-i) ‘a plant from which baskets are made’ (said by an informant to be ‘cane’ or ‘reed’). J iṛai, iṛé f. ‘plant of which baskets are made’.
- +‘iṛanənda, man’s name.
- +‘iṛəḥ m. ‘deer’. J harn m. ‘buck’. Sk. hariṇaḥ m. (CD).
- ‘iṣṇō ‘to go out (of fire)’; a:g ‘iṣ:a, gṛ ‘iṣ:i ‘the fire goes out, has gone out’ (caus. ʃēuḥō). *hiṣṣ- (CD *hiṣṣ-² should be changed

- to this), L. hisnā 'to be extinguished, be withered', N. hissinu 'to be baffled'.
 +ʿisri, man's name.
 ʿiz: Kṭg. 'yesterday'. Kc. ʿi:dz.
 ʿizkə 'belonging to yesterday'.
 ʿū: WKc. 'I'. Kc. aũ, Kṭg. mū: . Another WKc. dialect has 'aũ.
 ʿūkum, ʿūkəm m. Kṭg. Kc. 'command, order'. Lw. H. hukm m. (Ar.).
 ʿūdʒʿŋō (invol.) Kṭg. 'to rise, get up, wake up', sə ʿūdʒʿia 'he rises', pret. ʿūdʒʿuə. Kc. udzʿŋo. LSI p. 652 (Satlaj group) uṣṣau, -uṣṣau 'to rise, arise', p. 689 (Inner Siraji) ūjhe 'up'. Cp. N. ujhāunu 'to lift up'. Sk. ujjhati 'to leave, abandon' from ud + hā, cp. also Sk. ujjihite 'to move upwards, rise up, start from, leave' (Monier-Williams, Sk. Engl. Dict. sub ud-dhā 2, i.e. ud + hā). See EWA ujjhati, jahāti.
 ʿūb:i, ʿūb:ʿi Kṭg., ʿubi, ʿubʿi WKc. 'up, above'. Kc. ubi. J ubhá adj. '(being) up'. Sk. ūrdhvaḥ (CD) 'raised, erect, high'.
 ʿündə, ʿündʿə adj. 'turned downwards, upside down'. J undá adj. 'down'. Sk. avamūrdhaḥ 'face down' (CD).
 ʿündi, ʿündʿi Kṭg. WKc. 'down'. Kc. undi.
 +ʿundər m. 'skill, ingenuity, knowledge'. Lw. H. hunar m. (Pers.).
 +ʿundṭə 'situated down'. See ʿündə.
 ʿündʿə. See ʿündə.
 ʿündʿi. See ʿündi.
 ʿŪṛnō, -o Kṭg. Kc. 'to bolt (a door)'. J huṛnu 'to shut in', hūr m. 'bolt above a door'. Bi. hurkā m. 'bolt of lock'. Sk. huḍukkaḥ m. 'bar or bolt of door'.
 ʿŪ:l m. 'ram used for breeding'. Sk. huluḥ m. (but Jaun. hūr 'ram', Bhal. huṛ from Sk. huḍaḥ, -uḥ m. (CD)).
 +ʿula-məṭṭula m. 'gaiety, gay throng'. Sk. ullāsaḥ m. 'joy, merriment', H. hulās m. 'animation, delight' (CD, where h- is supposed to be expressive); məṭṭula is an echo-repetition, poss. containing miṭ-, cp. miṭḥŋō 'to meet, gather, dance gaily'.
 +ʿulo m. 'heat (of the sun)'. Bhal. hə:l 'heat' (S. Varma, Bhalesi dialect, 1948, p. 60). Poss. related to Sk. holākaḥ m. 'kind of vapour-bath' (see CD *hūlukka-, Kal. hūluk 'heat, noontide', Sh. hulukh 'sweat').
 ʿəwant m. 'the harmful effect of snow on maturing crops'. Poss. Sk. himāntaḥ m. 'end of the cold season'.

‘əʃauŋo Kc. ‘to cause to return, to remove’. Caus. of ‘əʃŋo.

‘əŋdʒeuŋo WKc. ‘to cause to walk’. Caus. of ‘əŋdŋo.

‘əsāuŋð, -o Kŋg. Kc. ‘to cause to laugh’. Caus. of Kŋg. ‘āsŋð, Kc.
‘əsŋo.

‘əsɛuŋo WKc. ‘to cause to laugh’.

‘əza:r m. Kŋg. Kc. ‘one thousand’. Also dza:r. Lw. H. (Pers.).

See sē:sər.



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