



*RIPRINT*

PANDIT TIKA RAM JOSHI

A DICTIONARY OF THE PAHARI DIALECTS

1911

AND

A GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY OF KANWARI

1909



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## PRFMC

Pandit Lika Ram Joshi one time Private Secretary to the ruler of Bushahr State in the Western Himalayan region was a man of great vision. His three articles which appeared in the columns of the Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1909 and 1911 is still his interest in the fields of lexicography and cultural anthropology. In one of the talkshows in Kullu area of Himachal Pradesh, he has been presented as great admirer of Nature who preferred to settle down in Singla valley and bring Kinner-Kadash mountain range.

It is mere coincidence that in the first decade of twentieth century when Dr. Abraham Grierson and his team were busy in compiling the Linguistic Survey of India Pandit Lika Ram Joshi was compiling Kullu and Chamba dictionary single handed. Grierson is today remembered as one of the greatest lexicographers in the world but people of Himachal Pradesh cannot forget the enormous work done by Pandit Lika Ram Joshi at a time when modes of communication in His State were hardly visible. The best part of the dictionary recognized by Pandit Lika Ram Joshi is the use diacritical marks which he made the work more scientific in approach. Well the project is no phonetic + some of the marks used in the dictionary today is almost modified but are still clear in depicting the sound used in pronouncing the words and terms. There are certain words which have now become obsolete with the passage of time but are very important to keep in view the socio-linguistic history of the region.

Kullawani or Kullanti is the most fascinating language having its roots with Mundari language as ascertained by Dr. Grierson in his book referred to above. The author has not only collected the vocabulary of this Tibeto-Burman language but devoted some pages to enlighten the reader about its grammar and folklore. Many scholars have once worked on linguistics forms of Kulloun but the just now opinion given by Mr. Joshi is of immense value to us.

Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Language has many ambitious plans including preparation of a Pahari Hindi Dictionary which Dictionary containing about 35,000 words was released in December, 1989 by the President of the academy, the then Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singh.

W. C. Jr.  
Rajendra  
landmark in making available to the Indian public  
within a short period of six months.

We are thankful to Messrs Basu Brothers for their efforts in bringing out the work in a short time. We hope that the Indian authorities of Asian Society of Bengal will also publish the material in the pages of its esteemed periodical, *Indian Antiquary*, in for the reprint of the same.

D. K. S. A.

Secty

Shurda  
March 15, 1979

- as in Bishār (बिशर) turmeric and Bhyansar  
dawn
- as in Bhan (भान) Small coins
- as in chandāl (चण्डाल) A wicked man.
- as in Dhajns (धैज्ञ) A buffalo.
- as in Kallī (कौली) A Lotus
- as in Khañgā (खांगा) not well shaped
- as in chachēnu = (चचेण) To cry or scream.  
tēri= time.
- as in Kfīr (कफीर) Difficulty
- as in Gelt (गोलि) I Apes II A bullet
- as in Berī (बेरी) I Iron Fellers II A boat
- as in Khalrī (खलडी) A small skin bag
- as in Kdoli (कदोली) Bread made of Kodu
- as in Bardnu (बरडनु) To walk to go on
- as in Keñsi (कैन्सी) On which day?
- as in Byōl (ब्योल) A kind of tree. Gōr = A Lizard
- as in Barbo ho (बरबोहो) A made spirit which causes sickness
- as in Katai (कताई) The act of spinning
- as in Katai (कताइ) The act of culturing
- as in Biug (बूग) A Cover
- as in Bula'k (बुलाक) A nose ring
- as in Dīnwañ (दिनवान) The man who speaks on behalf of a deity
- as in Agla (आगला) The former
- as in Bāt (बाट) A path.

A  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
PAHARI DIALECTS

22 A Dictionary of the Pahari Dialects as spoken in the  
Punjab Himalayas

By Pandit Tika Ram Jussi, Author of a Grammatical  
Dictionary of Kandari and Edited by H. A. Rost, C.S., Punjab

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Reference may be made to the *Supplements to the Punjabi Dictionary*, No. 1, by the Revd. T. Grahame Bailey, C.M.S., published by Asiatic Society of Bengal.

A

A, a particle added to a verb to make the compound participle  
as *baha* - having said, *mā* - having gone

A, *adv.* Yes. (Also *añhiñ*)

A', *v.* Is. As *Na kiti a'*? Where is he?

Abe, *adv.* Now, at this time

Abkhora, *n.m.* (P. *ākherā*.) A small deep pot with a rim

Achhū or -ā, *adj.*, *f.-i.*, *pl.-é* Good, *adv.* Very well.

Addā, *n.m.* A wooden frame

A'd, *n.f.* (1) Moisture, wetness. (2) Half -o-ad, *m.* The half.  
(3) (H. *yid*) Remembrance, -awni, *vt ir.* To remember  
-rakhni, *n.t. re.* To keep in memory

Adu or Á, *adj.*, *f.-i.* *pl.-é* Half semi-

Adkan, *n.m.* Elbow

Adli, *n.l.* An area equal to 4 *bighás* of land.

Admeñ, *adv.* Mid-way.

Adr, *n.m.* (S. *Ādarā*) Homage, respect

Adri, *n.l.* (S. *Ādara*) Respect, honour

Afarnū, *v.i. re.* To swell, puff up; *f.-i.*, *pl.-é*.

Afi, *pro.* Self -e. By it-, him-, or herself

Agi, *n.f.* (S. Agni) Fire (Also *āqī*)

Aga, *n.m.* Fore,

Agañu, *v.t. re.* To shut in, to lock up; *f.-i.*, *pl.-é*

Agurdān, *n.m.* A vessel for burning incense.

Aggal (S. Argala) A wooden bolt for a gate or door -nu, *v.t.*  
*re.* To shut in.

Aggar, *n.m.* (S. Ageru, or Aguru) A fragrant wood = (*Aquilaria agallocha*)

Age, *adv.* Before, a little before (this).

Agi, *adv.* (1) Some time ago, (2) lately; (3) fire.

Agjhára, jhára, *n.m.* A tinder-box

- Agl o u l l pl t e  
 ãgr agre ad Before t sōcēt  
 ār a t second person n̄gu t H t o s t  
 Tū q̄i nokhā mēkh "Thou art a wonderful man"
- Ambū, n m A kind of deer said to be like a râule, found on the Shâh hill in the Bhâju State.
- Amriq̄, n f The wild grape
- An, n m The flying-fox (Also eñ en)
- Ain, ad Good, -hom, to be good Iñ hōv̄ yāñ p̄tām̄ pām̄  
 "Friend, it is well that you have come"
- Añshu, adv This year
- Añthipu v i re To twist, to strut f -i pl -e
- Aijá, int Oh ah.
- A'j adv To-day Åjje adv Just to-day
- Åjku, adj ' m -á, f -í, pl -é Of to-day
- Akal, n f (P agl) Wisdom, sense -bh, n m A medicine (*Phellia cannibima*)
- Akhar, n m (S Akshara) Letters, characters (pl)
- Akhi, n f (S Akshin) Eyes. (Dim Åkhtí, pretty little eye)
- Akhtí, n pl See Alikai
- Akñnu v i re To be stiff, to strut; f -i, pl -e
- Åñ, n m An esculent root, like the potato (*Lachñlū*)
- Alakhi-jagáwná, v i re To ask for alms
- Altí, n f A drink. -bharní, v i re To drink
- Amá, n f (S. Ambá) Mother
- Amal, n m Intoxication
- Amb, n m (S Amra) Mango (Also ámb)
- Ambai, adv Up, pre, above (Also amb) S. Amvar the sky
- Aminchári, n f A post held by the Kanwar, said to be equivalent to Private Secy (used in the Mandi State)
- Amiu, -á, m , -is, a , pl Sour acid
- Åñ, n f An oath, a curse
- Åñchal, n m (S Anchala, a cloth) Corner of a cloth or scarf
- Åñchlá, n m Ribbon which is more than two fingers in breadth
- Añdgal, n m A wasp, pl.
- Añdhá, m , f , -í, pl -é, adj Blnd
- Añdhá = dhundh n f Misrule, -máchni, -hōjam̄ v i re &c  
 To suffer from misrule or bad government.
- Andhóu, -a, adj. m , f -í, pl -é Unwashed, unclean
- Andi, n f See Auni
- Andr, ad (H andar) Inside, -o dá, adv From inside
- Andrélá, n m The auspicious time at which a bride enters her husband's home (Syn wísm).
- Andro-dá or -fa, adv From the inside
- Andro-khe, adv To the inside
- Andról, n m See Narol
- Añgalu, v i, re To be entangled, to be embroiled f -i pl -e
- Angant, ad Innumerable, numerous (Alike in all genders)

Angu / A finger

Ani, n./ (1) An edge , (2) a band of soldiers , (3) a battle

Añ-iñ, adj A little. -jyá, ad. m A small quantity

Xní-tákhnu vt re To keep ready -denu, v.t re To all bring

Añj, n f , pl .-i Sinews

Xñkai, n.m Revenue in kind (used in the Mandí State)

Añmuk, adj Durable, imperishable (alike in all genders)

Añnat, n f (S Anjah ) The cavity formed by putting palms of the hands together

Xñni, n f Testicles (also añdi).

Xñ-nu, v t re To bring, to fetch ; f .-i, pl. -é

Xñri, n.f A small piece of land left unploughed

Ant, n.m pl .-o (S Anta) End.

Xñrt, n f pl .-o. Enmity, discord

Xñthi, v Is Ni Is not.

Xñwalá, n.m (S. Amalaka.) Emblica myrabolan (*Phy emblica*) pl .-e

Xpnú, -á, pro , f. -i, pl .-é. One's own.

Xppe, pro See Appu. (Bághal, Kunihár and Nárágarh )  
kuri ghar nu basdi, horánu sikh dasdi "The girl doesn't live with her husband, but she gives to others."

Xppú, áppí, pro Myself, yourself, himself, herself.

Xri, n.m (H. yári.) A friend.

Xia, n.m (1) A friend , (2) a kind of long saw.

Xrá, ad. m ; f .-i, pl .-é Aslant, crooked

Xrhá, n.m. (S Adhaka ) A grain measure equal to 4 patha

Xihat, Xarat, n f A tax levied on all imports Jubbal

Xri, n f (1) The handle of a plough , (2) adj crooked

Xri, n f. (H. yári ) Friendship, acquaintance

Xrié-khařié, adv. In trouble.

Xrj, n.m. pl .-o (P arz ) A request

Xrnu, v i, re To insist , f. i. pl .-é

Xrshí, n.m. (H. árshi ) A looking-glass

Xru, n.m The hill apricot (pl. no singular)

Xrusa, n.m. A medicinal plant.

Xsau, v Is, or are (From the irreg verb honu, to be )

Xse, v. Art (2nd pers sing pres of honu, to be)

Xse, pro We (1st pers pl nominative).

Xsé, pro 1st per pl. We. (From Punjábí, asi )

X'sh, n f. (S. Ashá ) Hope.

Xshi, ad. 80 , -wáli, 80th.

Xshiyá, n.m. (S Ashítí=80 ) A fine of Rs. 80 in cash to a ruler at a jágrá

Xshu, n.m. (S Ashiu ) Tears Sháre muiñ sháshu sh áye áshu. "Her mother-in-law died in June, she wept her in July" (implying inconsistency). (Also ássú )

Xskhú n.m A pudding made of rice-flour.

- Aṣrā, n.m. (S. Ashraya.) Hope rákt a r re To on  
 Astáj, n.m. (P. ustád.) Clever man (Also *staj*)  
 Asthán, n.m. (S. Sthána.) A place, especially of a deity  
 Astmí, áthen (S. Ashtami.) n.f. The eighth day of the bright or dark half of a month.  
 Astú, n.m. pl. Human bones sent to the Ganges, after cremation (Also *fúl*.)  
 Athkáj, athké, n.m. pl. The forget-me-not (The word only used as a plural and is also applied to the bushes which get entangled in woollen clothes)  
 Áththá, ad. (S. Ashta), 8.  
 Athwárá, n.m. (S. Ashtavára, 8 days) Daily began or carried in which each pargana has to supply three coolies ad. in various duties to the State (Kuthar State) It. = 8 days t. labour in the *darbár* (Jubbal) In Bushahr *sházi*  
 Atkanu v.i. re To stop, to wait, to retain; f.-i, pl.-é  
 Atkarki-jeolá, n.m. A term for exceptionally inferior land in which cash payment was made. (Kullu, Lyall's Sett Report 1875)  
 Attá, n.m. (H. átá) Flour  
 Aukhá, ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é. In trouble also difficult  
 Aukhí, n.f. Difficulty, trouble.  
Auñshu, adv. See Añshu.  
Aurá, ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é. Unfilled, half filled (Also *auru*)  
Auré-bhág, n.m. Evil fate, unluckiness  
Auh, n.f. The right of the youngest brother to an extra share for his marriage expenses, if he be unmarried.  
 Awanu, v.t. re. To come; f.-i, pl.-é  
Awi-jánu, v.i. ir. To arrive, f.-i, pl.-é (Also *ávnu*)  
Awuñ, pro I (1st pers. sing.) (Also *Añ*) It becomes *mánu* with the past tense of a transitive verb. As *Mureh Lá tú ná de*, "I said, 'you should not go'"  
 Awru, -á, ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é. Somewhat empty, not quite full

## B

- Babá, n.m. Father, progenitor  
 Bábru, n.m. A kind of cake (always used in the plural).  
 Ba'ch, n.f. Dampness, wet  
 Bachár, n.m. (S. Vichára) A curse -dene, v.i. re. To curse  
 Bacháwnu, v.t. re. To save  
 Báchchhá, n.m. (P. pádsháh.) A king, emperor.  
 Bachér, n.m. Storing curds and butter (instead of eating them in order to make clarified butter)  
 Bachnó-de-ánnu, v.t. re. To conciliate, to compromise, f.-i, pl.-é  
 Bachháwaní, n.f. A subscription. -páni, v.t. re. To subscribe  
 Bachháwnu, v.t. re. To spread or lay out (a bed).

- Bachhawul, *vt.* A broom -*denu*, *v i re* To sweep  
 Bachhápu, *vt re* (H *bichháná*) (1) To spread a bed, *f*.  
 (2) To subscribe  
 Báchhu, *or á*, *n m f -i, pl -é*. A calf.  
 Bachnu, *v i re* To escape, *f -i, pl -é*.  
 Badai, *n m* An answer, a reply -*dendá*, *v i vr*. To rep.  
 Badám, *n m pl*. (H *bádám*) Almonds.  
 Badár, *n.m.* A kinsman -*nu*, *v i re*. To act like a kins.  
 Badíru, *n m* (1) A sept of Kanets (2) *A parganá* in the  
 State.  
 Badhá, *n m*. Enhancement, increase in taxes.  
 Badháwnu, *vt re* (1) To extinguish, to put out, *f -i*.  
 (2) To enlarge  
 Badhi, *n m f -an* A carpenter.  
 Badhka *or á*, *ad m f -i, pl -é*. Without limit.  
 Badhnu, *v t re* To cut, *f -i, pl -é*.  
 Badh, *n f* (H *bádal*) Clouds. *Hyúñ ghalalá badhe*  
 snow will melt with the clouds  
 Badiu *or -a*, *adj m*. Cloudy  
 Badiá, *-u*, *ad m f -i, pl -é* Larger.  
 Badiu *or á*, *adj m ; f -i, pl -é* The eldest  
 Bádú, *n m* An enemy  
 Badük, *n f* (H. *bandük*) A gun or rifle  
 Béfar, *adj* Spare  
 Baitá, *n m* (H.) Silken cloth  
 Bágá, *n.m.* A dress of honour, a robe.  
 Bagáná, *-n*, *ad m., f -i, pl -é*. Another's, of other  
 (Fr. H *bigáná*)  
 Bagái, *n.f* Forced labour, unpaid work, *corvée*  
 Bagájú *or -i*, *n m*. A cooly, a porter  
 Baghér, *n.m* A boy a child, *pl -o*  
 Bágí, *n m pl* Lawless, disloyal. -*hoṇu*, *v i vr* To be c.  
 Bagotú, *n m* Clothing, a dress  
 Bagus, *n.t.* (S Váyu.) Air, the wind  
 Bagti, *n f* A small plot of land.  
 Bahar *adv.* Out or outside.  
 Bahái, *n f* Enjoyment, pleasure, *pl o*.  
 Bahat, *ad.* 62. -*wán*, 62nd  
 Bahéjá, *n m* *Terminalia belerica*  
 Bahkánu, *v i re* (1) To become mad (2) To stray  
 Bahnu, *v i re* To flow, to blow; *f -i, pl -é*.  
 Bahnu, *vt re*. To plough, *f -i, pl -é*.  
 Bai, *n.f* (S Váyu.) (1) The wind. (2) Bile (3) 22  
 Baçchhar, *n f* An unchaste woman  
 Báh, *ad.* 22. -*wáñ* 22nd  
 Bái, *n f* (H *byáñ*, interest.) Interest  
 Bai-lan-ráto, *v.* To go by night  
 Bál, *n m* An ox a bull  
 Báli, *n.f.* A small kind of adze.

## o n / Sister

- ñdke-hoñu, v.i ir. To be out  
 ñdku or -á, ad m., f. -í, pl. -é External adv Outside  
 ñsh, n m, (S Bañsha) (H. báñs) A bamboo  
 ri, n.m (S Vairi.) An enemy  
 thnu, v.i re. To sit down (Also Bethnu)  
 j, n.m. Madness. -lágna, v.i re To be mad  
 á, n.m (H.) A musical instrument Music  
 antri, n m pl. Musicians (Also Baigari, and Turi)  
 ár, n m (P. bázár) Market, mart  
aurá, n.m. The wheel of a stone mill  
 áwnu, v.i re. (1) To cause to sound (2) To beat to  
gairi, n.m pl. See *Bajantri*  
haini, n f (H. bujhni) A riddle, a puzzle -hujni  
 To solve a riddle  
 j, n f. An ulcer on the joints  
 nu, v.i re (H. bajáná.) To sound (a musical instrument)  
 uwa-hundá, ad m.; f. -í, pl. -é Mad insane,  
 uwnu, v.i re. To be mad or insane, / -í, pl. -é.  
 wi-jánu, v.i ir. To become mad; / -í, pl. -é  
 k, n f (S. Vákya.) A speech, a sentence  
 kh, n.f. Udder (of a cow)  
 h, adj. Cut up. -karnu. v.t. re. To cut off.  
 zháhal or bákkhal, n f Land which is not artificially made  
 zháq, ad. f. A buffalo, she-goat or cow, whose young  
 more than 6 months old and whose milk has become  
 chat, n.m (P. waqt.) Time, period  
 zher, n f. Scattering coins over a bridegroom  
 zherá, n m (H.) A dispute, tumult, complication  
 zheriá, ad m One who disputes.  
 zhernu, v.t. re To scatter  
 zh-honu, v i ir. To be cut into two; / -í, pl. -é.  
 zhíyá, n m. Double sewing.  
 zhleli, or bakleli, n.f. Breakfast  
 zhýain or pakyain, n m. (S Vyákhýána) A proverb,  
 saying, folklore  
 kihé, adv As a messenger  
 kilo, n.m. A messenger.  
 ki-muwáñ (a phrase). A curse  
 'lu or -á, adj. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Thick  
 knu, v i re. To stretch the mouth, / -í, pl. -é.  
 krá, n m A he-goat; f. -í, a she-goat, pl. -é.  
 krathá, n.m See khárchá  
 ktu, n m.; j. -í, pl. -é. A kid = chhelu and chheli  
 'l, n.m (H. bál) Hair  
 l, n.m (S Vala.) Strength, might, power.  
 sháhtu lána, v.i re To be unhappy, to pine.  
 lak, n m. and f. (S. Válaka.) A babe or infant.  
 lchá, n.m A piece of rope to fasten the plough on its

- Peor or u ad m f pl e 1) Reversed upset contra v  
 2 Left  
 Be r n f Delay  
 Ber, -o, pl. A village, a house or home  
 Bera, n m. A palace, especially the female apartments in a  
 chieftain's palace: pl -e  
 Beri, n f (1) Iron fetters (2) A boat  
 Beri n f See bđri  
 Besó, n m See Majnú  
 Betá, n m (H) A son f -i. A girl or daughter, pl. -é Sons  
 Bethú, n m A low-caste farmer who works under a zamindár  
 Bethnu, i i re (H baithná) To sit down  
 Bglajwnu, r t re To clear off, f -i, pl -é  
 Bhábar, n m. The scorpion plant, from which jute is obtained  
 Bhábi, n f Brother's wife Also bháoj  
 Bhádar, ad m (H bahádúr) Gallant, brave  
 Bhádo, n m (S Bhádrapada) The 5th month of the Hindu  
     year, corresponding to August. (Also bhájjo)  
 Bhádú, n m (H. bhaddú) A white-metal vessel used for cook-  
     ing pulse  
 Bháer, n m Brother f -i. Sister . m. -á, A polite term of  
     address to anyone.  
 Bhág, n m. (S Bhágya) Luck, fate, fortune  
 Bhág-khóuwane, v i re To be ill-fated, to be unlucky  
 Bhágnu, r i re To run away, to escape.  
 Bhahattar, ad 72  
 Bhái, n m (H bhái) (S. bhrátri) A brother  
 Bhajíchal, n m. (S Bhúmichálana) An earthquake  
 Bhajñs, n t (H.) (S Mahishi) A buffalo. m -á, pl. -e  
     Also mainsh  
 Bháish, n m (S. Abhyásá) Practice  
 Bháishnu, v t re To practise, f i, pl e  
 Bháithú, n m An adopted brother f -an An adopted  
     sister  
 Bhájjo n m. See Bhádo -we, adj In August.  
 Bhajnu, v t re (H bhajná) To preserve, to keep in memory  
 Bhajnu, v t re To deny, to disagree, to refuse: f -i, pl -é  
 Bhaji, n t Vegetable  
 Bhala m -u, ad m Good, f -i, pl. -é  
 Bhálá, n m. (H) A spear. pl é  
 Bhálawa, n m. (H. bhaláwí) A medicinal tree, or fruit  
 Bhalk, n t Morning, daybreak -é At daybreak.  
 Bhallá n m A kind of cake made of pulse flower; pl -é  
 Bhalli, n f A kind of forl  
 Bhálu i i re To recover from illness, to be restored to  
     health  
 Bhálu v t re To keep in sight, to observe, to witness  
 Bhálu n m One who keeps anything in sight  
 Bhálu n m (See Banái)

- Bhān, n. m. Small coins.
- Bhāndā or -u, n.m. pl. -é. A brass, copper or iron vessel.
- Bhānde-bábar-honi, v.i. ir. To be in menses.
- Bhāndnu, v.t re To call ill names to abuse. f.-i, pl. -e.
- Bhāñkhri, n.f. Mocking bird.
- Bhāñ-pu, v.t re To break, f.-i, pl. -é.
- Bhāñji, n.f. Injury -mární, v.i re To injure.
- Bhāñju or -á, n.m sister's son; nephew t.-i Sister's daughter's  
niece; pl. -é.
- Bhāñg, n.f. The hemp plant, or leaves of smoking hemp.
- Bhañgoñu, n.m. pl. Hemp-seed.
- Bhanói, n.m. (H. bahnōi) Sister's husband.
- Bhāoj, n.f. See Bhābi.
- Bhāi, n.m. A seed measure upon which was founded the  
cient unit of land (Kullu).
- Bhārá, n.m. (1) Hire, rent (2) To give some corn to a calf  
cow or bullock at milking.
- Bhārá, n.m. (S. Bhāra=weight.) A load, luggage. pl. -
- Bhará or -u, adj. m.; f. i. pl. -é Full, filled up.
- Bhārá, n.m. Fare, rent -dená, v.i ir. To pay the fare.
- Bhārí, ad. (H.) Heavy.
- Bharan, n.m. A tax levied at two annas per rupee (Kullu).
- Bharu, v.t re. (1) To pay. (2) To fill up.
- Bhart, n.m. A kind of pulse, flat and black in colour.
- Bharúwanu, v.i re To be filled; f.-i, pl. -é.
- Bhāsh or bhakh, n.f. (S. Bhāshá) Language, a dialect.  
hári bhāshbi jáni? 'Do you know the Pahári language?
- Bhash, n.m. The lungs.
- Bhasmá, n.m. (S. bhasman) Ashes.
- Bhát, n.m. (S. Bhatta.) A term for a Bráhman.
- Bhá't, n.m. (S. Bhakta) Boiled rice.
- Bhatangiu, n.m. one who manages cattle or boyar (Kullu).
- Bháti, n.f. A ceremony at which Bráhmans are fed.
- Bhathi, n.f. A feast given to all the kith and kin in order  
regain one's caste; one's being out of caste by doing some  
thing wrong.
- Bhatkanu, v.i re. To stray, to wander. f.-i, pl. -o.
- Bhatte, n.m. pl. (H. bhatta.) Brinjals.
- Bhátu, n.m. A Brahman's son whose duty it is to serve him  
at the time of worship.
- Bháú, n.m. A chief's son. A polite term used in address  
any boy of good birth.
- Bhaun, n.m. (S. Bhavana) A temple.
- Bhaun, n.m. A thought, a supposition If... bhānu or  
iunu, 'I suppose he won't come.'
- Bhaw, n.m. (H. ?háw.) A ate.
- Bhdár, n.m. A granary, a store-house.
- Bhdári, n.m. One in charge of granary, a store-keeper.
- Bhéd, n.m. f.-i, pl. -o. A sheep.

Bhekhal *n.*, A kind of plant with sharp thorns *pl. -e*  
Bhet *n.m.* (H.) A secret

Bhet, *n.f.* (1) A present offered to a deity (2) An offering.  
(3) A benevolence made in cash by officials and by land-holders in land to the Rana at the Diwali festival (Kut-hár) (4) An offering made on appointment to office by a *mahr* (Bilaspur).

Bhetá (see the preceding) A present made to a deity or ruler, -*devni* or *charni*, *v.i.* *ir* and *re* To give or offer a present.

Bhetnu, *v.t.* *re* To visit, to meet, to call on, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*.

Bhétu, *n.m.* (H.) One who knows secrets -*karná*, *v.t.* *ir*. To introduce, to acquaint

Bhijnu, *v.i.* *re* To be wet *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

Bhikh, *n.t.* (S. Bhikshá) Alms -*demi* *v.i.* *n.* To give alms

Bhirnu, *v.t.* *re*. To fight, to struggle

Bhit, *n.f.* (S. Bhitti) A wall

Bhithká or -u *ad.m.f.i*, *pl.-é* Inside, in

Bhithlá or -u, *ad.m.f.-i*, *pl.-é*. Of the inside, inner.

Bhlaithá, *n.m.* The main beam of a roof.

Bhlekhá, *n.m.* (H. bhulhalckhá) A mistake, an oversight

Bhofar, *n.m.* Shoulder, *pl.-o*

Bhog, *n.m.* (S.) An offering, -láná; *v.i.* *re* To offer cooked food to a deity.

Bhoglu, *n.m.* See Bihan.

Bhó'j, *n.m.* (1) A feast (2) Birch -*ru*, *n.m.* Picnic (3) -*pattar*, *n.m.* Birch-bark

Bhudá or -u, *adj.m.f.i*, *pl.-é*. Simple-minded.

Bhó'mi or -a, *n.m.* (S. bhrimara.) A black bee, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

Bhó'ru, *n.m.* A song, a couplet: poetry, such as —

Kúje ru fulní, bho'ro ru bhu'chú,

Bhupu ní jumdú ní huñdú mano ru suñchú

"The wild white rose is sucked by a black bee,

Roasted grain never grows, nor is a desired object gained."

Siti hí'doli harno, bikro de moro,

Mánu dikkhe mukhte, tará latkú horo

"Deer will walk, and peafowl too,

I've seen a good many men, but your gait is of another kind."

Bho'ñha or -i, *n.* A sept of Kanets in Kaimli *pargana* and elsewhere in these hills, *pl.-e*.

Bhoshé, *n.m.* *pl.* Roasted green wheat or gram

Bhrengrau, *v.i.* *re*. To roar like a panther.

Bhruñsh, *n.f.* *pl.-o*. Eyebrows

Bhú *n.m.* (H. bhus.) Fodder

- Bhubhal, *n m* A fire of hot ashes to fry potatoes in  
 Bhubri, *n f* Mouth  
 Bhuri, *n f.* (S. Bhúmi.) Earth, land -su, *adj* A fort  
 house  
 Bhujnu, *v t re* To roast, to fry, *f. -i, pl. -e*  
 Bhukh, *n f* (S. Bubhuksha) Hunger, appetite  
 Bhukhie-raunu, *v.i. ir* To remain hungry  
 Bhul, *n f* (H.) A mistake, forgetfulness  
 Bhulká, *n m* Vegetables -cháñnu *v.i. re* To cook v.  
 Bhulnu, *v t re* To forget, *-f. i, pl. -é*  
 Bhuñchu, *ad* Sucked, or licked.  
 Bhuñdu, *n m* A fool, an ignorant man  
 Bhú-ro-parál, *ad* Good for nothing  
 Bhyaini, *n f* Daybreak  
 Bhyáñ-ní, *n f* Daybreak -e. At daybreak  
 Bhyánsái, *n f* Morning, dawn -i, *adv*. This morning  
 Bhyáss, *n m* (S. Abhyás) Practice, exercise  
 Bhyásuwnu, *v i re* To be accustomed, to be in practice  
*pl. -é.*  
 Bhyóunu, *v t. re* To make or cause to be wet, *t -i pl*  
 Bi, *n f* The verandah of a house (Also tóng)  
 Bí, *ad* (S. Vinshati) 20, -wáñ, 20th.  
 Bí, *adv* Also, too. Sé bí áwná thiá. "He too was there."  
 Bí *adv* (1) Also, even. Proverb:—  
*Také rí bi*, "Of six pies,  
*Chajan n bi* Yet beautiful!"  
 (2) *adv* As well as  
 Biah, *n.m.* See Byá or Byáh  
 Bich, *n.f* A crack *adj* Middle *n* Centre  
 Bichá-bichí, *adv*. Through or by the middle  
 Bidáná, *n m* Quinces  
 Bidhni, *v i. re*. To be extinguished.  
 Bidhnu, *v i re* To be extinguished  
 Bigai, *n f*. A tax levied per bighá (Kuthár).  
 Bighé, *adv*. In the fields  
 Bihan, *n.m.* Coriandrum sativum. (Also bisháir)  
 Bij, *n.m.* (S. Vija) (1) Seeds. (2) (S. vajra) Thu-  
 -galnu, *v i. re* To be no more  
 Bijaurí, *n f* (S. Vijapura) A kind of citron.  
 Bijandri, *n.f.* A furrow left unsown in a field  
 Bijli, *n.f.* (S. Vidyut). Lightning.  
 Bijnu, *v t. re*. To sow, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Bikar, bikr, *n.f.* The lower part of a field.  
 Bikh, *n m*. (S. Vishá.) (1) Poison (2) -gu or -ra, *ad*  
*pl. -e.* Difficult, dangerous (way)  
 Bikh, *n f*. A step, a footstep. -deñí, *v i. ir* To tread,  
 Bil, *n.f.* A hole, chasm, a crack. -parni, *v.i. re*  
 -patrí, *n.f.* Leaves of the bel tree.

- Bílkhu *t t re* To scream to cry  
 Bina-bajau *r ad f* W thout wages  
 Bináyak, *n m* (S Vináyaka) The deity Ganesh  
 Biňčhi, *n.f* A plant called *gulmanhdī* in Hindī  
 Biňčhu, *n m* (S Vrishchika, H *bichchhu*) A scorpion  
 Bíňd, *n m* A handle of a sickle or a hoe -láná, *v i re* To fix  
 a handle  
 Bindá *n m* A truss (of hay). Bindku  
 Biňdá *n m*, *pl* -e. A big grass bundle, / -i. A small grass-  
 bundle. (Also *pulá* and *pulí*.)  
 Biňdlu-tárá, *n m*. The morning star  
 Bingú. See Bángá  
 Bini, *ad* (H *biná*) Without.  
 Biri, *n.m* (S Víra) (1) A hero (2) The deity Hanumán or  
 Bhairab (Also used in compounds, e.g., Banbír, Lánkrábir)  
 Biri *n f*. A green twig used for brushing the teeth -lámí, *v i ir*  
 To brush the teeth  
 Birié, *n* A polite term used in addressing a maiden  
 Bishí, *n.f* (S. Vinshati) A score, 20  
 Bishká *or -u*, *ad m*; *f -i*, *pl* -é Empty -háthe, *adv*. Empty-  
 handed, *f. -i*, *pl* é.  
 Biňh-táňg, *n f*. (1) The remuneration of a headman at the rate  
 of 6 pies per rupee of land revenue (Kuthár). (2) A  
 present to an officer in cash (all the Simla Hill States).  
 -demí, *v.i ir* To give a present. (3) A bribe (also *kó'r*).  
 Bishú, *n m* (S Vishuva) (1) The moment of the sun's reach-  
 ing Aries (2) A song sung by low-caste people in April  
 Biňu, *ad m*. Good -honu, *v.i. ir*. To be convalescent  
 Biýá *or -u*, *ad m*; *f -i*, *pl* -é Good *adv*. Quite well.  
 Biýé-re-muňdé, *ad*. *pl* Disciples of wise men  
 Bláj, *n m* (S Valtrája, the King Vali) A night fair (Also  
 barlái or brláj)  
 Bla'k or bulák, *n.m*. A nose-ring.  
 Blájr, *n m* A low caste (often called 'mate') (Also *halmandi*.)  
 Bláwlá, *n m* Condolence -dená, *v.t ir* To condole  
 Blel, *n f* Evening, eve.  
 Bhyá, *m* O my, *f. -é*.  
 Boá, *n.m* Flight.  
 Bobó, *n.f* (1) A sister or adopted sister (2) A very polite term  
 used in addressing a woman.  
 Bodrí, *n m* A kind of disease, chicken-pox -níkalní, *v t re*  
 To suffer from chicken-pox  
 Boé, *v p p*. Passed away  
 Bohit, *ad m*. (H. *bahut*.) Much, abundant.  
 Bohu, *n f*. (S. Vadhú.) Daughter-in-law.  
 Bojhá, *n.m* (H *bojh*) A load  
 Bo'k-bidyá, *n.f*. Jesting, mocking  
 Boki, *ad. m.* and *f*. Talkative.  
 Boknu, *v t. re* To jest, to mock, *f -i*, *pl* -é.

- Bo<sup>1</sup>, n.m. A high wooded place  
 Bo<sup>1</sup>, n.m. (1) A speech, a saying (2) An oral agreement whereby one's daughter is betrothed to a boy, in default the sum of Rs. 20 is paid as damages  
 Ból, n.m. (1) A speech (2) The term used for paying Rs. 20 to validate a betrothal  
 Bolṇu, v.t. re To speak, f.-i, pl.-e  
 Boñ, n.f. See Báorí.  
 Bón, n.m. See Ban  
 Boñ-nu, v.i. re To flow  
 Bonu, v.t re See Bijnu  
 Bo'tí, n.f. See Bohu  
 Botí or botiyá, n.m.; f.-an A cook.  
 Botí, n.f. A bit of flesh -botí-karni, i.e. n. To cut in pieces  
 Bou, n.f. (H bahú, S Badhú.) Daughter-in-law  
 Bóumeñ v. pl. We will, or should, sow  
 Bownu, v.i. re To roll down, to flow, f.-i, pl.-é.  
 Bpári, n.m. (H byápári) A trader, a merchant.  
 Bra n.m. A weight equal to 4 thahrís or 6 sris. The area sown with one órhá is reckoned equal to a biqha (Jubbal.).  
 Brágá, n.f. The wife of a bairagi  
 Brágár, n.m. Ear-rings  
 Brágí, n.m. Bairagi, a Vaishnava  
 Brágán, n.f. A lioness or tigress.  
 Brágg, n.m., f.-an (S Vyághra) A leopard or panther -tu.  
 A leopard cub  
 Bráil, n.f. (S Vidala) A cat (Also bráyli) Dini -tú or -ti A kitten  
 Bráss, n.m. The rhododendron  
 Brát, n.f. (1) Dunning (2) (H bínut.) A wedding procession.  
 Bráti-bethṇu, v.i. re To dun. (Also brát-bínu.)  
 Bresht, n.m. (S Vrighaspati.) Thursday.  
 Bthúth. n.m. Flour of pot-herb grain  
 Bthoh, n.f. Bread made of pot-herb grain.  
 Buará or bwárá, n.m. A helper, one who helps a fellow villager and gets food, but no cash, in return; pl. Buáre or bwáre -láne, v.i. re. To engage helpers. -dewnu, v.i. re. To go to help.  
 Búhá, n.m. The husband of one's father's sister. f.-i, Father's sister, pl. -é  
 Bubér-bhái, n.m. Father's sister's son  
 Budá, n.m., f.-i, pl.-é A bar.  
 Buddh, n.m. (S. Budha) (1) Wednesday. (2) Wisdom.  
 Búg, n.m. A cover, especially for a gun, a pillow or bedding.  
 Bugchá or -u, n.m.; f.-i, pl.-é. A bundle.  
 Buggl, n.f. Wrapping up the body in a sheet; -pani, v.i. re. To wrap up one's body in a sheet

- Bujhnu, *v.t re* (H. *bújhnu*) To understand, to know; *f.-i, pl.*  
 Bujhnwálá, *n.m., f.-i, pl. -é* One who understands or kno  
 Bulák, *n.m.* See Blá'k.  
 Bulánu, *v.t re.* (H *bulaná*) To call, to invite.  
 Bunjá, *ad.* 52  
 Bun-nu, *v.t re* (H *bunná*) To weave, *f.-i, pl. -é*.  
 Burá or -u, *adj m, f.-i, pl. -é* Bad, wicked, not good.  
 Burá-bhájaná, *v.i re* To cease unhappiness.  
 Burá-lágñá, *v.i re* To be unhappy. -mánñá *v.i. re.* To  
     displeased.  
 Burí-ghálm, *v.t. re* To harass, to put to trouble, to plague  
 Buri-hom, *v.i. ir* To be in trouble  
 Burí-lágñá, *v.i. re* To pine in love, to feel unpleasant.  
 Bwá'l, *n.m. (H. ubál, S Udgára.)* (1) Overflowing (2) H  
 Bwál-jánu or dewnú, *v.i re* To overflow.  
 Bwálnu, *v.t re* (H *ubalná*) To boil  
 Bwárá, *n.m., pl. -e* See Buárá.  
 Byá, *n.m. (S. Vivába.)* Marriage. (Also *byáh*. -áhundá, -  
     m., *f. i, hundi, pl. -éhunde.* Married.  
 Byaj, *n.m. (H byáj.)* Interest  
 Byáli, *n.f.* Dinner -chánni, *v.i. re.* To cook the dinner  
     adv. In the evening *Byále re pahre áyá Ludro*—‘Shib ca  
     in the evening.’  
 Byálke-bakté, *adv.* In the evening time.  
 Byálkú or byálki, *n.f.* The evening.  
 Byáli, *n.f.* Supper.  
 Byálti, *n.f.* Evening.  
 Byáñhdá, *n.m.* A tax levied at a chief's wedding and on  
     children's marriages. (Also Byáol or Byáoli.)  
 Byáol or byáoli, *n.f.* See Byáñhdá.  
 Byáshi, *ad.* 82, -wáň, 82nd.  
 Byó'l, *n.m.* A kind of tree, the leaves of which are given  
     cattle as fodder  
 Byórá or -u, *ad. m.. f.-i, pl. -é,* (1) Reversed, upset. (2) n  
     Detailed account. (3) *ad* contrary, left (*beorá*)

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- Chá'b, *n.m.* A food made of rice and sugar.  
 Chabhpoknu, *v.t re.* To dip.  
 Chabnu *v.t. re* To chew, *f.-i, pl. -é*.  
 Chabútrá, *n.m.* A raised bank or terrace, open or covered.  
 Chabútra-wazír or Shri-wazír, *n.m.* The prime-minister,  
     chief minister. (The former form was used in Kullá a  
     the latter in Bashahr.)  
 Chachá, *n.m.* Uncle *f.-i*, Aunt, *pl. -é*.  
 Chachénu, *v.i re* To cry or scream, *f.-i, pl. -é*  
 Chádar, *n.m.* A sheet of cloth

Chádr, *n.f.* A scarf (H *chaddar*)

Cháer, *n.f.* See Chár.

Cháetu or chaethu or -á, *ad. m., f.-í, pl. -é.* (1) (2) Easy

Cnaftá or -u, *ad. m., f.-í, pl. -é* Thin, straight

Chagarnu, *v.t. re.* See Chagrnu.

Chagrnu or chagarnu, *v.t. re.* To know, to come to feel; *f.-í, pl. -é.*

Cháh, *n.f.* (1) Desire (2) Tea -nu, *v.t. re.* To wish

Chájn, *n.f.* (P) Peace, tranquillity -parñi, *v.t. re.* See

Chair, *n.m.* The true or Golden Pheasant

Chajará or -u, *ad. m., f.-í, pl. -é* Good, fine.

Chá'k, *n.m.* (1) An ornament. (2) A miller's wheel

Cháká, *n.m.* Service in cantonments (Obs., Kullú)

Chákar, *n.m.* (H). A servant, *f.-í* Service

Chakchuñjri, *n.f.* A squirrel

Cháké, *n.m. pl.* Roofing slates, -á, sing.

Cháke-bethnu, *v.t. re.* To realize a fine by sitting at

Chakháuní, *n.f.* A taste

Chákhnu, *v.t. re.* (H *chakhná*) To taste

Chákí, *n.f.* (H. *chakkí*) A handmill.

Chakká, *n.m.* See Bast

Chakkár, *n.m.* (H) Circle, round -lánú, or -denu, *v.t. re.* To turn round

Cháklá or -u, *n.m. f.-í, pl. -é.* A round stone.

Chakléot *n.f.* The blackbird (*chaklyot*).

Chaknu, *v.t. re.* To carry, to lift up; *f.-í, pl. -é.*

Chakó'r, *n.m.* See Chákru.

Chákri, *n.f.* Service -karni, *v.t. ir.* To serve.

Chákru, *n.m.* The *chikor* (also *chakói*)

Chákú, *n.m.* (H. *chakkú*) A knife.

Chá'l. *n.f.* (H) (1) Gait. (2) A custom

Chálá, *n.m.* Shaking. -honá, *v.t. ir.* To be shaken

Chaláná-dená, *v.t. ir.* To go on, to proceed.

Chalhér, *n.m.* Breakfast time (Also *chahvir*.)

Cháli-jánu, *v.t. ir.* To go on -ján-nu, *v.t. re.* To have walk

Chálpi, *n.m.* See Palgári (Basháhr)

Chalnu, *v.t. re.* (H *chalná*) To walk, to go on, to *f.-í, pl. -é*

Chamár, *n.m.* (H) (S. Charmakáia.) *f.-í* A shoemaker

Chamáshá, *n.m.* (S. Cháturnásya.) The monsoon, rainy season, wet weather.

Chámbá, *n.m.* (1) Copper (2) A fragrant yellow flower

Chámbá, *n.m.* (S. Champaka) A tree bearing a fragrant flower (*Michelia champaca*) Proverb: -*Chámbá bhekhlá jámí*: "Under a fragrant flower tree the thorny plant." (Used of the son of a well-to-do man who has none of his father's qualities.)

- Cham-chainat, *n m.* (1) Shining or blazing. (2) Flash n  
 Cham-gádat, *n.m* (H *changídár*.) A bat.  
 Chamkáwnu, *v t. re.* To cause to shine; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chamknú, *v. i. -c* (1) To shine (2) To flash. (3) To be power, *f. -í, pl. -é*  
 Champkalí, *n f* An ornament worn by women on the (It is made either of gold or of silver.)  
 Chániri, *n f* The skin -twární, *v i re.* To whip  
 Chaná'l, *n m* A low casie, *e g*, a shoe-maker  
 Chá'n-chak, *ad* Vain, in vain, without reason.  
 Chánd, *n m* (S *Chandra*, P *chánd*) The moon.  
 Chandál, *n m* (S *Cháñdála*, sweeper.) A wicked man  
 Chañdol, *n.m* A swing made of wood, to seat four.  
 Chandra, *ad m . f. -í, pl. -é* Wicked, bad.  
 Cháñga, -u, *ad m . f. -í, pl. -é* Good, fine (H *changá*)  
 Cháñgai, *n m* The upper storey of a house.  
 Cháñhnu, *v t ir.* To desire, to wish, *f. -í, pl. -é*  
 Chani, *n f* A bit, a very small part. *Mádu máñgo adh ná deo chaní* "Mádu wants the half, Ráni will no bit"  
 Chañknu, *v.t re.* See Chábnu.  
 Chánná, *n m* The kernel of a fruit, *pl. -é.*  
 Chán-nu, *v t re* (1) To make (2) To cook, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chantá'l, *ad* See chandál  
 Chá'nu, *v t re.* (H. *chihna*) To want, to wish, to *f. -í, pl. -e*  
 Cháo *n m* See Cháw  
 Chápnú, *v t re* (See Chábnu) To chew -é-jogu, -á, *f. -í, pl. -é* Fit to chew.  
 Chá'i *ad* (H) Four Chauthá, *m , f. -í, pl. -é*, fourth  
 Char, *n* (H. *áchár*.) A kind of sauce.  
 Charan, *n m pl* (S *Charanya*.) Feet.  
 Charán, *n.m.* Grazing ground.  
 Cháry-demi, *v i ir.* To drive game.  
 Charáwnu, *v t re.* To graze, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Charhái, *n f* (1) An ascent (2) An invasion  
 Charhnu, *v t. re.* (1) To climb up. (2) To mount, *f. -í, pl. -é*  
 Charj *n m* (S *Ashet arya*) Wonder, surprise  
 Chárj, *n m.* (S *Achárya*) A Krishna Brahman, who the death-bed gifts.  
 Charkhá, *n m* (H) Spinning wheel. -kátná, *v i re* T  
 Charnu, *v i re* (H *charnu*) To graze; *f. -í.*  
 Chaska, *n.m* Fondness, eagerness -parñá, *v i re* To b  
 Chatar, *ad* (S. *Chatura*) Clever, wise, active.  
 Chatiknu, *v i re* To crack; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Chátnu, *v.t re.* (H. *chatná*.) To lick, *f. -í, pl. -é*  
 Chatráí, *n f* (S *Cháturi*) Cleverness, wisdom.  
 C aubi *ad* 24 -wáñ 24th-

Chaudash *n.f.* (S. Chaturdash.) The fourteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Chauñ, *ad.* Three, *chiú*, *chijá*, or *chiyá*, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*, third.

Chauñlá, *n.m.*, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*. A wild beast with a white tail.

Chauñr, *n.m.* (S. Chámara) A chown, the tail of the yák used to whisk off flies, etc.; also as an emblem or insigne of princely rank.

Chaurá or -u, *ad.m.*, *f.-i*, *pl.-é* (H.) Wide, broad.

Chaurá, *n.m.* (1) A terrace, a courtyard *f.-i* (2) A yák tail.

Chautn, *n.f.* (S. Chaturthí.) The fourth day of the bright or dark half of a month

Chau'-thi, *n.f.* A small hole near the hearth of a cook-room in which salt and red pepper are put.

Cháw, *n.m.* Pleasure, ambition. (Also Cháo.) -honá, *v.t.* To be ambitious

Chawanu, *v.t. re.* To absorb; *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

Chéfar, *n.m.* A long shelf or plank to keep things on (Syn Párchh.)

Chennu, *n.m.* A pole with two horns

Cheň-uň, *n.m.* The edible mushroom

Chelá, *n.m.*; *f.-i*, *pl.-é*. A disciple, a scholar.

Chele, *n.m.* See *Diwáň*, *Diňwáň*.

Ché'li, *n.f.* (1) Breakfast (2) The second morning meal -chen ni, *v.t. re.* To prepare breakfast

Chéol, *chéwl* *n.m.* A beam of timber

Chér, *n.m.* See Chair

Cherá, *n.m.* A wooden bolt.

Chét or chéch, *n.m.* (S. Chaitra,) The 12th month of the Hindús, corresponding to March

Chetá, *n.m.* (1) Memory. (2) Treatment -chaugshí, *n.j.* Careful treatment.

Chethá-chethi, *n.f.* Teasing, bothering.

Chethá-hundá or -u, *ad.m.*; *f.-i*, *pl.-é*. Spoiled.

Chetá-rákhná, *v.t. re.* To take care of.

Chethná, *v.t. re.* To spoil, to bother, to render useless; *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

Chetnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To feel. (2) *i.* To be cautious, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

Chettá or -u, *ad.m.*; *f.-i*, *pl.-é*. Narrow. (Also *chyrulí*)

Chetuwanu, *v.t. re.* To recollect, to recall to memory, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

Chéuň, *n.m.* A kind of edible toadstool, morel. Also *chyiňu*.

Chéwal, *n.m.* A beam, of timber. (Also *dísí*.)

Chhá, *n.f.* Watery curd. -dhun-ní or chholnu, *v.t. re.* To churn

Chhábřá or -u, *n.m.*; *f.-i*, *pl.-é*. A large wide basket of bamboo,

to put bread in

Chhabtu, *n.m.* A grain measure, equal to 2 sars.

Chháchhá, *n.m.* *pl.-é*. A minute kind of gnat of yellow colour. It is found in Shungrí, Khadrálá, etc., in the Basháhr territory. When it bites a prick is felt and the pain increases and lasts for six months.

- Chhádnu *v.t. re* To leave; *f.-i, pl.-é*.  
 Chháetu *or -a, ad m*; *f.-i, pl.-é* See Cháetu  
 Chhái, *n f.* See Astu.  
 Chháň, *n.f.* (S. Chháyá) Shade, shadow -páni, *v.i. re* To become shady  
 Chháká, *n.m* A day's labour paid with 2 sers of grain and meal (Biláspur).  
 Chhakar-dádá, *n.m.* The great-great-grandfather.  
 Chhakku, *n.m* A small basket  
 Chhaknu, *v.t. re*, To eat; *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 Chhal, *n.m.* Fright, terror (from an evil spirit) -chhiddar, *n.m.* A trick, pretension.  
 Chhá'l, *n.f.* A wave. Nháne ri-. Bathing  
 Chhálá, *n.m.* Ring (of finger.) (Also chhallá.)  
 Chhaláká, *n.m* A long wave, *pl.-é*  
 Chhaláng, *n.f* A skip, or jump.  
 Chhallá, *n.m* A ring. (Also chháp)  
 Chhálli, *n.f.* Indian corn. (Also chhallí.)  
 Chhalnu *or chhalwnu, v.i re.* To be frightened or terrified by an evil spirit  
 Chhálnu, *v.t. re* To wash, to clean. *f.-i* A sieve, *pl.-é*.  
 Chhálu, *n.m.* A blister.  
 Chhálít, *ad* Selected, the best (alike in all genders and numbers)  
 Chhamái, *n.f* Half-yearly -mángn, *v.i re* To ask for grain at each harvest.  
 Chhámbar, *n.m.* A kind of plant. *adj m.f.-i, pl.-é* Spotted  
 Chhamchhamát, *n.m.* The tinkle of metal ornaments  
 Chhadmó, *n.m.* (S. Chhadma.) Deceit  
 Chhádpnu, *v.t. re* To release, to leave; *f.-i, pl.-e*.  
 Chhá'n, *n.f.* A leafy roof, a cattleshed.  
 Chhánde *n.m* Entertaining. -rákhnu, *v.t. re*. To entertain. Chhánde kanie rákhúň "What am I to entertain with?"  
 Chhañdé, *ad* Entertaining.  
 Chhángá *or -w, ad m, f.-i, pl.-é.* One who has six fingers or toes  
 Chhanite, *ad* By chance  
 Chhán-nu, *v.t re* To shift, *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 Chháñtnu, *v.t. re* (1) To select. (2) To cut, to lop  
 Chháñu, *v.t. re.* To roof, *f.-i, pl.-é* (Also chháwnu)  
 Chháp, *n.f.* (1) A ring (of a finger). (2) A seal  
 Chhápar, *n.m.* A roof; *f.-i* A small roof. *pl. Chhápro.*  
 Chhapáwnu, *v.t re* (H. chhipáná.) To hide; *f.-i, pl.-é*.  
 Chhapká, *n.m* A sudden blow or stroke  
 Chhappu, *v.i. re* (1) To set; *f.-i, pl.-é*. (2) To hide  
 Chhápnu *v.t re* (H. chhápná) To print to impress  
 Chha r *n.f* Ashes See Bhásmá

- Chhar, *n f* A basket to keep a chief's robes in  
 Chharáwnu, *v t. re.* To take back, to take away *t - i*  
*pl - é*
- Chhari, *n f.* A gold or silver mounted pole kept by a gate-keeper.  
 Chhariyá, *n m.* A gate-keeper of a chief's palace  
 Chharnu, *v t. re.* To pound, to beat in a pestle, *t - i* *pl - é*  
 Chhárnu, *v t re* To set free, to release, to leave, *t - i*, *pl - é*  
 Chharownu, *v t re* To take by force, *f - i*, *pl - é*.  
 Chhatá, *n m* (S. Chhatra) A deity's silver umbrella *t - i* A  
 umbrella, a canopy.  
 Chhátí, *n f* A stick  
 Chhath, *n f* (S. Shashtí) The sixth day of the bright or latter  
 half of a month. Also a ceremony observed on the sixth  
 day after the birth of a son, when Shashti Devi is v  
 shipped and a grand feast is given to all  
 Chháti, *n f* A small stick  
 Chhattá, *n m.* (S. Chatra) An umbrella *t - i* A small um  
 brella, *pl - é*  
 Chhau, *ad* (H. chhah) 6. -wañ, *m f -wiñ* *pl -wen* 6th  
 Chhaub, *n f.* An agricultural implement (used in Basháhi)  
 Chháutu, *n m.* A kind of implement to cut leaves and fibres  
 for cattle bedding. It is like a small hatchet  
 Chháwnu, *v t re* See Chhána.  
 Chhdáwnu, *v t re* (1) To cause or allow to release or leave  
*f - i*, (2) To take off  
 Chhé, *ad* See chhau.  
 Chhechár, *n m* (S. shat, six, and upachíru, a gift) A ceremony  
 observed at weddings in Chambá and the Simla Hill States  
 when the bridegroom reaches the bride's house with the  
 wedding procession, at the gate the bride's father give  
 him (1) water to wash his feet, (2) a tilak of sandal  
 (3) a garland, (4) a robe, (5) a betelnut and (6) an ornament,*i.e.*, a gold ring  
 Chhái, *n f* A store of wood or fuel. -lám, *v.* To store fuel.  
 Chhejá or -w, *n m*; *f. -i*, *pl. -é* A thin stick.  
 Chhé'k, *n.m.* A tearing *-nu*, *v t. re.* (1) To tear. (2) To put  
 out of caste.  
 Chhekáñ, *n.m.* A tear, separating  
 Chheknu, *v t re* (1) To tear, to break (2) To put out of caste  
 To excommunicate.  
 Chhekwanu, *v i re* To be torn or separated  
 Chhelá or -u, *n m*, *f. -i*, *pl. -é*. A kid.  
 Chheh, *n f* A she-kid  
 Chheltu, *n m*; *f. -i*, *pl. -é*. A kid.  
 Chhéo, chhéw, *n m* End. -honá, *v i u* To be no more  
 Chhéori, *n.f.* (1) A woman. (2) A wife (also chheurí)  
 Chhé'r, *n.f.* (1) War, a battle. (2) Sound, *u*, *n m* One who  
 stirs

- Chhapa, *n m.* A stinging about  
 Chherawá, *n.m.* (1) Irritation (2) An invasion (3) An invitation  
 Chheráwnu, *v t re* (1) To cause to stu, *f. -i, pl. -e* (2) To cause to irritate  
 Chheráwnu, *v t re* To fight, *f. i, pl. -é*  
 Chhernu, *v t re* To irritate to annoy, to trouble  
 Chhete *adv.* Once on a time  
 Chheti, *a t* A married woman's private property (in Kullu)  
     In Basahr it is termed Istri-dhan  
 Chhéw, *n m* See Chheo  
 Chhéwnu, *v t re* (1) To pay off (2) To settle, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Chhibar or Chibi, *n m., pl. -o* A sept of Kanets found in the Chhabrot *parganí* and elsewhere.  
 Chhichhryá, *n m. f. -i, pl. -é* A bit, pieces.  
 Chhiddar, *n m.* (S. Chhidra) A hole  
 Chhij-bij, *n m.* The balance of an account  
 Chhijnu *v t re* To be destroyed, to be no more, to end  
 Chhik, *n f* (S. Chhikwá.) A sneeze  
 Chhiká, *n m. f. -i, pl. -é* A net made of twine, used to hang a vessel in.  
 Chhiknu, *v i re* To sneeze.  
 Chhilnu, *v t re* To bark, to peel; *f. -i, pl. -é*.  
 Chhilnu, *v i re* (1) To make faces (2) To mock, *f. -i, pl. -e*  
 Chhimbá, *n m* A washerman, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Chhimchihi, *n f* The eve, evening -é In the evening  
 Chhimchihi, *n f* Sunset -hon, *v i ir* To become evening -yé, *adv.* By sunset  
 Chhimpá, *n m* A goshawk  
 Chhučchhi, *n f* A kind of wild plant.  
 Chhini, *n f* A chisel  
 Chhin-nu, *v i re* To lop, to cut, *f. -i, pl. -e*  
 Chhiňw, *n f pl. -é* The shadow of the setting sun  
 Chhir or Chirá, *n* Wood, fuel.  
 Chhir, *n f* A noose, a splinter -gadni, *v i re* To be pierced with a wooden noose or splinter  
 Chharkanu, *v t re* (H. chhirkná) To sprinkle  
 Chhurki, *n f* Fuel or wood (Also jhukri )  
 Chnití, *n f* A drop or drops of water, etc  
 Chhit or Chitr, *n m* Old shoes.  
 Chhitwnu, *v i re* To get wet; *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Chhó, *n m pl* A spring of water -fátne, *v i re* To spring from the earth (used of water in the rainy season)  
 Chhoi, *n f* Soap water distilled from ashes to wash clothes -lám, *v i re* To distil water from ashes  
 Chhón, *n f* Soap water, made from ashes. -lápi *v i re* To distil water from ashes to wash clothes  
 Chhokrá or -w, *n m., pl. -é* Son, lad, boy (H.) fem Chhokri  
     A female attendant on a chief

- Chholnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To churn. (2, To dissolve. *f. -i, pl. -é*)  
 Chhó't, *n. f.* Defilement, pollutedness.  
 Chhotá, *or -u, ad m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Small, short -jana  
     To fall short: *f. -i pl. -é.*  
 Chhó'tá *or -u, n.m., f. -i, pl. -é* A son, boy or lad  
 Chhoti, *n.f.* Urine.  
 Chhoti-karni, *v i. re* To make water (also *chhoti-bethnu*)  
 Chhotli, *ad f.* Defiled, polluted. *m. -á, pl. -é* Menstru  
 Chhubkuwe-náchnu, *v.* See Chubkuwe-náchnu.  
 Chhukrá, *n m* A musical measure.  
 Chhulnu, *v.i. re.* To jump and skip to avoid an arrow  
 Chhunli, *n.f.* A term used for 2 *bighas* of land  
 Chhúňwnu, *v t. re* (H. *chhúná*) To touch, *f. -i, pl. -e*  
 Chhúru, *ad m.* A handful.  
 Chhút, *n f* (1) Leisure (2) Remission  
 Chhút, *n f* Leisure -ní-honi, *v i ir* To have no leisu  
 Chhutnu, *v i re* To get rid, to escape, to be left; *f. -i,*  
 Chhutt, *ad* See Chhanite.  
 Chhwajn, *n m.* Leafy bedding for cattle, used to  
     manure.  
 Chhwánu, *v.t re.* (1) To spread; *f. -i, pl. -é* (2) To set  
     roof.  
 Chhwáňwá, *n.m.* The act of touching. -láná, *v.i re* To  
 Chhwánuwéñ, *adv.* At the setting place, the west  
 Charu, *n m.* (H. *chárá*) Fodder  
 Chaurá, *n.m.* A courtyard  
 Chi, *n f.* A pine tree. (Also *chír*)  
 Chij, *n.f.* (H. *chíz*). A thing, an article -o. Things  
 Chijá, *ad.* See Chaun.  
 Chiji, *ad.* See Chaun.  
 Chik, *n.f.* Mud or earth. -lání, *v.i re* To clean the han  
     mud and water after going to stool (also *chík*).  
 Chiknát, *adj.* Slippery, *n m* A patch of smooth mud  
 Chikna, *or -u, adj. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Smooth.  
 Chil, *n f* A kite.  
 Chilm, *n f* Mouthpiece of a huqqá.  
 Chílk, *n f.* The morning sunshine on the highest peaks  
     ni, *v i re* To appear, of sunshine on the peaks  
     jáni, *v.i ir* To have appeared, of sunshine on the  
 Chilrá or chiltá, *n m . pl. -é* A kind of bread  
 Chim-ráw-nu, *v.t. re.* To attach, to paste, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Chimrnu, *v.t. r.* To adhere, to cling to, *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 Chimri, *n f* The yellow wasp  
 Chimbá, *n m.* (H.) Tongs. *f. -i* A small tongs; *pl. -e*  
 Chimbnu, *v.i. re* To be hurt.  
 Ching, *n.f.* Cry, screaming. -nu, *v i. re* To scream  
 Chim or chiné, *n.f.* A kind of corn  
 Chin-nú, *v.t re.* To recognise, *f. -i, pl. -é.*  
 Chin-nu, *v t re.* To build, to erect, *f. -i, pl. -é*

- Chiňthá *n m.* The back of the head
- Chiňta, *n f.* (S. Chítá) The funeral pile, for cremation  
*v i re* To prepare a funeral pile for cremation
- Chiňwáň, *n m.* A plant that grows near water and is used medicine for burns
- Chiňwnu, *v i re.* To get burnt, *f -i, pl. é.*
- Chirá, *n m* A bit, a part *v p t.* Cut, tore; *f -i, pl -e.*
- Chiran, *n m* A stick (worm)
- Chirç, *n f* An ache, a pain.
- Chirkhu-masán, *n m* A male spirit which swings, whence name It haunts cross-roads and frightens the passer (used in Chambá)
- Chirmakañ, *n m* Warbling
- Chirmaknu, *v i re* To warble, *f -i, pl -é.*
- Chirmiruwá or u, *ad. m*; *f -i, pl -é* Scattered.
- Chirnu, *v i re.* To be angry or indignant; *f -i, pl. -é.*
- Chirnu, *v t. re.* To saw, to tear, to cut, *f -i, pl -é*
- Chiňu, *n m* A small kind of bird; *f -i.*
- Chirwnu, *v i. re.* To be torn, *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Chirwijánu, *v i re* To be torn, *f -i, pl. -é*
- Chish, *n f.* Water -lagni, *v i. re.* To be thirsty.
- Chishá or -u, *adj. m.*, *f -i, pl -é.* Thirsty.
- Chishe-raunu, *v i. ir.* To remain thirsty.
- Chit, *ad.* Flat. -honu, *v i. ir.* To be flat. -raunu, *v i. ir.* die.
- Chit, *n f. pl -o.* An ant (Also chiúňti )
- Chitá or -u, *ad. m*; *f. i, pl -e* White
- Chitá, *n f.* (S.) A funeral pile.
- Chiterá, *n m.* (S Chitrakára) A painter, a picture-maker.
- Chiteraunu, *v t. ir.* To remain in memory: *f. -i, pl -é.*
- Chithi, *n f.* (H.) A letter (Chiňthi in Madhán). Theog.
- Chithrá or -u, *n m.*, *pl. -é.* A rag
- Chito, *n f. pl*, sing Chít. An ant. (Also chyúňti and ma in Bághal and Kumhár States )
- Chitrá, *n m.* (1) A medicinal herb. (2) Name of a constellation
- Chitwnu, *v t re* To remember, *f. -i, pl -é.*
- Chiú, *ad* See Chaun
- Chiúňti, *n f.* See Chít.
- Chiuri, *n f* Roasted rice for chewing.
- Chuti, *n f* A small pine tree
- Chiwnu or Chiňwnu, *v i. re* To be burnt, *f -i, pl -é.*
- Chiyá, *ad* See Chaun
- Chlai, *n f.* (H chaulí) A kind of greens.
- Chochlá, *n m* A jest -u *n m* *f. -i, pl -é* A jester
- Choga, *n m* (H ) A kind of long cloak
- Chói, *n f.* A spring of water
- Chókan, *n m.* Cooked pulse or vegetables, or meat.
- Chokhu, *adj. m.. f -i, pl -é* Clean, chaste
- Choknu, *v i re* To dip, to plunge, *f. -i, pl -é*

- Chokwnu, v.i re. To be dipped or plunged.
- Cholá or -u, n m A dress, a cloak, pl. -é
- Choli, n f A female dress
- Choltá or -u, n m A small dress or cloak / -i, pl. -é.
- Chóltu, n m A small cloak
- Chóřir, n.m. (S Chámařa) Chowry, the tail of the Bos taurus, used to whisk off flies, also as an emblem or instance of princely rank
- Chóp, n.f. (1) A pole, a tent-pole (2) The sum of a tree
- Chopar, n m Butter
- Choparnu, v t re To rub with butter or oil, / -i.
- Chopdár, n m. (H.) See Chhariyá
- Chór, n.m. and f (H.) A thief or robber / -i A thief thieving or robbery.
- Chor, n m A white sorrel
- Chorá, n.m. Leaking -lágna v.i re To leak
- Chornu, v.i re. To steal, f. -i, pl. -é
- Chornu, i t. re t.-i, pl. -é. To pluck
- Chornu, v t re (H torná) To break, to crush / -i, pl. -é  
Tinién meri díngli chorí pán, "He has broken my arm!"
- Chorwnu, v.i. re. To be concealed or stolen.
- Choshá, n.m. pl. -é A burn
- Choshnu, v.t. re To burn with fire, f. -i, pl. -é
- Choshwnu, o i re To be burnt; f -i, pl. -é.
- Chó't, n. f. (H) A hurt -dení, v.t. re. To throw away.
- Chothrá or -u, n m A deep basket / -i A small basket pl. Baskets
- Chothrá, -u, n.m. A basket used to keep grain, etc / -i A small basket. pl. -é Baskets.
- Choti, n f. (1) A top, a peak. (2) A pigtail.
- Chrái, n f (H chaurái.) Breadth or width.
- Chraithá, n m , f -i, pl. -é. The knee.
- Chrássi, ad. 84
- Chrél, n f A hag, a slut, the ghost of a woman who does while pregnant
- Chréori, n.f. Twine, to which rhododendron flowers are attached It is hung on every house at the Baisá(h) Sañh ánt called Bishu.
- Chrerú, n m pl. Birds Chrerú báškde lágé: "The birds begin to warble."
- Chrín, n f. A bad smell
- Chrirá, n m pl. -é A kind of insect having long hair on the body, long in size, and with many feet
- Chrnu, v.t. re. To stretch, to spread; t -i, pl. -é
- Chtiknu, v i re To crack, to jump, / i, pl. -é
- Chubhnu. v i. re (H chubhní) To pierce; f. -i, pl. -é.
- Chubki, n f A dip -mármí v.t. re To take a dip.
- Chubkuwé-náchnu, v.i. re To dance to the tune called Chubkú, also idiomatically, 'to be much pleased.'

- Ci b n Cia f r b rds** Also *chuga*
- Cl uel or Shugl, n.m.** A small piece of charcoal or stone placed on the aperture of a pipe to prevent the tobacco from going down into the pipe.
- Chugl, n.f.** A complaint, slander -pam, v.i. re. To backbite
- Chugl-khói, n.m. and f.** (H.) A backbiter
- Chugáwnu, v.t. re.** (See *Charáwnu*)
- Chugnu, v.t. re.** (See *Charnu*)
- Chúdrá, n.m.; f.-i, pl.-é** A sweeper
- Chúl-jáu, v.i. ir.** To mearily
- Chuj, n.m.** A young hawk
- Chák, n.t.** (1) An oath on the ruler (2) A mistake
- Chuknu v.t. re.** (1) To take an oath on the ruler. (2) To forget.
- Chúl, n.t.** The lower part of a door
- Chuli, n.f. (S Chulli)** A stove.
- Chumak, n.f.** A silver mouthpiece for a bubblebubble
- Chúñch, n.f. (S Chañchu.) (H chonch.)** A beak, a bill. Also *chuñch*
- Chuñchu, n.m. (S Chuchuka=nipple of the breast.)** Breast
- Chuñdi, n.f.** The top (of a tree) A distich goes —
- chia chuñdié ghugli báshau, báno chuñdié totú  
Kali jugo rí pôhrá lágá, ládi lái-guwí potá*
- “A dove is warbling on the top of a pine, and a parrot  
the top of an oak ;
- ‘Tis sad of this iron age, that a grandson has taken away  
a grandmother”
- Chundu, n.m.** A pinch -edem, v.i. ir. To pinch
- Chungnu, v.t. re.** To take up, to lift up; f.-i, pl.-é, to pick
- Chuñgnu, v.t. re.** To pick up; f.-i, pl.-é
- Chuñgu or chuñgu-bír, n.m.** A male spirit, under a sorcerer's control, and employed to bring things to him. It also drinks the milk of cows and brings milk, ghi, etc. to its owner (used in Chamba and the Simla Hills, respectively)
- Chún-pún, n.m.** Goodness
- Chup, n.m. (H ) Silence -karmi, v.i. re.** To be silent
- Chupá or -u, ad m., f.i, pl.-é.** Silent, quiet, tranquil
- Chupe-raunu, v.i. ir.** To keep quiet, to be silent.
- Chúrá, n.m.** Powder dust, saw-dust.
- Churi, n.f.** Bangles made of lac or glass
- Churk-churk-láni or karmi, v.t. re.** To chew anything
- Churnu, v.t. re.** To crush; f.-i, pl.-é.
- Churnu v.i. re.** To leak, f.-i, pl.-é
- Churwnu v.i. re.** To be crushed, f.-i, pl.-é.
- Chushnu, v.t. re.** To suck, to absorb, f.-i, pl.-é
- Chút, n.f.** (1) Breakage (2) The act of breaking, or decrease  
(3) Deficiency
- Chutiýá, ad m. and f. pl.-é** Fool, ignorant.
- Chutra v.i. re.** To be broken. **ti-jánu, v.i. re.** To be broken

Chutpana *n.m.* Folly

Chwanni *n.f.* H *chawann* ) The co n of four annas

Chyaúñ *n.m.* See Cheuñ

Chyāwan, *n.m.* (Fr *chi*, pine, and *bañ*, forest.) A pine forest

Chyettá, *ad. m.* See Chettá

## D

Dá or -u, masc. affix, *f.-i, pl.-é*. In, into, within; examples  
*Indá dud ni áñthi.* "There is no milk in it."

*Lotrídí chish ni rauoi.* "There is no water in the jug"

*Tinde michh bi rau?* "Do men live in them?"

*Tindu kun thu?* "Who was in that (house)?"

Dá, *n.f.* A jump, a spring, a bound

Dá'b, *n.m.* Pressure -ádeñá, *v.t. v.* To press

Dabá, *n.m.* A round wooden box; *f.-i* A small round box  
*pl.-é.*

Dábá, *n.m.* Plaster (medical). -dená or -láná, *v.t. re* To apply  
 a plaster.

Dabáw, *n.m.* Pressure -dená, *v.t. re* To press.

Dabáwnu, *v.t re*. To press down, *f.-i, pl.-é.*

Dabnu, *v.t re*. To be pressed; *f.-i, pl.-é.*

Dabnu, *v.t re*. To press; *f.-i, pl.-é.*

Dábr, *n.f.* A small pond or tank; *f.-i*. A very small pond

Da'ch or Drá't, *n.m.* A large sickle; *f.-i*. A small sickle. -tu  
*or -ti* A small sickle to cut grass

Dadá, *n.m.* Grandfather; *pl.-é, f.-i*. Grandmother

Dadháná, *n.m.* The melon fruit, *tarbú* in Hindi.

Dadiyá. A term of address; *f.-i*. O my friend.

Daf, *n.m.* A kettledrum. -ru, *n.m.* A kind of small kettle  
 drum

Dáfi. A small recess in a wall. (Syn Tira or Tiri.)

Da'g, *n.f.* A witch. -lagni, *v.t. re*. To be influenced by a witch

Dá'g, *n.m.* Cremation. (2) A spot. -dene, *v.t. rr*. To cremate

Dagá, *n.m.* (P.) Pretence. a trick -dána *v.t. rr*. To play  
 trick.

Dagándrá, *n.m.* A kind of disease in which an itching sen-  
 sation is felt on the body. -láná, *re re* To suffer from  
 that disease.

Dagetu, *n.m.* / -i, *pl.-é* The children of a Dagá.

Daghélú, *n.m.* Heels.

Dági, *n.m.* and *f.* A low-caste people who render menial ser-  
 vices. (Also *kóli* and *dághi*.)

Dagle, *ad* Bitter.

A Proverb—

*Hat merie Bágħidie*

*Jethi ban būi bi dägle.*

"What is to be said of Bágħal State,  
 Where even the wild plants are bitter?"

- Dagnu, *v.t. r.* To fire. (2) To burn with fire *f.-i, pl. -é.*  
 Dagrásá, *n.m.* (H. *garasá*.) A kind of instrument used to cut plants, etc., as fodder for cattle  
 Dagyáli, *n.f.* The 14th, and 30th, i.e., the Chaudas and Amávas of the dark half of Bhádرا are termed "Dagyáli," on which days the Dogs are believed to assemble at the Karol mountain in Baghat territory.  
 Dáb, *n.m.* (S. Dálm - combustion) A burning. -lápá, *v.i. ir.*  
 To cremate  
 Dáh, *n.m.* Envy  
 Dái, *n.f.* (H.) A nurse (2) A sister. Example: *Dáié kí böh.* "What do you say, sister?"  
 Dán m dágú, *n.f.* A den a large hole in a rock  
 Dáru, *n.f.* See Dág.  
 Dásh, *n.m.* (S. dadhun. H. *dahi*) Curds; curdled sour milk.  
 Dájithi, *n.f.* Chin  
 Dáyá, *int.* O God! O my God!  
 Dá'j, *n.m.* (H. *dahíz*) The articles of a dowry  
 Dák or Dáki, *n.f.* Vomit. -áwm or -lágni, *v.i. re.* To vomit.  
 Dá k, *n.f.* (H.) The mail  
 Dá kdhar, *n.m.* (E. doctor). A doctor  
 Dakenní, *n.f.* A kind of small fox. (Also *dakdinní*.)  
 Dá'kghná, *n.m.* (H.) Post office.  
 Dakhl, *n.m.* (I. *daihl*) Interference -dená, *v.i. ir.* To interfere.  
 Dakhi, *n.f.* Vomit, vomiting. -áwñi, *v.i. re.* To vomit  
 Dákyá, *n.m.* (H.) A postman  
 Dálkh, *n.f.* (S. Drákhá.) Grapes *pl. -o.* -lám, *v.i. re.* To plant grapes.  
 Dakhi, *n.m.* (S. Dakshina.) The south.  
 Dálku, *v.i. re.* To vomit.  
 Dál', *a.t.* (H. *dal*) Pulse (cooked or uncooked)  
 Dál', *n.m.* A tree. *f.-i.* A small tree or plant; *pl. -o*  
 Dálá, *n.m.* Cooked corn for cattle.  
 Daláshá, *n.m.* (H. *dilisí*.) Condolence, encouragement. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To condole, to encourage.  
 Daláwñu, *v.t. rc.* To cause to grind coarsely; *f.-i, pl. -é*  
 Dalki, *n.f.* Meat, flesh  
 Dalpu, *v.t. m.* (H. *dalndá*.) To split, to grind coarsely; *f.-i, pl. -é.*  
 Dálpu, *v.i. re.* To break, to cut in two; *f.-i, pl. -é.*  
 Daltá, *n.m.* An esculent root like the potato.  
 Dáltá, *n.m. f.-i, pl. -é.* A small tree. (2) A kind of tree.  
 Daltí, *n.f.* Torch-wood.  
 Dám, *n.m.* A burn. -dená, *v.i. re.* To burn.  
 Dam, *n.m.* A box made of bamboo and covered with leather, used for travelling (Basháhr).  
 Damáwñu, *v.t. re.* To cause to burn, *f.-i, pl. -é.*  
 Dámpu, *v.t. re.* To burn; *f.-i, pl. -é.*

- Dáñ, *n.m.* A long stick used to pluck walnuts
- Dáñ, *n.m.* (S. Dána) A donation a gift -dená, *v.t. v.t.* To make a gift. -laná, *v.t. n.* To get a gift -kainá *v.t. v.t.* To offer a gift
- Dána, *ad. m., f.-í, pl. é* Wise, clever expert
- Dáná, *n.m.* A pumice seed, corn, grain, *pl. -é*
- Dáñd, *n.m. pl. or sing.* (S. danta.) Tooth or teeth. -chom *v.t. re* To break one's teeth
- Dáñd, *n.m.* (S. Dañda) A fine, penalty, punishment
- Dáñdá, *n.m.* (1) A pole (2) A bachelor.
- Dáñdi, *n.f.* (1) A small palanquin. (2) Earrings.
- Dáñdu, *v.t. re* To fine, to punish, to impose a penalty
- Dángrá, *n.m.* A small weapon like an axe
- Dáñgú, *n.m.* A gatekeeper (Used in Mañdi State)
- Dáñgru, *n.m.* See Dáñgrá.
- Dáno, *n.m.* (S. Dánava) A demon, a ghost
- Dánu, *v.t. re* To bend down, *f.-í, pl. -é*
- Dánu, *v.t. re.* To stretch, to spread *f.-í, pl. -é*
- Dáñwáñ, *n.m.* A sinew, *pl. -eñ*
- Dáñwthe, *n.m. pl.* See Chilrá
- Dáo or daw, *n.f.* A chance
- Dapét, *n.m.* A blow.
- Dar, *n.f. (H.)* Fear, fright. -lágmi, *v.i. re* To fear.
- Dá'r, *n.m.* (S. Dáru=wood) Timber
- Dá'r, *n.f.* A flock of birds, such as wild pigeons
- Dá'r, *n.m.* Grinding the teeth -dukline, *v.b., c.* To feel, toothache
- Daráñ, *n.m.* An inflated skin used for crossing a river, (Also Sundá )
- Daráwná, *ad. m., f.-í, pl. -é* Fearful
- Darawnu, *v.t. re.* (H. daráñá) To cause to fear, to put in fear; *f.-í, pl. -é*
- Dari, *n.f. (H.)* A durree
- Dári, *n.f. (H.)* The beard
- Dáriyá, *m. f. -é.* O my dear
- Darknu, *v.t. re.* To crack, *f.-í, pl. -é*.
- Dáñnu, *v.t. re* To take away (Used in Balsan)
- Darpók, *ad. (H.)* Coward (alike in all genders.)
- Dáru, *n.m. (H.)* Gunpowder.
- Dáru, *n.m. and f.* One who fears
- Dáru, *n.m.* Pomegranate fruit. -ó, *n.m.* The pomegranate tree.
- Daryáw or dráw, *n.m.* A river. (H.)
- Dásá, *n.m.* A long beam. (Also chewul)
- Dash, *ad. (S. Dasha.)* Ten. -wáñ, *ad.* The tenth.
- Dashá, *n.f. (S.)* Fate. Burri-, *n.f.* Bad luck
- Dashándá, *ad. m., f. i, pl. -é* A fool. Pánde khe dashána. "A fool before a learned man."
- Dashmí, *n.f. (S. Dashamí)* The tenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

- Dashmí, *n.f.* (S. Dash m) The tenth of the light or dark half a month
- Dashnu, *v.t.re.* To point out, to let know; *f.-i, pl.-e*
- Dasshi, *n.f.* A Frill, a fringe
- Dásúni, *n.f.* (S. Devashayini.) A term for the Ekádashí or 11th of the bright half of Asharh month.
- Dat, *n.m.* A threatening or warning
- Datnu, *v.t.re.* To threaten, to warn, *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- Daudá, *n.m.* A water place made for putting children to sleep in shade in summer so that a trickle of water gently falls on their heads (also dódá)
- Duné, *n.m. pl.* A kind of food.
- Daur, *n.f.* (H. Dar) Fear, terror. lágná *v.i.re.* To fear Kyuñ dauer ni "There is no fear"
- Dauráwnu, *v.t.re.* To cause to run; *f.-i pl.-e*
- Daurnu, *v.i.re.* To run, to walk with hasty steps; *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- Davá, *n.f.* (S.) Benevolence, tenderness.
- Davi, *n.f.* See Dái
- De, A particle See Da
- Debi, *n.f.* (S. Deví) A goddess
- Debri, *n.f.* A small temple.
- Debtá, *n.m.* (H.) See Deo.
- Debu, *n.m. and f.* A giver, a donor.
- Dédh, *ad.* See Dér
- De'g, *n.m.* A cauldron, a boiler.
- De ghálna, *v.i.re.* To give away, *f.i, pl.-e*
- Der-jánu, *v.t.ir.* To give away, *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- Dekhdéákhí-khañni, *v.i.re.* To tire the eyes with looking.
- Dekhlí-a, dekhi-ro, *c.p.* Having seen.
- De'ñ, *n.m.* (S. Rina) a debt. -dári, *n.f.* A debt.
- Denu, *v.t.ir.* (H. denó:) To give, bestow upon, *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- Denu, *v.i.re.* See Dewnu.
- Deo, *n.m.* (S. Deva) A deity, a village god. -lu or -lá *ad.m.*  
*f.-i pl.-le.* Pertaining to a deity
- Deośá, *-u, ad.m.; f.-i, pl.-e.* Relating to a deity
- Deorn or -á, *n.m.; f.-i, pl.-e.* A small temple of a deity.
- Déothá, *n.m.* (From D'o, a deity, and pátihá, a grain measure)  
A term for the grain given to a village deity. Two pátihás per lkh of land (8 bighás) is given for the village deity
- Deothan, *n.f.* (S. Devothapini.) A festival observed on the 11th of the bright half of Kártik
- Deotí, *n.f.* A goddess
- Der, *ad.* (H.) One and a half (Also dádh or dár.)
- Derá or -á, *(H.) (1) A lodging, a dwelling. (2) A small tent*
- Désh, *n.m.* (S. Desha.) A country.
- Deshkt or deshkat, *n.f.* Banishment, deportation. -demi, *v.i.*  
*ir* To exile, to banish, to deport.

- Deso *n.m.* S Desha a country A country a place a root  
 Deshr, *ad.* Of one's own country, a native  
 Dess, *n.m.* (S. Divasa) A day. -rú, *n.m. pl.* Short day  
 -áré, *n pl.* Long days  
 Déur, *n.m.* Husband's brother.  
 Dewñu, *v.i. re.* To go.  
 Dewijánu, *v.i. re.* To go away.  
 Ðgáñdriá, *n.m.* See Dagáñdrá  
 Dhá, *n.f.* A sad or mourning keen -deni, *v.i. ir.* To keen at anyone's death  
 Dhab, *n.m.* Manner.  
 Dhabáwnu, *v.t re.* To cause to settle, *f.-i.*, *pl. é.*  
 Dháblu, *n.m. f.-i.* A white blanket; *f.-i.* A small blanket.  
 Dhabnu, *v.i. re.* To settle, to be all right, *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*  
 Ðhábnu, *v.t. re.* To mix water in watery curds.  
 Dhafér, *n.m. pl.* (H. thappar.) A blow -bá'né, *v.t. ir.* To give a blow. (Also *draffar*)  
 Dhágá, *n.m. pl. -é.* Thread.  
 Dhágule, *n.m. pl.* Bracelets.  
 Dhain or dhañi, *n.f.* A daughter.  
 Dhajá, *n.f.* (S. Dhwajá) A flag.  
 Dhá'k, *n.m.* A rock, a precipice (also *dhriñk*) -ru, *n.f.* A small precipice.  
 Dhakh, *ad.* A little quantity.  
 Dháká, *n.m.* (H. dhakká) Jolt, push, shove -dená, *v.t. i.* To push, to shove.  
 Dháká, *n.m.* A cover, a lid -dená, *v.i. re.* To cover.  
 Dhakam-dhaká, *n.m.* A violent shove or jolt  
 Dhákan, *n.m.* (H.) A cover, a lid, a pot-lid.  
 Dhakh, *ad.* A little, a small quantity.  
 Dhakiyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to jolt, *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*  
 Dhaknu, *v.t. re.* To cover, *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*  
 Dhákri, *n.f.* A small precipice  
 Dhákru, *n.m.* See Dhákri  
 Dhákuhi, *n.f.* A drum like an hour glass.  
 Dhákuri, *n.f.* A small ridge.  
 Dhákú, *n.m. and f. pl.* Monkeys. (So called because they live among precipices.)  
 Dhá'l, *n.f.* Abortion. -jáni, *v.t. ir.* To produce abortion.  
 Dhál, *n.f.* (1) A salutation. -karni, *v.t. ir.* To bow down. Dha-thákra, miyáñji jai Pars Rámá, pairi pai "O Thákur, beg to salute you, O Miyán, I salute you, O Pars Rám, bow down to you" (2) A tax on land levied to pay tribute (used in Mahlog).  
 Dhálá, *n.m.* A peak, the top of a hill  
 Dhalde-áwnu, *v.i. re.* To decay; *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*  
 Dhalnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To set in (2) To be melted; *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*  
 Dhálpu, *v.t. re.* To cause to melt.  
 Dhalnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To be poured down. (2) To fall down.

- Dhá'm, *n.f.* A grand feast in which rice and meat are distributed -dení, *v.t. re.* (1) To give a grand feast. (2) To applaud.
- Dhamáká *n.m.* A loud sound
- Dhamká, *n.m.* (1) A sound (2) A fright
- Dhamkáw, *n.m.* Threatening. -dená, *v.t. ir.* To threaten.
- Dhamkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To threaten; *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Dhamki, *n.f.* A threat or threatening.
- Dhan, *n.m.* (S Dhana) Riches, wealth.
- Dhá'n, *n.m. pl.* (S. Dhánya.) (1) Rice seed (2) Paddy -bone, *v.i. u.* To sow rice.
- Dhan-báchrí, *n.f. pl.* Winged ants Their wings grow in the rice-sowing season (March), hence the name.
- Dhandá, *n.m.* (H.) Work, an engagement. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To do a work -láná, *v.t. re.* To be engaged.
- Dhañg, *n.m.* (S Dansha.) A gadfly.
- Dhañg, *n.m.* (H.) A manner or mode -láná, *v.i. re.* To devise a plan, *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Dhañgiyá, *ad m.* Unnинг, deep.
- Dhania, *n.m.* See Bihān.
- Dhañkh, *n.m.* See Dhák.
- Dháñkhai, *n.m.* A wilderness
- Dháñsi, *n.f.* A grain measure equal to 2 seers and 6 chhitaks (2 páthás make 1 dháñsi). used in Kullu.
- Dhanáthu, *n.f.* Wool-carding bow.
- Dhanu, *n.m.* (S. Dhanusha.) The weapon, bow
- Dhá'r, *n.f.* (H.) A ridge. (2) A pouring (3) An edge
- Dnañ, *n.m.* (H.) A body without its head
- Dháñá, *n.m.* (H.) A robbery -parná, *v.i. re.* To rob.
- Dharani, *n.m.* (S. Dharma) Virtue, goodness, duty.
- Dháraptú, *n.m.* An assistant clerk (used in Mañdi State)
- Dhañmaurá, *n.m.* (S. Dharmaghata) An earthen pot filled with water, and a little milk, hung on a tree or house for 10 days after a death It has a small hole at the bottom through which the water drips and is refilled every morning.
- Dharnu, *v.t. re.* To put, to keep, place, *f. -i, pl. -é*.
- Dharor or dhrór. (H. dharohar.) A pledge
- Dhárádhár, *ad* By way of the ridge.
- Dhárthá, *n.m. f. -i, pl. -é* A small ridge
- Dhárti, *n.f.* See Dhártá
- Dhartí, *n.f.* (S. Dharitri) The earth.
- Dhashpú, *v.i. re.* To plunge in.
- Dhasrálá, *n.m.* A loud noise or sound
- Dhat, *n.f.* (H.) Passion.
- Dhátu or dháthu, *n.m.* A kerchief worn on the head by females. (Madhán, Theog, Balsan, Kumhársain, Basháhr and Kullú)
- Dhaulá or -u, *f. -i, pl. -é.* See Chitá (H.)
- Dhaññ-nu, *v.t. re.* To earn; *f. -i, pl. -é*.

- Dhaūnsa, *n m.* A large kettledrum which is sounded back on the marriage of a chief (also *dhoñsá*)
- Dhaūnθī, *n f.* A small bow, used to card wool
- Dhauri, *n f.* The hide of an ox or buffalo.
- Dhaūwanu, *v t re* To cause or allow to earn
- Dhawā, *n m* (H.) An invasion
- Dhekā, *n m* *f* -í, *pl.* -é A fool
- Dhelā, *n m* (H.) Half-a-pice, *f* -í Half-a-rupee, eight
- Dhé'n, *n f.* (S. Dhenu) (1) A cow (2) A donation
- Dheotā, *n m* A maternal grandson, *f* -í A maternal daughter
- Dher, *n* A heap, a mass. -lagnu, *v i re* To be heaped
- Dherā, *adv* (S. Dhairyā) Wait a little.
- Dhi, *n f.* (Punjábí.) A daughter.
- Dhij, *n f.* (S. Dhairyā) Belief, confidence. -dharnu To have patience, or reliance
- Dhijáwnu, *v t re* To make believe; *f* -í, *pl.* -é
- Dhijnu, *v t. re.* To believe, to trust. *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- Dhikkī, *n f.* The hiccough. -lagni, *v i. re* To hiccough
- Dhimá or -u, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl.* -é Mild, tender
- Dhindhrā, *n m* *pl* -é. A kind of food made of esculi mixed with gram flour and cooked in vapour or g
- Dhiňgá-dhiňgi, *n f.* Violence, force.
- Dhiňgá-dhiňgiyé, *adv.* Forcibly.
- Dhinkó, *n f. pl* Humblings
- Dhinkó, *n f pl*. Beseeching.
- Dhirá, *adv* In a waiting manner -ho, *v* Wait a little
- Dhirj, *n m* (S. Dhairyā) Patience -dharnu Patient
- Dhisnū, *v t re.* (S. Drishir.) To see. *f.* -í *pl.* -dishnu.)
- Dhiyé. A polite phrase used in addressing boys.
- Dhinchhá, -u, *ad m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Brown.
- Dhobbi, *n m.* (H. *dhobi*.) A washerman -i, *f.* The man's wife, -tu, *n m* The son of a washerman The daughter of a washerman.
- Dhofá, *n m.* See Dhoká.
- Dhol or -á, *n m.* A place
- Dhoká, *n m* (H. *dhokhá*) Misunderstanding -i, *f.* To misunderstand. (Also *dhofá*)
- Dhol, *n m* (H.) A drum. -bajáwnu, *v i. re* To beat
- chi, *n m.* A drummer. -ki, *n f.* A small drum One who beats a drum.
- Dhonásá, *n m.* See Dhauñsá
- Dhónsi, *n f.* A grain measure equal to 9 seers and 8 c (Two kánsis make one dhonsi) used in Kullu
- honu, *v t re* (H. *dhoná*.) To wash; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- honu, *v t re* To carry; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- horá, *n m* Management (Also *skerá*)

- Dí ot., *n f* (H.) A piece of cloth worn between legs.
- Dhow See Dhóh
- Dhowá, *n m* A place, a room.
- Dhowáwnu, *v t re* To cause to carry, *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Dhrágul *n f* (Fr *dhár*, a ridge, and *bágur*, the air.) The air that blows on a ridge.
- Dhrarí, *n f* A wild plant which bears white flowers and produces a cotton-like substance, which when dry is used for tinder
- Dhui, *n f*. The female organ.
- Dhuiňshlu *or -á, ad m, f. -i, pl. -é*. (S. dhúsara.) Grey (in colour)
- Dhul, *n f* (H.) Dust.
- Dhum-dhám, *n m* (H.) Pomp.
- Dhumru *or -á, ad m; f. -i, pl. -é*. See Dhuiňshlu.
- Dhunáwnu, *v t. re* To cause to shiver.
- Dhun-fri, *n f*. A kind of plant used as a vegetable.
- Dhun-nu, *v i* and *t. re*. (1) To shiver (2) To churn
- Dhuň-waň, *n m* (S. Dhúma) Smoke
- Dhúp, *n f*. (H.) Incense.
- Dhúr, *n f*. (1) The uppermost part of a roof. (2) A peak.  
(3) Direction
- Dhúr, *n m pl* The four quarters or directions *Chau dháre*  
"In the four directions."
- Dhuri *or dhuru, adv.* All over the country
- Dhurpat, *n m*. A plank used for teaching letters, written with red powder, to boys
- Dhushli, *n f* Mismanagement.
- Dhuwá, *n f* See Dhui
- Dhuwáň, *n m* Smoke -agná, *v i re*. To feel smoke
- Dhwálá, *n m* A kind of tax, levied at one rupee per landholder (used in Koti).
- Dhwálí, *n f* (1) A descent, down-hill. (2) A tax. (See dhwálá)
- Dhiwa'r, *n m*. (H. *udhar*) A borrowing -denu, *v t. re*. To make a loan. -lenu, *v t ir*. To borrow
- Dhwáwi, *n f*. A milkmaid
- Dhyán, *n m* (S. Dhyana.) Meditation. -lánu, *v i ic* To meditate
- Dhyá'n, *n f* See Dhaín
- Dhyárá, *n m, pl. -é* The day -i, *n f*. Daily rations
- Dhyári-dhyári, *adv.* Every day
- Diah, *n f* (S. Dípávali) The Diwali festival
- Dib, *n m* (S. Divya=Divine) An oath -denu *v i. re* To give an oath. -lenu, *v i ir* To take an oath.
- Dibr, *n m* A pond -i, *n f* A small tank.
- Dibrú, *n m*. -i, *n f* A small vessel used to cook in.
- Díhnu, *v i re*. To snow (Also diňhnu )
- Dik, *n m* (P.) Trouble

Diku *n.m.* Snowfall. *lágñu t̄ re* To fall of snow

*Diku lágá Jáhrúwé*  
*Jhota kátá Badárúwé.*

"It began to snow at Jáhrú,<sup>1</sup>

And a male buffalo was sacrificed by the  
people."<sup>2</sup>

Dil, *n.m.* (P.) The heart, mind. *-denu, v.i. ir* To give  
*-lánu, v.i. ir.* To be attentive *-dekhñu t̄* to  
examine one's heart. *-o du honu, v.i. rr.* To be  
heart

Dilri, *ad. f* A cow or buffalo having horns which point  
wards.

Dím, *n.m.* A temple of a deity. *-rī n.f.* A small temple

Ding, *n.m.* A stick, a bar. *-é, adv.* With a stick.

Dingli, *n.f.* A small stick. (Also *díngtā*)

Diňwáň, *n.m.* The man who speaks on behalf of  
Diwáň or *dewa*.

Diňwan, *n.m.* Snowfall.

Diň-uk, *n.m. pl.* (H. *dímak*) White-ants

Diň-wiň, *n.f.* The wife of a *diňwáň*

Dishñu, *v.t. re* (S. *Drishir*) See Dhishñu

Dítá or -u, *m., f. -í, pl. -é v p.t.* Gave (See Dónu) (Al-

Diuň-nu, *v.i. re* To snow

Diuti, *n.f. -tú, n.m.* A small earthen lamp.

Diut, *n.m.* (H. *díwat.*) A lamp or lamp-stand

Dívñ, *n.f.* A firefly. (Also *dyúwli.*)

Diwá, *n.m.* (S. *Dípa*) (H.) A lamp (of earth).

Diwáň, *n.m.* See Diňwáň.

Diwí, *n.f.* A small lamp lighted with clarified butter at  
a religious ceremony

Díwt, *n.m.* (H. *díwot.*) A lamp-stand

Dlángá, *ad. m.* A pine or cedar tree having two long bra-  
ids. *-í, pl. é.*

Dlichá, *n.m.* (P. *gálichá*) A rug, a carpet

Dlúchá, *n.m.* A torch (of torch-wood)

Dnáu, *n.m.* A kind of wild cat.

Do, *ad. (H.) Two*

Dobá, *n.m.* Destruction, ruining

Dobnu, *v.t. re.* To destroy.

Dobru or -á, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é* Of twofold

Do'chi, *n.f.* A hamlet. *-lágñi, v.i. re.* To look after  
villages

Dodá, *n.m.* A soap-nut. *-e-rá-dá'l.* *n.m.* The soap-nut tree

Dófá, *n.m.* (See Dhofá)

Doh. (S. *Droha.*) Enmity.

<sup>1</sup> Jáhrú is the name of a place in Simla

<sup>2</sup> Badárú is a sept of Kanets in F. & T. State.

- Dohá, *n m* (H) (1) A couplet (2) A poetry.  
 Dohái, *n f* (H *duhái*) Exclamation  
 Dohar, *n f* A sheet of cloth  
 Dohí, *n.m.* (S *drohin*) Enmity (used in Kuthár)  
 Dohrá, -u, *ad. m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é. Double.  
 Dohri, *n.f.* A blanket  
 Dohri-purni, *i* -í *re* To cross or penetrate.  
 Dohru, *n.m* A large blanket  
 Dokh, *n.m.* (See Dósh)  
 Do'l, *n.m.* (H) Swinging.  
 Dó'l, *n m* (H.) A bucket Dólai or dolé. With a bucket  
 Dolá, *n m* A kind of palanquin for a bride; *f* -í, A small palanquin  
 Dolri, *n f.* An ornament, a garland.  
 Doň-né, *n.m* *pl* A kind of food.  
 Doň-ru, *n m* (S Damaru.) A small drum of the hour-glass shape.  
 Dortu or dortí, *n m.* or *f* A small field.  
 Dóru, *n m.* (1) A field (2) An ornament of women  
 Do'tí, *n.f.* A very small plot of land  

*Báro háth do'tí—Tháro háth mor.*

“A little field 6 yards long, and a smoothing plough 9 yards wide”

Dó'tú, *n.m* A small field. (Also dó'tí, *n.f.*)  
 Dottai, *adv.* To-morrow. *Se áwná a dotti*, “He is to come to-morrow.”  
 Dotté, *adv* To-morrow  
 Dpóhr, *n m* (S Dwi-prahara, midday) Midday. -honá, *v.i* *ir* To become midday.  
 Dráni, *n f* The wife of one's husband's younger brother. (Also dréni)  
 Drá't, *n m*. A long kind of sickle used to cut thorns. -í, *n.f.* A sickle used to cut grass. (Syn. Dá'ch) (The vowel *a* is prolated)  
 Díati, *n f.* See Dách.  
 Dréni, *n f.* See Dráni.  
 Drés, *n f* A chintz.  
 Drotu, *n m*. Earrings  
 Drub, *n f.* (See Júb)  
 Drubdá, *n f* (S Dwividhá.) Doubt.  
 Dselu or -á, *ad. m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é That which is not level.  
 Dstúni, *n f.* (S. Deva-shayaní) A festival observed on the 11th of the bright half of Áshár.  
 Duálnu, *v t* *re* See Duwálnu  
 Dúhná, *n.m.* A milking pot.  
 Díj, *n.f.* (S. Dwitiyá) The second day of the bright or dark half of a month. Bhái- *n f.* A festival which takes place on the second of the bright half of Kártik. One's sister

is visited and food taken from her hands, &c & c  
according to one's means

Dujá or -u, *ad. m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Second

Dujíé, *adv.* Secondly.

Dukh, *n m* (S. Duhkha) Trouble -honor -r -re  
troubled.

Dukháwñu, *v t re* To put to trouble

Dukhí or dukhiá, *ad* Troubled

Dukhná, *n m* *pl.* -é An ulcer, a blister a hurt

Dukhnu, *n m* (1) A blister, an ulcer (2) *v t re* To re-

Dulchá, *n m* A torch of torchwood -karitá, *v t re*. To  
torch

Dúm, *n.m.* The name of a village deity

Dumrá, *n.m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é A low caste

Duñds, *n m*. A dead foetus.

Duñgu, *or -á*, *ad m*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Deep

Duñkar, *n.m* A precipice.

Dunku *or -á*, *ad. m*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Doubled, -karne -t  
make two-fold.

Dunu *or -á*, *ad m*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Doubled, twofold.

Dunu, *n m* A kind of wild onion

Dūpattá, *n m.* (H) A sheet of cloth.

Dupó'hr, *n f* (S. Dwiprahara) Midday

Dúr, *ad*. See Déi

Dúr, *ad* Far away *n m* Distance.

Durb, *n m* A grain measure. 100 kháishas make one d

Durbhág, *n m* (S. Durbhúgya) Misfortune, con-  
-dená, *v* To complain.

Durkanu, *v.i. re* To run on; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é

Durr, phrase. A cross word, to say "be off"

Dushellá, *ad m*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Sloping

Dusillá, *n.m* Two ears of wheat or barley or maize  
supposed to be an ill omen

Duwálnu, *v.t. re* To enter

Dwádash, *n f.* (S. Dwádashi) The twelfth day of the bi-  
dark half of a month.

Dwánni, *n f* (H. dowanni.) The coin of 2 annas.

Dwá'r, *n.m* A cave.

Dwá'r, *n.m.* (S. Dwára) Doors.

Dwá't, *n.f* (H. dáwát) Inkstand Syn. Masájan.

Dyálá, *n m*. A play in which fire is burnt

Dyáli, *n.f.* See Diáli

Dyánu, *v t. re*. To cause to give

Dyéwar, *n m* dyáwarí, *f* He or she whose mother is th-  
to a chief.

Dyár, *n.m.* Cedar tree.

Dyúwlí, *n.f.* The fire-fly.

## F

E A termination to nouns and pronouns which denotes the plural, as : *Ejlá*=this, *Ejlé*=these. A vocative particle used in addressing anyone as *En oré hárdo*, O Sir, come here.

*Eoé, adv.* Now. *Ebé ká karí* What's to be done now?

*Ebú, adv.* Just now. *Se dewá ebú.* He has gone just now

*Eja or -u, pro. m. , f. i. pl. -é* These

*Ejí ph. .* O Sir, O Madam.

*Ejlá or -u, pro. m. s ; f. -i* This one. *pl. -é* These ones.

*Ek, ad (H.) One. Múň fobá ek rupoyá.* "I got one rupee"

*Ekló pro.* Some.

*Eki See Ek Eki Jane eti khedai* "Send one man here"

*Eki, ad* Only one.

*Eki-bári, ad.* Once. *adv.* At one time

*Én, n m* See Ain

*Era, ad* See Ishú Used in Bâghal, Kunihâr and Nálâgarh

*Ere, phrase* O you É-ro-lá "O you Sir"

*Erká or -u, n.m. : f. -i, pl. -é* This side.

*Éru, ad.* See Ishu (Balsan and Madhán)

*Es, pro. m and f* (1) Him or her (2) To this. (Also *eskhe*)

*Esi, adv.* By this way.

*Esrú or -á, pro. m., f. -i.* Of this *pl. -é* Of these.

*Etaí, adv.* See Ethi

*Ethi or -á, adv.* Here, at this place

*Eti or -á, adv.* Here, at this place.

*Ethyá-ágé, adv.* Hereafter, in the future.

## F

*Fábnu v.t. re.* (1) To get (2) To meet, *f. -i, pl. -é*

*Fáddi, ad* The last

*Fadi, n m.* One whose turn is last in a walnut-game

*Fáfra, n m* A kind of coarse corn

*Fá'g, n m.* The Holi festival of the Hindús.

*Fággan, n m* (S. Phâlguna.) The 10th Hindú month, corresponding to February

*Fai, n.f. (H. phánsi)* A hang

*Fajr, n / (E fire.)* The sound of a gun. *-karni.* To fire

*Fajwtá, n.m. , f. -i, pl. -é.* A kind of jackal

*Fákà n.m.* A mouthful of roasted gram. *-émárne, v t re* To chuck roasted grains

*Fakhír, n.m (H. fakír.)* A mendicant.

*Fáki, n.f* Complaint

*Fal, n m* (1) A fruit (2) The result (S *fala*)

*Fal, fáli, n.m. and f* Vomit *-áwná* or *-awní, v t re* To vomit

- Fala, *n.m.* A plank ; *f.-i* A small plank, *pl.-é*
- Fálá, *n.m.* A sheer (of a plough).
- Fáli, *n.f.* (1) A bean (2) A small board.
- Faltá, *n.m.*; *f.-i, pl.-é* A small plank
- Fan, *n.m.* (H.) The extended hood of a cobra
- Faná'r, *n.m.* A cobra.
- Fáňd, *n.f.* Subscription -páni, *v.i re.* To subscribe
- Fandá, *n.m.* (H.) A noose, a snare
- Fáňdki *n.f.* A present of ed.bles
- Fáňdnu, *v.t re.* To divide, to distribute, *f.-i, pl.*
- Fang, *n.m.* A sht, *pl.-o*
- Fang-faráh, *a.* Cunning, deep
- Fáň-iň-yáň, *n.f.* A kiss -leni, *v.i re.* To kiss. -dem  
To give a kiss.
- Fán-nú, *v.t re.* To card (wool)
- Far, *n.f.* The sound of a bird's flight
- Farangí, *n.m.* A European.
- Faráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to slit, *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Fard, *n.f.* (H.) A list
- Fard, *n.f.* Crookedness -á, *ad.* Crooked
- Fardú, *n.m.* A hare
- Fari, *n.f.* The lungs.
- Fark, *n.m.* (P. *farg*) Difference -pánu, *v.i re.* To difference -deonu, *v.i re.* To differ. -honu, *v.i re.* different -lagnu, *v.i re.* To seem different
- Farká, *n.m.* The lap -páná, *v.t re.* To receive in or  
(Also *farkú*.)
- Farkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cast, to throw; *f.-i, pl.-é.* Syn
- Farknu, *v.i re.* To throb, *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Farkuwé, *adv.* In the lap
- Farnái, *n.f.* A large saw
- Fárnú, *v.t. re.* (H.) To tear, to slit, to break
- Fairátá, *n.m.* A sound of flying
- Farrú, *n.m.* A hare.
- Fárshí, *n.f.* (P.) (1) The Persian language (2) An speech.
- Faruwá, *n.m.* A mattock, a hoe
- Fasháwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to entangle, *f.-i, pl.*  
To put to trouble.
- Fashnu, *v.i re.* To entangle, to ensnare, to entrap; / -
- Fat, *n.m.* The act of cutting off with a sword
- Fá't, *n.m.* The width of a river
- Fatáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to break; *f.-i, pl.-é*
- Fat-bái, *n.m.* One who slays a goat or sheep
- Fatebád, *n.f.* Prosperity
- Fáthnu, *v.t. re.* To seize, to put to trouble - *f.-i, pl.-é*
- Fáti or pháti, *n.f.* (1) A term used for a group of  
20 hamlets (used in Kullu). (2) -hundi, *ad /* Brok
- Fátnu, *v.t. re.* To break; *f.-i, pl.-é*

- Fá tu *n m* A small bundle of wool or cotton  
 Fatu or á *n m* *f i pl -é* Broken torn  
 Fatrálá, *n.m* A loud sound.  
 Fáwrá, *n.m* See Faiuwá  
 Fefrá, *n m* (H.) The lungs.  
 Fegú, *n.m.* A fig-tree (Also *phegú*)  
 Fegrá, *n m* A fig-fruit. (Also *phegrá*.)  
 Fé, *n.m.* A distance  
 Ferá, *n.m.* Rounding  
 Ferá, *n m* A bad turn, a swindle.  
 Feráwnu, *v t ir* To cause or allow to walk  
 Fernu, *v.t. re* (1) To return. (2) To send for a walk; *f -i, pl -é*  
 Fetu or -á, *ad m*, *f. -i, pl -é* Flat. -parnu, *v i. re*. To be flat  
 -pánu, *v t re*. To make flat  
 Féú, *n.m.* Burning charcoal (Also *fewtú*.)  
 Féwáta, *n m* A kind of jackal.  
 Fewtu, *n m*. A burning charcoal. Agírá féwtu dená jí "Please  
 give me a burning charcoal"  
 Fikar, *n f* (H *figr*) Care, anxiety -parni, *v.i re* To be  
 anxious. -lágmi, *v i re* To feel anxiety. -rákhni or karni  
*v i. re*. To be careful  
 Fil, *n m* (1) A snail. (2) -á, *n.m* A kind of plant  
 Filá, *n m* A snail, *pl é*.  
 Fimfri, *n f* A butterfly.  
 Fím, *n.f* (S. *ahifena*) Opium  
 Fímu, *ad. m* and *f* sing and plural One who takes opium.  
 Fimshu, *n m* A small ulcer.  
 Fiñcháwnu, *v.t. re*. To cause to rub or press.  
 Fiñchnu, *v t re*. To rub, to press; *f -i, pl é*  
 Fiñchwanu, *v.i re* To be pinched, *f. -i, pl -é*  
 Fiñglá or -u, *ad. m*, *f. -i, pl. -é* One who walks crookedly  
 Fini, *n.f*. The heel  
 Firang, *n f* Venereal disease, a chancre  
 Firáwnu, *v.t re*. (1) To turn up (2) To cause to return.  
 Firg, *n f* Chancre -áwani or lágmi, *v i re* To suffer from  
 chancre.  
 Firí, *con.* Again. *adv.* Afterwards (Also *tiré*)  
 Firkan, *n.m* Turning round, *f i.*  
 Firknu, *v* To come back  
 Firnu, *v.t. and i re* (1) To return. (2) To whirl, *f -i, pl e*  
 (3) To wander, *f -i, pl. -é*  
 Firwáñ, *ad m.; f iñ, pl -éñ*. Returnable  
 Fisálnu, *v.i. re* To slip.  
 Fishknu, *v i re* (See Fisalnu)  
 Fittemu, *a* phrase A curse for a wicked deed.  
 Fittesúl, *phrase* A curse for the wicked manner of doing something  
 Fofá or -u, *ad. m., f -i, pl -é*. Having no strength  
 Foká or -u, *ad. m., f. -i, pl é* Empty.  
 Forá or -u, *n.m*; *f -i, pl é*. An ulcer, a blister (H).

- rawnu, v.t.re To cause to break, f.-i, pl.-e.  
 rnu, v.t.re. (H.) To break, f.-i, pl.-e.  
 't, n.f. (1) A kind of melon (2) Dissension. -páñu, v.i. re  
 To sow dissension  
 z, n.j. (P. *faz*) An army  
 'j, frejó, adv. The day before yesterday  
 isht, n.f. (U. *tarsat*) Leisure  
 káwñu, v.t.re To cause to burn or to cremate, f.-i, pl.-e.  
 knáwlá, n.m. A blow-pipe, a bamboo cylinder used to blow up fire.  
 knu, v.t.re To burn, to cremate, f.-i, pl.-e.  
 kr, n.f. Blowing up the fire -demorlá a v.i. rr. To blow up the fire  
 l, n.m. (H.) (1) A flower. (2) Bone taken to the Ganga.  
 (Syn. Asthu.)  
 á, n.m. A cataract, an eye disease  
 áwnu, v.t.re. To cause to bloom: f.-i, pl.-e.  
 li, n.f. See Fulá  
 i-karnu, v.i.re To allow to bloom t.-i, pl.-e  
 nu, v.i.re (1) To bloom (2) To be aged. f.-i, pl.-e.  
 ru, n.m (1) A floweret (2) The flower of a trout  
 agshi, n.f. An ulcer, a blister.  
 'u, n.m. The tail of a turban  
 á n.m. See Dhúwá  
 'i, n.f. See Dhui.  
 , n.f. Disunion, dissension  
 áwnu, v.t.re. To cause to differ in opinion  
 nu, v.t.re. (1) To break (2) To burst, t.-i, pl.-e.

## G

- , n.m. A kind of big lizard. (2) Sowing of vegetable  
 -láné, v.i.re. To sow vegetables  
 b, n.m. Pregnancy  
 oru, n.m A young man, pl.-o  
 óú, n.m. A lamb.  
 hhyáwnu, v.i.re To string  
 hi, n.f. The waist. -bánm, v.t.re. To tie up the waist, girdle  
 one's loins.  
 hiyé (phrase). With a girdle, girt  
 brornu, v.t.re To agitate, f.-i, pl.-e.  
 ia, ad.m; f.-i, pl.-e Deep Gádé-khánu, t.t.re. To trouble much; f.-i, pl.-e.  
 ar, n.m A kind of marriage observed by low-caste people  
 láwnu, v.t.r. To cause to tight, f.-i, pl.-e.  
 ldi, n.f. A load of hay or leaves for cattle.  
 lhá, n.m. (H. *gadhi*) An ass, a donkey.  
 thalnu, v.t.r. To melt on a fire / -i, pl.-e

Gádi, *n f.* A load of grass, also *Gádká*, *f -i, pl. e.*

Gádi, *n f.* (H. *gadú*) (1) Throne -demi, *v.t. ir.* To instal  
(2) A shepherd

Gadijánu, *v.t. ir.* To be fought, *f -i, pl. é*

Gadiju, *v.t. re* To throw in

Gadmu, *v.t. re* (1) To quarrel (2) to fight, *f -i, pl. é*

Gáde-thagnu, *v.t. re* To cheat unmercifully -jháñgnu, *v.t. re*  
To kill.

Gádrí, *n f pl* A kind of worm that lives in multitudes in a  
damp place

Gaff, *ad* (H.) See Báklá -u, *n m* A bribe

Gagar or gágr, *n f.* (H.) A metal water-vessel

Gahan, or gá'n *n m* A harrow, with 8 or 10 teeth, drawn by  
oxen, used for loosening the soil round young corn (Dan-  
drálá in Kángrá)

Gahlu or -á. *ad. m ; t. -i pl. -é.* Muddy dirty

Gáhlu yáhlu bahijá,  
Nimlu nimlu rahi já  
'Dirty water flows away,  
Clear water remains.'

Gain, gainí, *n.m. and f* The sky -rá-golá, *n m* A thunder-  
bolt -rá-jyá-golá, *n m* Like a thunder-bolt

Gaj, *n.m.* (H.) A ramrod

Gájnu, *v.t. re.* To sound

Gá'k, *n m* (S. Gráhaka, H. *gáhak*) A purchaser

Gà'l, *n m.* (H.) (1) The cheek (2) *n.f* An ill name, a curse

Gala, *n m* (S. Gala, H. *galá*) The throat.

Galgal, *n m* A kind of long citron

Gálawnu, *v.t. re* (1) To cause to melt (2) To cook well.

Gali, *n f.* Ill names -demi, *v.t. re* To call ill names -e-  
bháñdu, *v.t re* To curse

Galim, *n.m.* (P. *ganím*) An enemy.

Galiyá *ad. m* Idle, unfit

Gainu, *v.t re* (1) To melt (2) To be dissolved, *f -i, pl. -é* (3)  
To be destroyed

Galnu, *v.t re.* To cause to melt or destroy, *f -i, pl. -é*.

Galti, *n f* (P. *galtí*) A mistake.

Gá'lu, *ad* See Gáhlú.

Gam, *n m* (P. *gam*) Patience, grief, sorrow. -khánu, *v.t*  
*re* To have patience.

Gampáwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to bear or have patience  
*f -i, pl. -e.*

Gampria *v.t. re.* (1) To bear, to undergo (2) *v.t. re* To have  
patience *f -i, pl. -e* Gampáwnu. Casual v.  
*re* To be patient

Gan, *n m.* (1) A swarm (2) The name of a village deity

Gá'na, *n.m., pl. é* (H. *gahná*) An ornament -tu, *n m* A  
small ornament or ornaments

- Ganáwpu *v t re* To cause to reckon. 2) To cause to  
*f i pl -é*
- Ga'ñch, *n f.* Dishonour, disrespect.
- Gañd, *n.m.* Anus (Also *gáñd̄i*) Gáñdi-jánu, *v.t vr*  
 him go.
- Gáñdh, *n.f.* A bad smell
- Gandhi, *n.m.* (H *gandhi*) A perfumer
- Gane, *n.m. pl.* (1) Sugarcane, *ad. pl.* Thick.
- Ganés, *n m* (S Ganesha) The deity called Ganesh
- Gáñgá, *n.f.* (S Gañgá) The river Ganges
- Gani-karṇu, *v.t vr* To count, to enumerate.
- Ganj, *n m* (H) (1) A mass, a heap. (2) A grain market
- Ganj, *n.f.* Michaelmas daisy
- Ganná or-u, *ad. m*; *f. -i, pl -é* Thick, coarse
- Gan-nu, *v t re.* To count, to reckon, *f. -i, pl. -é*.
- Gant, *n f* The next world.
- Gáñth, *n f* A knot. -parñi, *v i re.* (1) To be entangled  
 To be hard.
- Gáñtháwpu, *v t re* To cause to repair; *f. -i, pl -e*.
- Gáñthnu, *v t. re.* To mend, to repair, *f. -i, pl -é*.
- Gáñthí, *n f* A bundle -de-pánu, *v t re* To pack.
- Gánu, *v.t. re* (H. *gána*) To sing; *f. -i, pl. -é*.
- Gá'nu, *v.t re.* To do farmyard work.
- Gañ-uñká, *-u, ad m, f. -i, pl -é* Before, in front ξ  
*uñka ñewi quwá* "He has gone before."
- Gáñw, *n.m.* (S. Gráma, H. *gáñw*) A village, a town
- Gañwrá, *n.m.* See Gáoñrá
- Gáñwúñ, *n m* The future, the time to come. -ká or ku, *f. -i, pl -é*. Before, in front
- Gáñwrá, *n.m.* A hamlet
- Gáoñrá, *n m.* A hamlet, a small village. (Also *gáñwra*)
- Gap, *n f.* Gossip. -mární, *v i re.* To talk a great deal  
 run on.
- Gapóriá, *ad. m.* Talkative
- Gappi, *ad. m* One who gossips
- Gá'r *n m.* (S. Angára) Burning charcoal
- Gárá, *n.m.* (H.) Kneaded clay, mortar
- Gará, *n.m.; pl -é* Maize plants heaped at one place t  
*-láná, v.i re* To heap the maize plants
- Garam, *ad.* (H.) Warm, hot. -karṇu, *v.t. vr* To make w
- Garáwnu, *v.t. re* (See Gudáwnu.)
- Gard, *n.f.* (H.) Dust
- Gardan, *n.f.* (H.) The neck. (Also *gelní*)
- Garh, *n.m.* A fort -i, *n.f.* A fortress. -iá-negí, *n.m.* t  
 command of a hill fort (Kullu).
- Gari, *n f.* Cocoa.
- Garj, *n.f.* (P. *garaz*) Need necessity -pañu, *v.i re*  
 in need of or to be needy.
- Garjí-jánu, *v i. vr* To roar -i, *pl -é*.

- Garjnu *v i re* To roar  
 Garká, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Heavy, weighty. (Syn. Garú  
     Garuwá)  
 Garká, *-u, ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Heavy, weighty. (Also *garu*)  
 Gark-jánu, *v.t. re*. To waste, *f. -í, pl. -é*  
 Garmi, *n f* (H) Heat, warmness  
 Garnu, *v.t. re* See Gadnu  
 Gárthá, *n m* (S. Angáraka.) A small burning coal.  
 Garu, *ad. m.* See Garká. (Alike in number and gender)  
 Garu, *n m* (H *garuwí*) A deity's waterpot  
 Garuwá, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é*. Heavy, weighty  
 Garuwá, *n m* (H) A water-jar.  
 Garwí, *n f.* A small water-pot.  
 Gas, *n m* (S Grása) A mouthful, a morsel     Syn. Grá, Grál,  
     or Gráss  
 Gásbél, *n.f* (S. ákáshabela.) The air-creeper  
 Gaskí, *n f* A heavenly nymph  
 Gat, *n f.* (S Gati) (1) The last duties of a deceased   (2) A  
     tune for a guitar. -karni, *v i. re*. To perform the last  
     duties. -banáwni, *v i re* To beat severely. -satláni, *v i*  
     re. To have the last duties performed.  
 Garbh, *n m* (S. Garbha) Pregnancy Proverb  
     *Sargó rau garbhó ru kūn jáno?*  
     "Who knows of rain and birth?"  
 Gatáká, *n.m.* (H) Swallowing  
 Gateru, *n.m.* A ghost. (Bhajjí.)  
 Gati, *n.f.* A small stone, found among grain. -chungni, *v.i re*  
     To pick stones from grain. -ba'ñi, *v.t. re*. (1) To throw  
     small stones at (2) -máti'karni, *v* To make a union.  
 Gauj, *n.m.* A yard.  
 Gaulá, *n.m.* The road by which the cattle leave the houses to  
     go out for grazing. It is a big road in front of a village  
     and runs between fences.  
 Gáúň, *ad* Forward.  
 Gauňt, or gauňch, *n.m.* (S Gomútra) Cow-urine  
 Gauňch. See Gauňt  
 Gáw, *n f.* A cow. -rá, *n f.* A weakly cow. (Also gorú.)  
 Gechá or ú-, *ad. m ; f. -í, pl. -é*. That which is sown early.  
 Gelá, *n m* A large trunk, a log: *f. -í*. A small trunk, *pl. -e*  
 Gelm, *n f.* The neck.  
 Gelrá, *n.m.* The throat or windpipe  
 Geňdá, *n.m.* A kind of flower Marigold.  
 Gerá, *n.m.* Giddiness.  
 Gerú, *n.m* (H) (1) Red ochre. -wá, (2) *ad*. Of ochre colour  
 Gethá, *n.m*; *n.f. -í, pl. -é*. A hearth, a fire-pot.  
 Gethí, *n.f.* The fireplace, the hearth. -de-pánu, *v t.re*. To burn  
 Getrá or -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é*. See Gechá  
 Géúň *n m* (S Godhúma. H. gehúň.) Wheat. (Also giúň)

- Geuñwāñ ad m wiñ / weñ pl Of tl wheat o u  
 Ghá. n.m (S. Ghasa, H. ghus) Grass  
 Ghach-ghach, n.f. Bothering -lāni, v t re To bother  
 Ghachról, n.f. Bothering -lāni, v i. re. To bother to l  
 Ghágħri, n f (H. ghagħrā) A gown  
 Ghái, n m. A grass-cutter. -án-ni, v t r. To put to tr  
 karni. v.i. ir. To act prudently -áwm. v i re To trouble.  
 Ghain, n f Grass land. -ti, n f A piece of grass land  
 Ghaimi, n.f. Grass lands  
 Ghálnu, v t re To dissolve. f -i, v . re. To be loyal /  
 Ghimirna, v i re To be unhappy  
 Gháñ, n f So much grain as can be roasted in a vessel  
 Għaná, n m. A small walt. -dená, v i n. To build a wal  
 Għandáħi, n f See kachawli (used in Biliaspur and Kalki)  
 Ghándi, n.f. (H. qħantí) A bell.  
 Ghándu, n m The throat.  
 Għaġheri, n.f. A kind of vegetable.  
 Ghá'nu, v t re To kill, to slay, to put to death. f -i, pl  
 Ghánta, n m (H. għanti) A large bell -dená, v i give nothing.  
 Ghapralá, n.m A plunging sound  
 Ghaji, n m (See Ghaur.)  
 Gháj, n m , f. -i A precipice  
 Għará, n m (S. Ghata.) An earthen water-jar  
 Ghárá, n.m. A waterfall.  
 Għarawnu, v t re To cause to manufacture. f -i, pl  
 Ghairħi, n.f. Property, an estate  
 Gháré, n.m. pl Curves  
 Ghari, n.f. See Gharchi. Proverb. *Għari m myuħha dashi* "One has to show his own estate and face"  
 Ghári, n f A precipice -parnu, v.i re To fall from a pice  
 Ghari-ro-khánu, v.t re. To harass, to greatly trouble  
 pl -é.  
 Gharnu, v.t re To mend, to make, to manufacture, f -i,  
 Ghartu, n.m. A small dwelling (From H. qhar, a house)  
 Ghartu, n m. A family or its member (used in Bashiħi)  
 Għaru, ad. Homely, household, relating to a house  
 Gháru, n.m. A term for the men on corvée work  
 Għasawnu, v.t re. To cause to be worn off  
 Ghaser, n.f. A kind of play.  
 Ghasi-jánu, v i ir. To be worn off  
 Ghásni, n.f. See Gháini  
 Għaspu, v.i. re. To wear off ; f. -i, pl. -é  
 Ghassá, n m. A beating, crushing. -dená. v.t. re To bi  
 Ghát, n.f. Revenge.  
 Ghá't, n.m. A quay.  
 Ghátá. n.m. (H.) Decrease decay loss

- Ghatánu or ghatawnu, *v.t re.* (H. *ghatana*) To deduct ; /  
 Ghatnu, *v.i. re* (H. *ghatnd*) To be less , / -í *pl. -é*  
 Ghátu, *ad.* Intending to revenge (Ahke in both genders )  
 Ghatrú, *n.m.* See Ghat or Ghaut.  
**Ghañ**, *n.m.* Kneading  
**Ghañ-nu**, *v.t re* To knead , *f. -í, pl. -e*  
**Ghañi** *n.m.* (H. *ghar.*, Home, house, a dwelling  
**Ghañur**, *n.m.* A heap, a mass -lágne, *v.i. re* To be in heaps  
**Ghañt**, *n.m.* A stone-mill -pishnu, *v.t. re* To grind in stone mill  
**Gháw**, *n.m.* (H.) A hurt a blister  
**Gheñgná**, *n.m.* One who collects clarified butter as the revenue for grass lands (Also *ghyángná*)  
**Ghép**, *n.m.* Goitre or bronchocele. -í, *n.m.* and / One who has the goitre (Also *ghepu*)  
**Ghei**, *n.m.* Circumference  
**Gherá** *n.m.* (1) See Gher (2) Surrounding  
**Gherá-ferá**, *n.m.* A visit.  
**Gheráwnu**, *v.t. re* To cause to surround , *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghér-fér**, *n.m.* A response -denu, *v.i. re* To respond  
**Ghernu**, *v.t. re* To surround , *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghesá**, *n.m.* A fall, a bruise, a crush.  
**Ghesáwnu**, *v.t. re* To cause to bruise or crush ; *f. -í, pl. -e.*  
**Ghesnu**, *v.t. re* To crush, to bruise , *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
**Ghetá**, *n.m.* A coarse neck  
**Ghéur**, *n.m.* (H. *ghewar*) A kind of sweetmeat  
**Ghiári**, *ghyári*, *n.f.* An earthen pot for clarified butter.  
**Ghiartu**, *ghyártu*. *n.m.* A small earthen pot for clarified butter  
**Ghuch-pich**, *n.f.* A great crowd. -hom or -machni, *v.i. re* To be much crowded. -karni, *v.i. ir* To crowd -hatáwr  
*v.i. re* To disperse a crowd.  
**Ghin**, *n.f.* Compassion, tenderness  
**Glin-nu**, *v.t. re*. To buy, to purchase , *f. -í, pl. -é.* (Basháhr  
**Ghín**, *n.f.* (1) Sympathy. (2) Love -deni, *v.t. re*. To love  
**Ghíndawnu**, *v.t. re*. To cause to spoil ; *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghíndardó**, *n.f.* (1) An embrace. (2) Sympathy.  
**Ghiñdu**, *v.t. re*. To spoil, to make useless ; *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghirá**, *n.m.* (H. *ghi gnará.*) A vessel of clarified butter  
**Ghuri-áwnu**, *v.i. re*. To be surrounded with ; *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghiri-jánu**, *v.i. re* To be surrounded ; *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghirmu**, *v.i. re*. To be surrounded , *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghiri-firi-ro**, *ad.* In a wandering manner  
**Ghisáwnu**, *v.t. re* See Ghasáwnu.  
**Ghisnu**, *v.i. re*. To slip down ; *f. -í, pl. -é*  
**Ghiú**, *n.m.* (H. *ghi.*) Clarified butter.  
**Ghiyá-tori**, *n.f.* A kind of vegetable.  
**Ghmáw**, *n.m.* (H. *ghumáw*) A winding path  
**Ghmér**, *n.m.* Giddiness.

Glo cl. *i* / The act of troubling      a-gháchi    *n f*  
 again and again

Ghochi-márnú, *v.t. re* To give trouble, *f -i, pl. -é*  
 Ghochnu, *v.t. re* To trouble, to stir about, *f -i, pl. -é*  
 Gho'l, *n m.* A kind of wild goat    -an, *n.f* Wild sheep  
     or -tu A wild kid, -ti, *f*

Ghol-mathó'l, *n.m.* The act of mismanaging

Gholnu, *v.t re* To dissolve, to mix into water, *f. i, pl. é*

Gholtó, *n.m* A pony (Basháhi)

Ghorá, *n m* A horse. *f -i* A mare    -ú *n m* A pony

Ghorlú, *n m* See Gholtó

Ghrá'ru, *n.m. pl* Snoring    -dené, *v.i. ir* To snore

Ghráshni, *n f* (S. Grihapravesha) The ceremony of  
 a new house

Gháwrú, *n.m.* See gráwrú.

Ghrá't, *n m.* (H. *ghata*) A water mill to grind grain.

Ghrátiyá, *n m* One who has a water mill

Ghrául, *n m* A kind of bell (like a dish) used in Hindu

Ghryaun, *n.f.* A tune played at a village deity's dance

Ghryaunu or ghryaun-láni, *v.t. ic* To play the tune  
 Ghryaun

Ghugí, or Ghuggi See Ghugti

Ghugnu, *v.i. re* To bark of a dog

Ghugti, *n.f.* A dove. -láni, *v.i. re* To play

Ghúl, *n f.* A small shed in a farmyard to keep grain  
 it rains.

Ghuláwnu, *v.t. re* To cause to fight or wrestle; *f. -i, pl*

Ghulnu, *v.i. re* To fight, to wrestle, *f -i, pl. é*

Ghúm, *n m* A long way

Ghumghumáñdi, *ad f.* Fragrant

Ghumáw, *n.m.* Turning.

Ghumáwnu, *v.t re* To cause to turn.

Ghumnu, *v.i. re* To turn back; *f. -i, pl. é*

Ghun, *n.m.* An insect that destroys timber.

Ghúñd, *n m.* A veil    -kárnu, *v.i. re* To put on a veil

Ghuñghru, *n m. pl* Small bells used by dancers

Ghurkáw, *n m.* The act of threatening, a threat.

Ghurkáwnu, *v.t re* To cause to threaten, *f. -i, pl. é*

Ghurki, *n.f.* (H. *ghurkí*) A threat

Ghurknu, *v.t re* (H. *ghurkná*) To threaten, *f. -i, pl. é*

Ghuri-ró, *adv.* Strongly.

Ghurnu, *v.t. re* To gird up, *f. -i, pl. -é*

Ghusáwnu, *v.t re* To cause to enter, *f. -i, pl. é*.

Ghusernu, *v.t. re* To throw in, *f. -i, pl. é*.

Ghushu, *n m* A kind of game in which there are two  
 of men, each party taking in their hands small bu  
 straw alight on both sides, throw them at the othe  
 This takes place on certain days of October.

Ghusnu, *v.i. re* To enter, to be admitted, *f. -i, pl. é*

- Ghusnu, *v.t re*. See the preceding
- Ghút, *n.f* The act of swallowing
- Ghutáwnu, *v.t re*. To cause to swallow up
- Ghutnu, *v.t re*. To swallow up, *f -í, pl é*.
- Ghwárnú, *v.t re*. To open, to uncover, to remove a lid; *f -í, pl é*
- Ghyáñgná, *n.m*. See Gheñgná.
- Ghyánná, *n.m* A fireplace
- Ghyári, *n.f* An earthen pot; used to divide clarified butter.
- Ghyú, *n.m* See Ghíú
- Gí, *n.f* Gums of the teeth.
- Gí', *n.f* A kind of tune -lámí, *v.i re* To play a particular tune (Also -bájní or -bajáwní)
- Giáwan, *n.m* A kind of tax (used in Kuthár State).
- Gich-pich, *n.f* See Ghich-pich.
- Gijáwnu, *v.t re*. To cause to accustom.
- Gijnu, *v.i re*. To accustom, to practise; *f -í, pl. é*
- Gíl, *n.f*. A term for the 16 days, the last week of Ashár and the first week of Sáwan, respectively. Trees planted during this fortnight flourish and flower well.
- Gilá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl é* Wet -karnu, *v.t ir*. To wet -heṇu, *v.i ir* To be wet
- Gillar, *n.m*. See Ghép.
- Gíñ-úň, *n* (S. Godhúma, P. *gandam*) Wheat
- Gináwnu, *v.t re*. See Ganáwnu.
- Cindá, *n.m*. A tom-cat.
- Gindu, *n.m* (S. Kanduka or Genduka) A play-ball. -khelnu. *v.i re* To play with a ball
- Gin-nu, *v.t re*. See Gan-nu.
- Gint, *n.f*. An account. (From Hindi *ginti*.)
- Girá-giri, *n.f* A hue and cry. -máchní *v.i re* To be great noisy
- Giráwnu, *v.t re*. To spoil, to throw away. (From Hindi *giráná*)
- Girdé-girnu, *v.i re* To turn round, *f -í, pl é*
- Giri-firi-áwñu, *v.i re* To take a walk, *f. -í, pl. é*
- Giri-jánu, *v.i ir* To fall down; *f -í, pl. é*.
- Girk-jánu, *v.i ir*. To be wasted, to be given away for nothing
- Garnu, *v.i re* (1) To fall, to slip down, *f. -í, pl. é*. (2) To turn
- Gla'b, *n.m*. (H. *guláb*) A rose -í adj. Rosy.
- Gla'f, *n.m* (H. *giláf*) A cover (of a pillow or quilt, etc.)
- Glaín, *n.m*. A kind of pine tree.
- Gla'l, *n.m* (H. *gulál*) (1) Red powder. (2) The China root, madder (majith).
- Gla'm, *n.f* (H. *lágám*) A bridle
- Glás, or Gláss, *n.m*. (H. *qilás*) A cup, a tumbler
- Gláú, *n.m*. A spider
- Gle'l, *n.f*. A pellet-bow. -báñi, *v.i re*. To shoot with a pellet bow.
- Glistá, *n.m* P. *bálsht* A span

- Gobar, *n m.* (H.) or gobr (1) Cow-dung. (2) Manure  
 Gobrái, *n f.* The act of manuring the land -lání, i.e.  
 manure land.
- Gobraush, *n f.* A heap of manure
- Gobrlá, *n m.* An insect found in manure a chafer
- Gochhá, *n m.* (H *angochhá*) A towel
- Go'd, *n m.* The lap. -laná, *v.t. ir.* To adopt a son
- Godí, *n f.* The lap -laná, *v.t. ir.* To take in the lap
- Godí, *n f.* A kind of wild edible root
- Gokhru, *n m.* (1) A kind of ear-rings (2) A kind of mû
- Gol, *ad.* (H) Round. -chán-nu, *v.t. re.* To make round
- Golá, *n m.* Thunderbolt
- Golakh, *n.m.* (1) A fund (2) The fund out of which  
 were given (used in Mandí)
- Goli, *n m pl.* (1) Apes (2) A bullet. -báhu, i.e.  
 shoot a bullet
- Goň, *n m* Desire, wish, pleasure -dekhná *v.t. re.* By  
 own way
- Goňch or Goňt, *n m.* (S *gomútra*) Cow's urine
- Goňcháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to make water  
 (of cattle only)
- Goňchnu, *v.t. re.* To make water (used of cattle only)
- Goňtrálá, *n m* The naming ceremony of a child.
- Go'ř, *n m* A lizard (*goň* is a kind of big lizard, also from  
 the Simla Hills)
- Gornu, *v.t. re.* To weed, f. -í *pl. -é.*
- Goru, *n m.* Cattle
- Goshtá, *n m* A cake of dry cow-dung
- Got, *n.m.* (S *gotra*) Parentage, lineage, stock (of a family)
- Gotá, *n m.* (H.) A dip, a dive -kháná, *v.t. re.* To miss  
 -márná, *v.t. re.* To take a dip, to dive
- Gotá, *n m* (H.) Lace -láná, *v.t. re.* To lace
- Gothí, *n f.* Blame -lání, *v.t. re.* To blame
- Gothú, *n m* A wild animal.
- Gotí, *n.f.* Odd. -notí, *n f.* Odd and even, a kind of game
- Gotnu, *v.t. re.* To bar, to prevent from going; f. -í, *pl. -é.*
- Grá or gráh, *n m* A morsel, a mouthful. -laná, i.e.  
 take a morsel. (S. *grásá*)
- Gráchá or -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* See Getá
- Gra'nu, *v.t. re.* (1) To collect revenue (2) To realize  
*pl. -é*
- Grass, *n m.* See Grá.
- Gráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weed; f. -í, *pl. -é.*
- Gráoň, *n m* See Gáňw (used in Kullu and elsewhere)
- Grawru, *n m* A little bird. (Alike in singular and plural)
- Gréut, *n.m.* A long way, turning here and there
- Gréwanu, *v.t. re.* To turn back, f. -í, *pl. -é*
- Gihajwán, *n m* A tune played to make a deity dance  
*v.t. re.* To play the deity's dancing tune

- háwnu, v.t re To cause or allow a village deity to make dance
- ib, ad (H *garib*) Poor, helpless
- iknu v.i re. To roar (of thunder) Also *gariknu*.
- or Grau, n m pl The nine planets, which are (1) sun (2) The moon (3) Mars (4) Mercury. (5) Jupiter (6) Venus (7) Saturn. (8) Ráhu. (9) (From Sanskrit *Graha*.)
- or graun, n m. (S *grahana*) An eclipse -lágná, i To appear, of an eclipse -dekhna. v.i. re. To witness eclipse
- i, n m (S.) Excrement (Also *khé*)
- abar o Gubr, n m See Gobar or gobr
- ibrái, n f See Gobiái
- ibrilá, n m. See Gobrilá.
- idla o -u, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é Sweet, tasty.
- ifá, n.f (S) A cave or grotto scooped out of solid rock
- ija or gujjá, n m See Khísá
- ijran, n f Livelihood
- ijrawñu. v.t. re To cause or allow to pass, f. -í, pl. -é
- ijrnu, v.i re To pass away, to die, f. -í, pl. -é
- il or Kúl, n f. A small channel
- ila, n m. A comb of Indian corn (*makkí* or *chhallí*).
- ilchhu, n m The flesh of the buttocks.
- ile, n m pl Grain (used in Basháhr State)
- im-honu. v.i ir To disappear; f. -í, pl. -é
- in n.m (S. *guna*) Obligation. -mán-ná, v.i re. To be obliged
- ina, n m (P. *gunáh*) A crime, a fault, a mistake
- indáwnu. v.t. re To cause or allow to knead or braid
- indnu, v.t. re (1) To knead. (2) To braid, f. -í, pl. -é
- injo, n m pl Moustache.
- in lágná, v.i re To be indebted
- inlh, n m pl -o. Pony
- ir n.m. (H.) Brown sugar.
- iri, n f A knot, knob
- isá, n m (P. *gussah*) Anger, indignation -karná, v To become angry or indignant
- atha, n m (S *angushta*, the thumb) (H *angútha*) thumb -dashná, v.i. re. To deny -láná, v.i. re To the thumb, e.g., on a deed -í, n.f. A finger
- athrá, n m See Guthá -í, n f A finger
- uwá or Gowá, v The past tense of the verb jánu, t went.
- wa, n m. (H. *gawáh*) (1) A witness, also (2) evidence
- wáchi-jánu, v.i ir To be lost; f. -í, pl. -é
- wáchnu, v.t re. To lose. v.i. re. To be lost: f. -í, pl. -é
- wái, n.f (H. *gawáhí*) (1) Evidence (2) A witness v.i ir To give evidence

váli, *n.f.* (1) A shepherdess. (2) A kind of insect, green colour and long in size, like a grasshopper  
 va'r, *ad.* Uncivilized, ignorant, a fool (H. gañvár)

## H

- achhá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é (H. achchhá) Good <sup>id.</sup>  
 Well.
- ichhe, *n.m.* *pl.* A kind of thorny plant that bears edible berries
- íd or hádki, *n.m.* or *f.* (H. haddí) A bone.
- íd, *n.f.* Conversation -lámí, *v.t.* re. To converse (V. hadu)
- í'd, *n.m.* *pl.* Bones
- add, *n.f.* A limit, boundary -homí, *v.i.* *v.* To get beyond all bounds
- íd, *n.f.* Conversation -lámí, *v.i.* re. To converse
- ídri-lámí, *v.t.* re. To converse
- é, *int.* Oh, alas, ah!
- ágawnu, *v.t.* re. To cause or allow to go to stool, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- agni, *n.f.* Anus
- agnu, *v.i.* re. (H. hagná) To go to stool.
- úl, *n.f.* (pronounced hel) A hard task, to be done with the help of many persons. -deñi, *v.i.* *ir.* To work collectively
- úngo A form of address to a relative, meaning, 'My dear'
- únlá or hajnré A form of address 'O you.'
- ajar, *ad.* (P. házir) Present.
- í'k, *n.f.* A halloo -deni, *v.t.* *ir.* To halloo
- ákawnu, *v.t.* re. (H. hakáná.) To cause or allow to drive; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- áknu, *v.t.* re. To drive away; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- iláwnu, *v.t.* re. To shake (H. hiláná); *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- al-bái, *n.m.* One who ploughs, a ploughman
- áljé, *n.f.* (H. haldí) Turmeric
- alkáwnu, *v.t.* re. To cause or allow to shake, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- alká or -u, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é (H. halká) Light, not weighty
- illá, *n.m.* (H.) A noise, a hue and cry -páná, *v.t.* *re.* To make a noise
- almandí, *n.m.* See Blair (Used in Basháhr and Kutch)
- alnu, *v.i.* re. To shake, to tremble
- álo, *n.m.* A kind of greens called in Hindi, chanchur.
- álsh or -í, *n.f.* The long piece of wood in a plough.
- áltn, *n.m.* A kind of small plough.
- álwa, *n.m.* (H. haluwá.) A kind of cake
- 'mbal, *adv.* 'Yes,' or 'very well'
- ámeñ, *pro. pl.* We -íñ, *f.*
- ámyá, *n.f.* Enmity, opposition -karní, *v.i.* *ir.* To oppose
- áñ, *adv.* Yes -ná, *adv.* Yes or no -karní, *v.i.* *ir.* To say yes

- Haná, *n m* (S. háni) Loss, injury -jáná, *v i ir* To sustain a loss
- Haňd, *n f* A walk, travel -i, *n.f.* An earthen cooking vessel
- Handi-ná balu (phrase) I cannot walk
- Handolá, *n m* See Chandól
- Hanjár, *n m* (H hazár) A thousand
- Hafs, *n.m* (S Hansa.) A goose.
- Hansúl, *n.f* (P hásil) Revenue or tax (Used in Kullú)
- Har, *n m*. A flood -áwná, *v i re* To wash off.
- Ha'i, *n f* (S Hára) (1) Abduction (2) A garland.
- Har-karn *n m* The sum paid, in addition to the marriage expenses, by a man who abducts another man's wife, to her husband (Used in the Dhámí State)
- Ha're, *adv* Kindly -karne, *v i ir* To entreat.
- Hará or -u, *ad m . f* -i, *pl* -é (H) Green
- Hará, *n m* (1) A small field. (2) A trial -karná, *v t ir*. To try.
- Haráwnu, *v t . re* (H harwáná) To cause or allow to defeat
- Haráwnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to flow away; *f* -i, *pl* -e
- Hargat *n f* (A harkat) Injury, loss, fault -karni, *v.i ir* To make a mistake
- Hari-jánu, *v.i ir* To be washed off, *f* -i, *pl* -é
- Hanyágá, *n.m* An allowance for the Rájá's kitchen. (Used in Mandi)
- Harjá, *n m* (P harz) Mischief, injury -honá, *v.i ir* To be lost.
- Harn, *n.m* (S Hariṇa.) A buck *f*. -i A doe
- Hárnu, *v t . re* To fail; *f* -i, *pl* -é (H hárna)
- Hárnu, *v t . re*. To try, to examine, to scrutinise; *f* -i, *pl* -é
- Har-r or har-rí. A medicinal fruit Yellow or Chebulic myrobalan (*Terminalia chebula*). seven varieties of this are distinguished (From Sanskrit haritaki)
- Har-i, *n f* The wooden pipe of a huqqa
- Hariyáwl, *n m* (H hariáwl) Meadows.
- Hasáwnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to laugh; *f*. -i, *pl* -e.
- Hasi, *n f* (S Hásya) Laughter -chhutni, *v.i re*. To laugh -karni, *v.i ir* To laugh at
- Hásí-khelí-ro láné, *v t . re pl*. To beguile the time with pleasure
- Hasti *n f* An ornament worn on the neck by women.
- Hasnu, *v i re* To smile, to laugh (From Hindí hañsná)
- Hatáwnu, *v t re* (H hatáná) To cause or allow to prevent
- Hatáwnu, *v.t . re*. To cause or allow to return; to prohibit
- Hath or hattí, *n m* (S. hasta.) A hand.
- Hath, *n m* (S. hatha) Insistence -karná, *v i . re*. To insist
- Hathángé, *n m pl*. Commutation for begár or corvée (Biláspur)
- Hathar, *ad. f* A cow or she-buffalo, which only allows one person to milk her
- Hathaurá, *n m* (H) A hammer.
- Hathi *ad* Obstinate.

- Hátho-jorū, c p With joined Lands  
 Hathru, n.m pl Hands (H. *háth*)  
 Hatnu, v i re To turn back, f -i pl -é  
 Hatnu, v.i re (1) To return to come back (2) To be off  
 Hatoli, v f She will turn back.  
 Hatyá, n.f. (S.) The act of killing -lāni, i i. ir To cause to trouble -karmi, v.i ir To kill  
 Hátth, n m See Háth  
 Háttí, n f (H. *hatti*) A shop -karmi, v i o To open a shop  
 Haul, n m. (S. Hala.) A plough -bánu, v.i re To plough  
 Hauñslá, n m (H. *hausilá*) Ambition, desire, capacity  
 Hawá, n.f. (H.) The air, wind  
 Házrí, n m (P.) An attendant. -ká, n m A term for a tigrant in lieu of service (used in Mandi)  
 Hegá, n m Carefulness.  
 Hekri, n f (H.) Boasting, insistence. -karmi, v.i ir To insist  
 Hé'l, n f. A sacrifice of a goat or sheep -demi, v.i ir To offer a goat sacrifice.  
 Helá, n m A special *begá* or corvée leviable for repairs to roads or buildings, and on special occasions such as wedding or death in the chief's family  
 Heli, n f Wisdom, activity.  
 Herá, n m Game, shikár, hunting -láná or -karma, v.i ir am ir. To go on a shooting excursion -i n m A shikáti shooter.  
 He'r-fér, n.m An answer, a reply -dená v.i ir To reply  
 Hernu, v t. re To work, f -i, pl -é  
 Heru, adv Perhaps -lá, v. Look here!  
 Hesr-láná, v i re To chant a song in union (by all persons carrying a heavy load, or moving a heavy mass) in order to keep time. (tm)  
 Hessá, n m The cry of a number of persons at work at one time  
 Hé't, n m (S. Hita.) Affection. -láná, v.i re To be affectionate  
 Hethé, adv. Down. -páná, v.i re To spread a bed (used in Bhajji State).  
 Hethí, adv By the lower way (used in the Bhajji State)  
 Hethla, ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é. Lower.  
 Hiáli, n f Supper (used in Keoñthal)  
 Hichháwnu, v t. re To cause or allow to promise or agree  
 Hichhnu, v.t. re. To promise, to agree, f -i, pl. -é.  
 Hichki, n f. (H.) See Dhiki.  
 Híj or hijo or hijau, adv. Yesterday, the past day  
 Híj-bhyánsri, adv. Yesterday morning (Also *hijo-bhyánsri*)  
 Híj-byále or hijo-byále. Last evening, yesterday evening.  
 Híjku or -á, ad m, f -i, pl. -é. Yesterday's, of yesterday.  
 Hík, n.f. The liver, the chest or throat  
 Hilan or hillan, n m See Bhajñchal (used in Biláspur and Kángrá).

- H mat *n f* I *hemmat* Courage árm i re ē l ~  
hearten
- H ū̄dne, *n.m pl* The legs of a quadruped
- Hiñg, *n f* (S Hingu) See Suñdhá
- Hiní, *ad f* Decaying, decreasing
- Hin-né, *n.m pl* See Hindné
- Hír, *n.m pl* A kind of wild fruit
- Hiyáw, *n m* (H) Courage. -áwná, *v.i re* To be courageous
- Hiyé-lánu *v t re* To embrace, *f -i, pl -é*
- Hochhá, *ad m, f. -i, pl -é* Short -jáná, *v.i u.* To fall short
- Hoi-jánu, *v i ir* To happen, to become, *f -i, pl -é*
- Hoklá or -u, *ad m., f i, pl -é* Laspings.
- Holi, *n f* (S. Hohká) The Holi festival -khelni, *v.i re* To enjoy the Holi festival
- Holi, *v. ' (She)* may be '
- Homeñ, humeñ, *v tt. Ist p pl* We will be. In f Homiñ humiñ
- Hom, *n f* The act of taking place As *Hom hoi-lam* That which is to happen will happen "
- Honu, *v.i ir* To be, to become, to take place, *f -i, pl -é*.
- Hor, *pro* Other -ié By the others
- Hor, *con* (1) And (2) *ad* Else *Hor ká bolqí ?* What else do you say? (3) *ad* More. 'Táñ hor bí chayíñ ?' Do you want more?'
- Hoth or hottli, *n m.* (S Ostha.) *pl* Lips
- Huká, *n m* (P. *huggah*) The bubble-bubble, the tobacco pipe -píná *v.i u* To smoke -bharná *v i re* To put fire on the tobacco.
- Humi, *n.m* (S Homa) Burnt offering, the casting of clarified butter, dried fruit, etc. into the sacred fire, as an offering to the gods, accompanied with prayers or invocations, according to the object of the sacrifice -bajáwna, *v.i re*. To sound a certain tune. -karná, *v i ir* To feed the sacred flames with clarified butter, etc
- Huñdi, *n f* (H) The amount of revenue -deni, *v.i u* To pay revenue or taxes -gráhni, *v i re*. To collect revenue
- Huñgrnu, *v.i re* To low like a cow; *f -i, pl -é*
- Hur, *n m* A bolt above a door.
- Huñnu, *v.t re* To shut in, *f -i, pl -é*
- Húró, *n m* Roaring or thundering
- Huwárnu, *v t re*. See Hwárnu
- Hwárnu, huwárnu, *v t re* To unload, to put down one's load to a rest, *f. -i, pl -é* (Also *hwárná*)
- Hyáo, hyáw, *n.m* Courage
- Hvúñ, *n m.* (S. Hima.) Snow -khan, *n f* The eternal snow a glacier. -ghalnu, *v i re* To melt, of snow. (Proverb)  
*Hyúñ qhalolá bádlié, soend ghalo suhágé,*  
*Thiñd qhalo, bánthiyá, kánji i rándi ágé.*

The snow will melt with clouds and gold with borax  
So is a youth O young man before a harlot

Hyūñd, *n m.* The winter season

## I

Ichhyá, *n f.* (S. Ichchhá) Desire, wish. -karní *v i h* To wish.

Ijí, *n f.* Mother, *Ijijé, tú ká karai?* 'O mother, what are you doing?'

Ikki, *ad.* Twenty-one (H. ikkis)

Iktáh, *ad.* Forty-one. (H. ikchális)

Ilam, *n m.* (P. ilm) Knowledge, cultivation of the mind

In, *n m.* See *aín*

Indar, *n.m.* (S Indra) Also Indr. The deity of rain, the deity presiding over Swarga or the Hindu paradise, the deity of the atmosphere and rain. -ní bashdá. It does not rain. -bashdá bhája The sky refused to rain

Iné, *pro. pl.* Agent case 'By these.'

Ikh, *n.f.* (S. Ikshu, H. Ikh.) Sugarcane. (*Kamándi* in Kángrá)

Inó, *pro. pl.* To these. (Also *nyoñ*)

Inoñ, *pro.* To these

Inu, *adv.* So *ad.* Such. (Used in Bashálu)

Inré, *n m. pl.* A kind of salty pudding made of the pulse called *kolth* (*Dolichos biflorus*)

In re, *pro. pl.* Of these

Irai, iré, *n.f.* A kind of plant of which baskets are made

Ishá or -u, *adv. m., f. -i, pl. -é* So, such. *Ishu kishu japan* "Why do you say so?" *Ishá bhalá ádmi*. "Such a good man" *Ishi báto ná lai* "Don't say such things" *Ishe ghaur bandá*. "Build such houses"

Ishar, *n m.* (S. Ishwara) Heavenly Father, God, the Creator

Ishka or -u, *adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é*. To this side (*Erki* in Basan, Jubbal and Púnar.)

Ishur, *n m.* (S. Ishwara) God

## J

Ja, *v.* Go

Jaa, *adv.* When

*Jaa din á báñgé,*  
*Tundá máro dáñge*

'When times are not good,  
Then every one can give trouble.'

- Jabab *n m* (H) An answer a reply response nu vt re  
 To refuse to deny f pl e
- Jabai *adv* Whenevet (H *jabkabhi*)
- Jab-kabai, *adv* Whenever (you please)
- Já'ch, *n.f* A trial, estimate, examination
- Jáchnu, *vt re* To try, to estimate, to examine; f -í pl -é.
- Jag, *n m.* (S. Yajna) A sacrifice. -dená, v i re To perform a sacrifice, a religious ceremony.
- Já'g, *n f* Awaking. -áwni, v i re To awake; f -í, pl -é
- Jágá *n f* (H *jagah*) A place, a room
- Jágá, *v* The past tense of the verb *jágnu*, to awake, 'awoke'. f -í, pl -é
- Jagar, *jagr* (1) *n m* A small wall (2) *ad m.* and f Mute or dumb. -deni, v i ir To build a wall
- Jágarn, *n m* (S. Jagarana) Keeping ceremonial vigil the whole night.
- Jagáwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to wake, f. -í, pl. -é
- Jagát, *n f* (P *zagát*) Tax, octroi
- Jag-júp, *n m* A picture of the deity Ganesh carved in stone or wood and set up in the house-door when ready. (Used in Kángrá).
- Jágnu, *v i re* To get up, to awake, f. -í, pl. -é
- Jágrá, *n.m* (S. Jágarana) A religious ceremony observed throughout the Hill States The principal rite is to invite the village deity to one's own house for worship, and give a grand feast after performing húm -dená, v i ir. To offer a jágrá.
- Jagrúl, *n f* A subscription for a jágnú -deni, v i ir. To subscribe for a jágrá
- Jágul, *n f* A catching in the throat from eating uncooked *zimiqand*, or *ghurňyáñ*. -lágní, v i ie. To suffer from eating uncooked *zimiqand*, etc.
- Jaidyá-bolní, *v i re* To pay one's respects to a chief
- Jáikár, *n.f* Victory As ' *Jáikár dewá mahárájá rachchha de balé howé*. 'Victory to thee O village deity, protect us by all the means in thy power'
- Jaiñd, *ad* A fool ignorant
- Jakáwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to be rubbed
- Jáknu, *vt re* To rub, to thicken; f -í pl é.
- Jakrnu, *vt re* To arrest f -í, pl -é
- Jal, *n m* (S. Jala.) Water (Syn Chis)
- Jaláb, *n m. pl.* Purigation. -lagné v i re To purge
- Jalá-hundá, *ad. m.*, -f.i, pl. é. Hot-tempered
- Jaláwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to burn, f -í pl e
- Jal-jógan, *n i* The nymph, residing near a water fountain, who is believed to cast spells over women and children and has to be propitiated with sacrifice. (Chambá) (Syn Jal-mátrí)

- Jal-mátri, *n f.* See the preceding
- Jalnu, *v i. re* To burn; *f. -i. pl. -é* (H. *julná*)
- Jámat, *n f* Shaving. -karní, *v.i. ir.* To shave -banáwni.  
*v i. re* To shave
- Jamá't, *n f* (H.) A gang of mendicants, especially Vaishnavas
- Jamáw, *n.m.* (H.) A gathering
- Jamáwnu, *v t. re.* (1) To cause or allow to grow. (2) To cause  
 or allow to become sour of milk, *f. -i. pl. -é*
- Jamkrá *ad. m., f. -i pl. -é* Born in one's own State or territory
- Jámnu, *v i. re.* (1) To grow. (2) To become sour, of milk  
*f. -i pl. -é.*
- Jamnu, *v i. re* To be born, *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Jamri, *n f* A small citron tree.
- Jamtu, *n.m. pl.* A kind of citron
- Jan, *n f* (H. *ján*) Life, strength -áwpí, *v.i. re.* To surprise  
*-jamí, v i. ir.* To end one's life
- Já'n, *n.f* A huge stone
- Janá, *n.m* A person
- Janás, *n.f.* Wife, woman (used in Biláspúr and Kángrá).
- Jaň-uň, *adv* As long as. *Jaň-uň se ní syú, tím-uň áň ní den t.*  
 "As long as he has not come, so long I won't go"
- Janáwnu, *v.t. re.* To acquaint, to introduce, *f. -i pl. -é*
- Jandá, *n m.* A lock -dená, *v i. ir.* To lock up
- Janét, *n f.* (H.) A wedding procession
- Janeú, *n m* (S. Yajnopavita.) The sacred thread. -honu *v.i. ir.*  
 To celebrate the sacred thread ceremony
- Jáni, *con* Perhaps (lit. God knows) [caste]
- Jánjá, *n m* Abstinence sobriety, the act of putting out a
- Jánjnu, *v t. re.* To put aside, to excommunicate, to put out of  
 caste; *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Janmaňtró, *n m.* (S. Janmántara.) The next world
- Jannástmí, *n f* (S. Janmáshtamí) The birthday of Krishna  
 which falls annually on the 8th of the dark half of Bhadra  
 and men and women all fast on that day and perform  
 the pújí of Sri-Krishna. It is a great feast among all the  
 hill-men, cooked food as *prasád* being exchanged among  
 relatives
- Janmnú, *v i. re* (H. *janamná*) To bring forth, *f. -i pl. -é*
- Ján-nu, *v t. re* (H. *ján-ná*) To know to recognize; *f. -i pl. -é*
- Jánu, *n m* (S. Jánu) Knee.
- Jánu, *v.i. re* To be born, *f. -i pl. -é*
- Japan or jappan, *n m* (1) Conversation (2) A talk
- Japáwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to speak, *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Japdá, *pre. par.* Speaking, *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Japnu, *v.t. re* (H. *japná*) To speak, to converse; to talk, *f. -i  
 pl. -é*
- Japór, *ad. m* Foolish, ignorant.
- Deshi ká jáno japor,*  
*Kishe karia khái khór*

-- The men of the plains are fools,  
They know not how the walnut is eaten "

Japu-hundu, *pas par* Spoken; / -í, pl. -é

Jár, *n.m* A grinder tooth.

Jar or zár, *n.m*. A term for the Tibetans, whose religion is Buddhism.

Jai, *n.m* (S Jwara) Fever -áwná, *v.i. n* To suffer from fever.

Jarolí, *n.f* Bread of barley-flour -chápní, *v.i. re*. To make bread of barley flour. -kháni, *v.i. re*. To eat barley food

Jas, *pro* Whom -kas *pro* Whomever

Jash, *n.m* (S Yashas) Glory -honá, *v.i. ir* To be glorious -kamáwná, *v.i. ic* To gain glory.

Jasra or -u, *pro m., f -í, pl. -é* Whose

Jat, *n.f* (1) Caste. (2) A fair (From Sanskrit yátrá) -o-khe-janu, *v.i. u* To go to a fair

Jatalí, *n.m* A messenger, a watchman (used in Kullú)

Jatt, *n.m* (H) The Játs of the plains.

Jaulu, *n.m. pl.* Twins -jáne, *v.i. ie*. To bring forth twins.

Jaur, *n.f* (H jar.) Root

Jawá, *n.m*. A kind of wild tree

Jáz or Záz, *n.f* (H dák.) Ringworm

Je, con If. As. Je áñ dewndá "If I had gone."

Jéb, *n.f* (H) Pocket (Syn Gújá Khisá)

Jebbú, *adv* As soon as (Also jebri.)

Jebri, *adv*. See the preceding.

Je'k, *n.m*. A kind of tree

Jeňshi, *adv*. On which day

Jeolá, *n.m*. A term used in Kullú for 12 bhárs in area of land, half of which was held rent free in lieu of service, which was called barto-jeolá.

Jeorí, *n.f* A rope, twine

Jeotá, *n.m* A kind of thin rope

Je'i, *n.f* The womb, of cattle

Jerá, *ad* See Jishu. (Used in Bághal, Kunhár, Biláspúr and Nálágárh.)

Je'ru, *adv* See Jishu. (Balsan and Madhán)

Jes, *pro*. See Jas. (Used in Basháhr and Kumhársain.)

Jes-kes, *pro* See Jas-kas

Jé't, *n.f* Mouth -bákni, *v.i. re* To open the mouth

Jethá or -u, *ad m., f -í, pl. -é*. Elder or eldest

Jethá, *adv* Whichever.

Jetháni, *n.f* The wife of the husband's elder brother

Jethi, *adv* Where

Jethia, *adv*. Whence

Jethiyá, *n.m*. Husband's elder brother

Jethúl, *n.f* A term used for an extra share of a field given to the eldest brother

- Jeti *adv.* See Jethi
- Jetnu *or a ad m f pl e* As null as (H. *ji*)
- Jewr *n f* See Jeori
- Jewtā, *n m* A small rope.
- Jewti, *n f.* Twine
- Jgwáldá, *pre par* Watching, *f -i, pl -é*.
- Jgwálh, *n f* A guard, a watch. *-karni. v.t w To wat*  
*guard.*
- Jgwálnu, *v.t re*. To watch, to guard
- Jgwalu-huñdu *or -á, m f -i, pl -é* Watched
- Jhabbal, *n m* A jumper, an iron instrument used for m
- Jhafán, *n m* A kind of palanquin (Also *japhán*)
- Jhág, *n m*. Foam *-áwná, v i re* To foam
- Jhá'k, *n f* Care. *-honi or -rákhni, v i ir and ie* To be  
ful *-rauni, v i ir* To be anxious about
- Jhákhr, *n m*. A shrub
- Jhá'l, *n m* A water-fall
- Jhalárá, *n m* Swindling *-doná, v i w* To swindle.
- Jháll, *n m. pl* Thorny shrubs *-fukná v i w* To  
thorns
- Jhallá, *ad m f -i, pl -é*. Mad, insane
- Jhamak, *n f* Itch. *-lagni. v i re*. To feel an itching
- Jhamáká, *n m* A sudden light, lightning.
- Jhámmán, *n m* The cover of a *doli* or palanquin.
- Jhá'n, *n f. (P. jahán)* The world, cf. Jihán
- Jhanáokhá, *n m* Moonlight
- Jháňwaň, *n m* (1) Light (2) The nth of iron used to  
the feet, etc., also used to wash an elephant.
- Jháňdá, *n m* A flag, *f -i*. A small flag. (Also *jhaňdá*)
- Jhaňgáwnu *v.t re* To cause or allow to kill; *f -i, pl -e*
- Jhangnu, *v t re* To kill to put to death *f -i, pl -e*
- Jhángsh, *n.m* The snake-plant. Its root when de-  
pounded is made into a powder and is a great rem-  
cattle-itch. A small quantity is given with kneaded  
to the animal to eat )
- Jhánj, *n f* Cymbals, made of bell metal and used in  
(H. *jhánjh.*)
- Jháňtó, *n f. pl*. Hair of the private parts (H.)
- Jhapetá, *n.m* Struggle, strife, a quarrel
- Jhar, *n.m. pl*. Continued rain. *-lagné. v i re*. To rain con-  
ously (Also *jhari, n f*)
- Jhará, Agjhárá, *n.m* A tinder-box
- Jharáwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to drop, *f -i, pl -e*
- Jhárfá, *n m*. Care, anxiety *-mán-ná, v i re* To be in the
- Jhari, *n f*. A chif's water vessel or water jar
- Jhari, *n f* Continued rain, steady rain, or drizzle  
*v i re* To rain continually
- Jharnu, *v.i re*. To drop, to fall down (fruits, etc); *f -i*
- Jhatáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to call. *f -i. pl -e*

- tnu, v.t. re To call, to summon, to halloo, f.-í, pl.-é  
 tu, n.m. An illegitimate son (Basháhi)  
 ul, n.f. Fire -lámí, v.i.re To burn fire  
 'I, n.m. The act of undergoing  
 láwñu, v.t.re To cause or allow to undergo  
 lda or -u, m., f.-í, pl.-é pre par. Undergoing bearing  
 'Ikhána, n.m. (H) The jail  
 Ina, v.t.re To undergo, to bear  
 lu huñdu, pas par Undergone borne, f.-í, pl.-é  
 lwnu v.i.re To be undergone, to be borne; f.-í, pl.-é  
 ñga, n.f. A kind of fish.  
 ñjan, n.f. A good kind of rice  
 'Ikhnu, v.i.e To pine, to repent, f.-í, pl.-é  
 rnu, v.t.re To drag on, f.-í, pl.-é.  
 rawnu, v.t.re To cause or allow to drag, f.-í, pl.-é  
 rk or jhirkí, n.f. Scolding, threatening -demí, v.t.re  
     scold, threaten. -kháni, v.i.re To get a scolding  
 rkawnu, v.t.re To cause or allow to scold, f.-í, pl.-é  
 rknu v.t.re To scold, to threaten f.-í, pl.-é  
 anu, v.t.re To drag, to draw Jhiñdá or -u, m., f.-í, pl.  
     pre par. Dragging, drawing  
 ru-huñdu or -á, m., f.-í, pl.-é. pas par Dragged drawn  
 sh, jhushí or jhishó, adv. Yesterday (Bhajji)  
 thke, n.m. pl. Clothes.  
 oklú, n.m. Burning fuel  
 oknu, v.i.re To throw fuel on the fire (H jhokná)  
 'l, n.f. See Jhaul  
 ola, n.m. (H) A wallet -bharná, v.i.re To fill a walle  
 oli n.f. A small wallet -laní, v.i.ir. To become a me  
     tant  
 'it, n.m. A root, origin, foundation  
 ikhiá, n.m. Timber, a large piece of wood  
 ikhri, n.f. Firewood, fuel. -chán-nu, v.i.ru. To cut  
     báñdni, v.i.re To distribute fuel  
 ilá, n.m. A swinging bridge  
 iláwnu, v.t.re To cause or allow to swing; f.-í, pl.-é  
 ilda, pre par. Swinging.  
 alkawnu, v.t.re To cause or allow to shake.  
 alkldá, pre par. Shaking, quaking, trembling, f.-í, pl.-é  
 alknu, v.i.re To shake, quake, tremble; f.-í, pl.-é.  
 alkhu-hundu, pas. par. Shaken, f.-í, pl.-é.  
 alnu, v.i.re To swing round  
 am, n.f. A covering, made of a blanket, used to protect  
     from rain  
 imi-rauñi, v.i.ir. To hang.  
 imkú, n.m. pl. A kind of earrings -léne, v.i.re To  
     earrings -gharne, v.i.re To make earrings (of gol  
     silver).  
 umnu v.i.re (1) To hang down. (2) To dose, to slumb

- Jhumr, *n m* (H) An ornament worn on the head  
 Jhuñfri, *n f* (H *jhopi*) A cottage  
 Jhuñgá, *n m* (1) Property (2) Estate  
 Jhunjri, *n f* A kind of wild plant  
 Jhutáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to drink  
 Jhutnu, *v t re* To drink, to quench, *f -i, pl -é* (Brahah)  
 Jhúth, *n m* (H. *jhúth*) Untruth, fabrication, lie  
 Jhwá'r, *n m* (1) A present (2) Salutation  
 Jhwárnu, *v t re* See Juhárnu  
 Jia-de-rákhma, *v t re* To keep in mind, to love *t -i pl -e*  
 Jia-rá-añtó, *n m* That which is in the mind  
 Jia-rá or -u, *ad m*, *f -i, pl -é* Of the mind  
 Jibh, *n f* (S Jihwá) The tongue *-e* japhu, *v t re*. I speak. (Also Jibti)  
 Jid, *n f* (P *zidd*) Opposition, persistence *-kayn v i n*  
 To persist  
 Jidwá-huñdá, *pas par*. Persisted, *f -i, pl -é*  
 Jidwanu, *v i re* To persist, to oppose.  
 Jiknu, *v t re*. To press down, *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jiku-huñdu, *pas par* Pressed down *f -i, pl -é*  
 Juná-huñdá, *pas. par* Eaten; *f -i, pl -é*  
 Jimáwdá, *pre. par*. Feeding *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jimáwnu, *v t re*. To feed, *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jimáwu-huñdu, *pas. par* Fed, *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jimdá, *pre. par*. Eating, taking food, *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jimu, *n f* (P. *zamín*) Land, *-jágá, n* Land & property, estate  
 Jimnu *v t re* To take food (H *umndí*)  
 Jimpar, *n m* (S. Yamapura) Death, deruse  
 Jindá, -u, *pro m*; *f -i, pl -é*. In which  
 Jindri, *n f* (H *zindgi*) Life, existence, the course or period of life  
 Jindri, *n f* (P *zindagi*) Short life.  
 Jiné, *pro* By whom.  
 Jimé, *pro* Who or by whom  
 Jiné, *pro* To whom  
 Jishiká or -u, *adv. m*, *f -i, pl -é*. Wherever  
 Jishu or -á, *ad. m*, *f -i, pl -é*. As (H *jujsá*)  
 Jitáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to win, *f -i, pl -é*  
 Jitdá, *pre. par* Winning; *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jitia or jitiró, *c p*. Having won  
 Jitnu, *v t re* To win, to overcome, to conquer; *f -i, pl -e*  
 Jiu, *n m*. Conqueror  
 Jitu-huñdu, *pas. par*. Won, conquered; *f -i, pl -e*.  
 Jiu, *n m*. (S. jíva.) The soul, life, disposition (Also *pyu*)  
 Jiuñ or jyúñ (S Yama) (1) Death. (2) The deity of death  
 Jiuñdá or jyúñdá, *ad m*. Living; *f -i, pl -e*.  
 Jíwanu, *v i re*. To live, to pass one's life, *f -i, pl -e*.  
 Jíwáwnu *v t re* To cause or allow to live *f -i pl -e*.

- Liwe-jái-jánu, v.i ir To perish, to be bereft of life; f -i  
 Jiwíró, c p Having lived
- Jmhái, n.f (H *jamhái*) Yawning. -áwni, v.i re To yawn
- Jmlyálí, n.f. (1) Chin. (2) The lower part of the mouth
- Jo or Ju, pro. Who, which, or that As *Ju kál áwu-thu*, se  
 huu thu? "Who was the man, who came yesterday?"
- Jo, n.m See Jau
- Jo'ch, n.f A rope to fasten the yoke to the plough. (Also *jot*)
- Jo k, n.f (S *Jalauká*) A leech -o, pl Leeches -lámí, v.i re  
 To apply leeches
- Jo r, n.f (H *jar.*) A root, c f Jaur
- Jor, n.m (P. *zor*) Might or power, strength
- Jo r, n.m (1) Joining, junction (2) Total -dená, v.i ir.  
 To add -páñá, v.t re To add (a piece)
- Jorá, n.m. (1) A pair. (2) A pair of shoes -márná, v.t re  
 To beat with shoes. (Syn *Páni*)
- Joráwnu, v.t re See Jrawnu
- Jordá, pre par. Joining, f. -í, pl. -é
- Joria or joríro, c p Having joined, having added
- Jornu, v.t re To join, to add f -í pl -é
- Jor-ny, v.t re (H *jorní*) To join, to unite by repairs.
- Joru-huñdu, pas. pir. Joined, added, f. -í, pl -é
- Jó't, n.f (1) See *Jóch* (2) Flame of a lamp (3) A hill peak
- Jotáwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to plough; f -í, pl -é
- Jotdá, pre par Ploughing, f -í, pl -é
- Joti, n.f. (S. *Jyotish.*) Light (of the sun or a lamp)
- Jotia o. Jotíró, c.p Having ploughed
- Jotnu, v.t re To plough; f -í, pl -é
- Jotu-huñdu, pas par. Ploughed, f -í, pl -é
- Jpór, n.m. A fool (Also *japór.*)
- Jrauñth, n.m A kind of wild pear
- Jrawnu, v.t re To cause or allow to join, f -í, pl -é
- Jrolí, n.f See *Jarolí*.
- Ju, pro See Jo.
- Ju, re pro. Who or which. (Agentive *Jumiéñ*)
- Jú, n.f Louse. -wó, pl Lice -parní, v.i re. To suffer from  
 lice
- Júb, n.f. (S. *Dúrvá.*) Bent grass (*Panicum dactylon*) said to  
 mean lit 'That which hurts sin' -o-ri-dáhí, n.f A plan  
 of bent grass -jámní, v.i. re To grow, of bent grass
- Jubar or Jubr, n.m Meadow, a level space with grass on it  
 -bahnu, v.i. re. To make a new field, to cultivate waste  
 land
- Jubr, n.m. See *Jubar*
- Jubrí or jubtí, n.f A small meadow
- Jubtí, n.f. See *Jubrí*.
- Judh, n.m (S. *Yuddha*) War, a fight.
- Judh-mámlá, n.m. Fighting.
- Jugálé n.m pl Watchmen.

- Jugtie, *adv.* Carefully, attentively
- Jugut, *n.f.* (1) Fitness, good accommodation (2) Connexion
- Juhár or jhwár, *n.m.* (1) A present. (2) The present made to a chief at an audience, or greeting
- Juhárnú, *v.t re* To offer one's humble respects to salute  
pl. -é (Also *jhwárnú*.)
- Jujh, *n.m.* (S. Yuddha, a fight;) Fighting, war. -lána, -  
To fight -lagná, *v.i re* To begin fighting
- Jujhdá, *pre. par.* Fighting. *f.-i, pl. -é*
- Jujhnu, *v.t re* To fight, *f.-i, pl. -é*
- Jujhia or juhiró, *c.p.* Having fought.
- Juhju-huňdu, *past par.* Fought; *f.-i, pl. -e*
- Jukhám, *n.m.* (P. zugám) Cold and cough. -honá *v.t re* To suffer from cold and cough (Also -ánuá)
- Julfíá or jufiyá, *n.m.* One who has curls
- Julfó, *n.m. pl* (P. zult) Cuils
- Jummó, *n.m. (P. zimah)* Responsibility -karpu *v.t re* To be responsible
- Juň, *n.m.* Yoke.
- Jun or juníe, *rel pro* Who or by whom (The latter for agentive.)
- Jun, *n.m. (S. Drona)* A grain measure equal to 16 pŕitha arhás.
- Ju'n, *n.f.* Moonlight or the moon -lagní *v.i re* To shin the moon).
- Jun, *n.f.* A meal. Duji-jún The next meal
- Jundku, *n.m.* See Juti
- Juni, *n.f.* Revenue in kind (Also kárá-júni)
- Juniéň, *re pro* (Agentive) By whom or by which.
- Juri-jánu, *v.t vr* To be engaged (in battle)
- Jurjí-páni, *v.i re* To set against, to set by the ears.
- Juth, *n.f.* Uncleanliness, pollution
- Juthá or -u, *ad. m., f.-i, pl. -é* Polluted by tasting.
- Juthán, *n.f.* Pollution by tasting
- Juthaňá *n.m. (S. Dwistháníya.)* The second son of a c (Also duthaňá.)
- Juthdá, *pre. par.* Cleaning the hands and mouth after taking f
- Juthia or juthiró, *c.p.* Having cleaned the hands and mouth
- Juthnu, *v.i re* To clean the hands and mouth after tal food.
- Juthu, *ad* Polluted by tasting, *f.-i, pl. -é*.
- Jutdá, *pre. par.* Being engaged in any work *f.-i, pl. -é*
- Juti, *n.f.* Braided hair of a maiden
- Jutia or Jutiró, *c.p.* Having been engaged.
- Jutnu, *v.i re* To be engaged, to be at work, *f.-i, pl. -é*.
- Jutu-huňdu, *pas. par.* Engaged.
- Juwrá, *n.m.* A broom (used in Bhajjí).
- Jwádrí, *n.f.* A butterfly *pl. Jwádrí* Syn. Fimfri
- Jwáiň, *n.m. (S. Jámátri.)* Son-in-law

wa-n, *n.f.* (S. Ajamodá) (1) The common caraway (*Carum carvi*) a kind of lovage (*Lingusticum ajwaen*, Rox.) (2) A kind of paisley (*Apium involucratum*), said to mean, lit. 'That which pleases a goat.'

Jwan, *n.m.* A youth, an adult. *ad.* Young -tá, *n.m.* tí, *n.f.* One in his teens.

Jwans, *n.f.* A female, a woman

Jyu, *n.m.* See Jíu  
Syúñ, *n.m.* See Jíuñ

## K

Ka' *pro* What? Which? As Ká bolo ji? "What do you say?"

Kaa? or kau? *adv* How many?

Kabai' *adv.* When, at what time? -kabai, *adv* Sometimes

Kabá't, *n.f.* (P. qabáhat) Inconvenience, objection -hom, v i ir To be inconvenient

Kabré? *adv* At what time?

Ká'ch, *n.m.* (H.) (1) Glass. (2) A necklace of beads.

Káchu or -á, *ad.* m., f. -i, pl. -é Unripe, not well cooked, only half cooked

Kachh, *n.m.* The armpit (S. kaksha)

Kachhri, *n.t.* A rope to bind a load. -lám, v i re. To bind a load to carry it away.

Kadash, *n.f.* (S. Ekadashí.) The eleventh day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Kadi? *adv* When? At what time? -ni, *adv*. Never.

Kadi-jáñ, *adv* Long ago.

Kadi-ní, *adv* Never

Kadká, *ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é* Long ago (Also kadkú)

Káfal or káffal, *n.m. pl.* A kind of wild tree or its fruits -pákñé, v i re To ripen of wild fruits

Kafan, *n.m.* Coffin, shroud, f. -i, A coffin

Kafní, *n.f.* See Kafan.

Kágat, *n.m.* (P. kágaz.) Paper.

Káhat, *ad.* Sixty-one -wáñ, *ad.* Sixty-first

Kahattar, *ad.* Seventy-one. -wáñ, *ad.* Seventy-first

Káhlú-bír, *n.m.* A spirit who lives on the mountains and whose anger causes landslips It must be appeased with sacrifice (Chambá)

Kai, *ad.* (H.) Too many, a great many.

Kái, *n.f.* (1) Moss (2) Desire.

Kail, *n.f.* The blue pine -tí, *n.f.* A small blue pine tree.

Kállí, *n.i.* Uneasiness. -parmi v i re. To be uneasy -áwú v i re To become uneasy.

Kañ-m, *n.f.* (H. kahím, a story) A riddle

*Kuṇi kubjhū tū lā jī bā u jī bā*  
*Eksa daliye haun fal lā lā rā rā*

" I tell you a riddle or a puzzle, O understander  
 There are three fruits on a tree, assafœudia lo  
 cuminin " (The reply is ' a large spoon ' )

Káin, *n m* See Jún

Kaiñ or Kyéñ, *ad* Something. -ni *ad*. Nothing

Kaiñal, *n f* The green pigeon

Kaiñchi, *n f* (H) (1) Scissors (2) The slope of a hill

Kaiñth, *n m* A kind of wild pear. *c.f.* Jeñth

Kaiñri, káñri, kyári, *n f* The neck. *Bali Rajá* –  
 " Bali Rajá bent his neck "

Káit, káith or káyach, *n m* (S kayastha) An *ad* to  
 a writer (Basháhi, Kumhárisam, Mandi and Su-  
 the Simla Hill States he is called Bagshí or Ba-  
 si)

Káith, *n m* See Káit

Kaiti, *n f* Moss, lichen

Káj, *n m* (S Káyya) Work, business.

Kajo *adv* What for ? (Kángrá, Biláspúr and Náde-  
 the Simla Hills kwé or kwáj is used )

Kakh, *n m*. A straw. Proverb –

*Bhari mūth lakkho ri,*  
*Kholi kalkho ri,*

" A closed fist will hold a million  
 An open one will not hold a straw

(Meaning that honour is the best thing, and a  
 thing worth nothing.)

Kakkar, *n m* A tree which yields valuable timber

Kákkar, *n m*. The barking deer

Kákri, *n f* (S Karkatí) (1, A cucumber (2) Thia-  
 rog, *n m*. Lung disease.

Kaku, *n m* A polite term used in addressing a boy

Kál or káll, *adv* Yesterday -byájé, *ad* Yesterday  
 -bhyáñsrí, *adv* Yesterday morning

Kal, *n f* (S. Kalaha.) Dispute, quarrel, struggle hon-  
 To be disputed, to struggle

Ka'l, *n m* (S Akála, and Kála.) (1) The time of a  
 Famine -parná, *v i ir* To be a famine year.

Kál, kálo, *n m* (S Kála, time) Death, demise

Kálá or -u, *ad m f i pl* -é Black (H)

Kalam, *n f* (H) A pen. -banáwm, *v i re* To men-  
 Kálan or kálné, *n f* A variety of coarse rice sown on a

Kaláo or kaláw, *n m* A kind of pea *c.f.* Kláw (Basháhi)

Kalewá, *n m* Breakfast -kainá, *v i n* To take bre-

Kalgí, *n f*. (H) An ornament worn on a turban.

Káli-marcho-re dáné, *n m pl* Black pepper seeds

Káljá, *n m*. (H. kalejá.) Liver (Also kálju)

Kalká or -u *ad m f i pl* -é Saltish too salty

- Kálu bür *n.m.* See Káhlu bür
- Kám *n.t.* (S Kama) Work, business. -káj, *n.m.* Domestic duties -kai, *n.m.* Office or household duties
- Kam, *ad.* (H.) Less -hona, *v i ir* To be less -karnu, *v t rr* To make less. -i *n.f.* Deficiency
- Kámá *n.m.* A servant (Kángrá, Biláspúr and Nálágarh.)
- Kamái, *n.f.* (H.) (1) Earnings, wages (2) Fate, fortune
- Kamál, *n.m.* A kind of grass
- Kimándi, *n.j.* See lňkh (Káng'á)
- Kamáwia or kamawiró, *e p* Having earned
- Kamáwíndá, *pre par* Earning -t -i *pl* -é
- Kamáwuu *v t re* To earn
- Kamáwu-huňdu *o -a. pas par. m f -i. pl -é* Earned
- Kámdái *m.n.* An official. -i, *n.t.* Officialdom Generally used to denote the officials of a *pargana*. Each *pargana* has five officials the mahtá or mántá, karáuk or kráuk, siáná, gheňghná, and piádá. The máutá corresponds to a náib tahsildár and decides petty cases. The *kráuk* collects the cash revenue and hands it over to the máutá for payment into the State treasury. He has also to manage the corvée in his *pargana*. The *siáná* examines the revenue accounts to see if any land-revenue remains unrealized. The *gheňghna*'s duty is to realize the clarified butter levied on certain grass lands. The *piádá*'s is to carry out the orders of the máutá *kráuk* and *siáná* (Also kárdái.)
- Kamidári, *n.j.* See Kámdar
- Kamdhenu, *n.f.* (S) The cow of plenty, also used for any cow that never calves yet always gives milk.
- Kamhalá, *n.m.* A kind of basket used to keep wool in for spinning.
- Kamhantu, *n.m. dim* A small long basket to keep wool in
- Kamí *n.j.* (H.) Decrease, deficiency. -karmi, *v i u.* To decrease -hom, *v i u.* To be decreased
- Kammal, *n.m.* (H *kumbal*) A blanket. (S Kamvala.)
- Kamí *n.f.* (H *kamar*) The waist -bán-ní, *v i re*. (1) To gird up one's loins (2) To be ready
- Kamwánu, *v t re* To cause or allow to earn. *f -i pl -é*
- Ká'n, *n.m. pl* (S Kána, H. kán) Ears, the organs of hearing
- Kaná, *ad. m ; f -i, pl é* (H.) One-eyed (Also kánu)
- Kaná, -u, *ad. m , f -i, pl -e.* The youngest.
- Kanáit *n.m.* See Kanet
- Kanak, *n.f.* (H.) Wheat (Syn. Geúň or Giúň)
- Kanáli, *n.j.* A large wooden vessel used for kneading flour etc
- Kanáwará, *n.m.* An inhabitant of Kanáwar, *f -i, pl. -é.*
- Kimbál, *n.m.* The ceremony of boring a child's ears
- Kanbáli, *n.f.* (H.) An earring (Also kanálí)
- Kanbichá *n.m.* A heavy earring worn in the middle of the ear

Kanchha or u ad m f pl e S Kāñshṭala Younger youngest.

Kanchhūl n f. The right of the youngest brother to get a toe over and above his share as one of the brothers

Kāñdā, n.m (H kāntā.) (1) A thorn -chubhna v.t n pierce with a thorn. (2) A ridge

Kandā, pre par m f -í, pl. -é. Groaning

Kan-de-lágnū, v.t re. To begin to groan, f -í, pl -é

Kañdēi, n f. (S Kantakárikā) A medicinal plant a sort prickly nightshade (*Solanum jacquini*)

Kandyái, n f. A kind of thorny herb used in medicine.

Kanérū, kanhérū, n m An iron tip for an arrow.

Kanét, n m , -ap. n f. The term for the fourth class of the Hindús in the Simla Hills. The Kanets are divided into several hundred septs some of which are descended from the original inhabitants of these hills known as máwís. A proverb runs, *Kaneto si mí ek, hínre tí n* "A Kanet has one mother and eighteen fathers."

Kañgano, n m pl Bracelets (S Kañkana)

Káñgru, n m A small comb (Fr H kañgi)

Kanhaitnu, v.t re To gather to collect, f -í, pl -

Kanhór, n m Chestnut. Wild chestnut (In Bashálá they make flour of wild chestnuts by keeping them for some time in running water.)

Kaní, n f (H) A very small bit. As. *Hová kani* A small bit of diamond

Kanía or kaniró, c p Having groaned

Kaníé? pro With which? adv. Why?

Kaní-joga' phrase. For what purpose, what for?

Kañkí, n f Linger, delay -láni, v.t re To linger

Kankóri, n.f. A Brahman girl given in marriage to a Brahmin and dowered by a chief's wife

Kann, n m (S skandha) Shoulder -o-pánde adr On the shoulders.

Kanná, ad m f -í, pl -é See Kanchhá

Kan-nu, v.t re To groan, f -í, pl -é

Kánri, n.f. See Kári

Kañsá, n m (S. Káñsyá) Bell-metal, white metal

Kansí, n f A blacksmith's tool

Kantáli, n f See Kanbálí.

Kantáwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to groan, f -í, pl -

Kantáwnu, v.t re To trouble; f -í, pl -é

Kanthá, n m (H) A big necklace

Kanthí, n f A small necklace -hán-ni, v.t re To make disciple.

Kañthi, n f A necklace of *tulsi* (worn by males)

Kánu, ad m See Káná.

Kánu, n.m. pl Husks of rice

Kanaydú n m A disliked man an enemy i.e.

- Kai ya or kuva n v se pá a r á a lo ake  
se
- Kapat, *n.m.* (H.) Deceit -i, *ad* Deceitful
- Kaptí, *ad.* (S Kapatin) Deceitful
- Kai or ká'i, *n.t.* (S Kára) Duty, work, business As Deo  
kár The work of a godling Ráulí-kái, State business  
Jai jai-kái. A blessing used in greeting a god or deity
- Kará, *n.m.* Revenue, taxes -bharná, *v.i.re* To pay taxes.
- Karam, *n.m.* (S Káumma) Work, duty Kriyá. *n.m.* (1)  
The last duties performed after cremation (2) An act
- Karattan, *n.m.* (H.) Bitterness
- Karáwnu, *v.t.* To cause or allow to do or make, *t.-i.  
pl.-é*
- Karbár *n.m.* (H.) Business -kariná *v.i.ir* To be engaged
- Karbári *n.m.* One who manages, a manager
- Karchhá, *n.m.* A large spoon used in cooked pulse / -i. A  
spoon -u, *n.m.* A small spoon
- Karhául, *n.t.* A loan -kárhni, *v.i.re*. To borrow
- Kartháwnu *v.t.* To cause to borrow
- Karhnu, *v.t.* *re* (1) To boil (2) To take out
- Karj, *n.m.* (P qurz, a debt.) (1) A debt (2) Revenue  
Proverb. *Kaijó i jimi thánde, páni rá nhán sírté fabo*  
"Land on payment of taxes and a cold bath can be had  
everywhere"
- Karkháná, *n.m.* (H.) Workshop.
- Karnál, *n.m.* A long kind of musical instrument made of brass  
-bájni, *v.i.re* To blow the *karnál* chí, *n.m.* One who  
blows the *karnál*.
- Karnu *v.t.* *ir.* (H. *karná*) To do, to make, to work, *t.-i.  
pl.-é*, *pas ten* Kínyáň, / -i, *pl.-é pre par.* Karda,  
/ -i, *pas. pu* Kiu-huňdu. cp Karia or Karró
- Kartá, *n.m.* Household work.
- Karú' *v.* May I do?
- Karuwi-rotí, *n.t.* See *Kaurí-rotí*
- Karúwu or -á, *ad m*; *f.-i, pl.-é*. Bitter, distasteful.
- Kas? *pro* Whom? "Kas bolui?" Whom do you say?
- Kash or kaush, *n.m.* (1) An oath, an ordeal. (2) Contamina-  
tion -charná, *v.i.re* To be contaminated with verdigris
- Kashátú, *n.m.* A species of rice, red in colour. (Also Kshátu)
- Kashí, *n.t.* A hoe -lam, *v.i.re* To work with a hoe
- Káshi, *n.t.* (1) Pasture (2) Branches of forest trees cut as  
fodder for goats etc -chán-ni, *v.i.re* To make pasture  
for cattle -khe-dewnu, *v.i.re* To go to bring leaves for  
cattle
- Kash-karná or -laná or -thwáwná, *v.i.re*. To take an oath
- Kashiokrá, *n.m.* An agreement by which one party who agrees  
to the other's taking an oath has to pay a rupee to the ruler  
páñá, *v.i.re* To pay a rupee to the ruler for the other  
party's agreeing to undergo an ordeal.

Kashmála, *n m* *Burbes berbera* A thorny shrub with sharp thorns and black berries which ripen in June. The root which is like turmeric in colour is boiled and slices are used as poultices for diseases of the eye. Rasmit in Hindi.

Kashnu, *v t re* (H. *kosna*) To tighten, to bind to tie.

Kashni-kashni, *v i ri* To be ready, to gird up one's loins.

Kashrá or -u, *pro m . s . i pl -é* See Kasha

Kashrí *n t* The act of presenting butter to a village deity.

The people store clarified butter in the name of village deity, and when the *ghara* (clay receptacle for *ghi*) is full offer it first to the deity and then use it.

Kashtr *n m* Kashtrí, *n f* (S. Kashtha) Trouble, pain, *sparna* *v i re* To be in trouble, *stháwná* *v i ri* To take trouble.

Kasr or kassi Illness, sickness, *shoni*, *v i ri*. To be ill.

Kasra? or u? *pro m . f . s . pl -é* Whose?

Kassam, *n f* (P. *qasm*) An oath, an ordeal. *ekham* *ekun* or *thwáwni*, *v i ri* To take an oath.

Kasturi, *n f* (S. Kastúri) Musk or a musk-pod. The animal perfume so called is brought from Tibet, Nepál, Bhutan, Kashmir and Kanáwar. It is also found in the Simla hills. The best is that imported from Dodré Kawar in Basháhi.

Katáb, *n m* (H. *kitab*) A book, *pl -a*.

Katái or ktái, *n f*. The act of cutting. *slagni* *v i ri* To begin cutting.

Katái or ktái, *n f* The act of spinning.

Kathá, *n f* (S.) A story or history such as the Rámáyana or Mahábhárata. A tax was formerly levied on this in Kullú. *-báñchm*, *v i ri* To relate a story.

Kathérū, *n m . pl*. A kind of hill peaches that ripe in October.

Katán, *ad pro*. Several. (Also *ktán*.)

Katarnu, *v t re* (H. *katarná*) To clip, to cut with scissors.

Katáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to cut or fell, *f -i*, *pl -e*.

Katáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to spin, *f -i*, *pl -e*.

Kátu, *n m* (S. Kartika) The seventh Hindu month corresponding to October. *-é, adv.* In October.

Kátu, *v t re* To spin, *f -i*, *pl -é*. Kátá-huñdú *pato, pati* Spun. Kátá, *pre par* Spinning. Kátia or kátuo, *ep*.

Having spun. Kátá, *pas. ten* Spun.

Kátu, *v t re* To cut, to fell, *f -i*, *pl -é*. Kátá, *m . f . s . pl -é pre. par* Cutting. Kátia, *ep* Having cut. Kátu-huñdú, *pas. par* Cut.

Kau? *pro*. See Kaa.

Kaúni, *n f* (S. Káñgu.) A kind of grain (*Panicum sativum*), several varieties are cultivated and used as food by the poor.

Kaúnl, *n m* (S. Kamala.) (1) A lotus. (2) A cup.

- Kauñ ni, *v.i.* (S. Kañgu.) A sort of panic.
- Kauñáthí, *n.f.* (S. Shiyámaka) A kind of grain (*Panicum frumentaceum*, etc.) Also *sháňwāk*
- Kaurí-rotí, *n.f.* A tax levied on the death of a chief at one impeci per house, payable on the 5th, 7th, or 9th day after his demise. The money raised is spent on the performance of the rites called *kriyá-karm*
- Kauwá *n.m.* (S. Káka) A crow
- Kayá-dharní, *v.i. re.* To assume a human form
- Kayath, *n.m.* See Káit
- Kaziya *n.m.* (P. *qaziah*) A quarrel, a dispute, strife -káiná, *v.i. re.* To dispute -honá, *v.i. n.* To be disputed
- Kbakht, *n.m.* (H. *kamwaqt*) Unfortunate unlucky -í, *n.f.* Misfortune
- Khát *n.f.* (P. *kabáhat*) Inconvenience, objection -honi, *v.i. n.* To be inconvenient -karní *v.i. ir.* To make inconvenient Also Kabát or kfát
- Keháetu *m.* koháethu *ad.m., f.* -í *pl.* -é Undesired not easy. (Also *kacháetu* or *kacháithu*.)
- Kchai, *n.f.* Weakness immaturity (H. *kachehádī*)
- Kchajá, -u, *ad.m., f.* -í, *pl.* -é Of no use, bad wicked
- Kchaju á *m.f.* -í *pl.* -é (1) Not good, i.e. bad (2) Good for nothing
- Kchál, *n.f.* (H. *kuchál*) A bad custom
- Kcháli or kcháwlí, *n.f.* (An esculent root also called *ghuiňyáň*)
- Koháwlí, *n.f.* See Kcháli
- Khyúnd, *n.f.* A squint -dem. or -mární, *v.i. re.* To see with one eye
- Kdáru, *n.m.* A wild plant like mistletoe, but with red berries
- Kdhaňgá or -u, *ad.m.; f.* -í, *pl.* -é Not well-shaped, ugly
- Kdímí, *ad.m., aud.f.* *pl.* (P. *qadímí*) Eternal, perpetual firm
- Kdítí or kdíthá, *n.m.* The flour of the black grain called *kodá*.
- Kdól, *ad.m.* Of an ugly shape
- Kdolí, *n.m.* Bread made of *kodá*
- Kdoshlé, *n.m. pl.* Loaves made of *koda*
- Ke, *con.* Or, or, either (Also *ki*)
- Kebrí? *adv.* See Kabaj? (Basháhr and Kotgarh)
- Keí, ketí? or kethí? *adv.* Where? At what place?
- Kele, *n.m. pl.* (S. *kadalí*) Plantains -láne, *v.i. re.* To cultivate plantains -kháne, *v.i. re.* To eat plantains
- Keló, *n.f.* A species of cedar. (*Pinus devadaru*)
- Keltí, kelwi, *n.f.* A small cedar tree
- Kelwi, *n.f.* See the preceding
- Kéň, kyéň, *pro.* Anything
- Keňshi? *adv.* On which day?
- Kenu, *adv.* See Kishu (Basháhr and Kotgarh)
- Kéň-yiň, *pro.* Something or anything
- Kéň-viň-ni, *pro.* Nothing

- Kera · *adv* See Kislu, Bágħal, Kuntħaj and Blaqq.,  
 Kerí, kyári, *n f* Neck Syn *għardan*.
- Ké'ru ? *adv* See Kishu ? (Balsan and Madhan )
- Késh, *n m*, *pl* (S Kesha) Hau
- Kesi ? *adv* Which way ?
- Kesr, *n m*. (S kesara) Saffron
- Kethí ? *adv* See Kei ?
- Keti ? *adv* See Kei ?
- Ketnu ? or -á ? *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -e How much ?
- Ketu, *n m* A kind of wild plant
- Kewú, *n m* See Kaláw (used Koti, Keoñthal and Bagħat)
- Kfát, *n f* See Kbát
- Kfér, *n m* Difficulty, hardship, trouble Proverb. *Jua paf-kfér, taa ná pán i lē'r, ja aá qhe'r, taa ná pán i bék-r* When there is trouble, one ought not to weep when there is opportunity, there should be no delay [poc]
- Kgál, *ad* (H kañgál) Poor, helpless -ħonu, *v t v* To
- Khábal, khábbal, *n f* A net, snare, noose -o de lāgnu, *v t v* To be caught in a snare
- Khabr, *n f* (P. khabr) News, tidings -dejn, *v t v* To news -ħoni, *v t v* To be known -karm, *v t v* To form -lani, *v t v* To take care
- Khá'ch, *n m* See Khát.
- Khachái, *n f* The act of digging
- Khacháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to dig or excavate
- Kháchdá or -u, *pre par*. *f* -í, *pl* -é Digging
- Kháchia or kháchiú, *e p* Having dug
- Kháchnu, *v t re* To dig, to excavate; *f* -í, *pl* -é.
- Kháchr, *n f*. (H khachchar) A mule *pl*. -í.
- Kháchu ? *v* May I dig ?
- Kháchu-huñdu or -á, *pas par* Dug *f* -í, *pl* -é.
- Khad, *n m* A ditch (Also khádd)
- Khá'd, *n m* (H.) Manure
- Khád, *n f* A small river
- Khadd, *n f* See Khad
- Khádrá, *n m* *pl*. -é A kind of coarse grass
- Khádú or kháddú, *n m* (H) A ram. (Syn *bħiżżejj*)
- Khafki, *n f* (P. khatgí) Displeasure. -ħoni, *v t vr* To be displeased -karni, *v t vr* To be displeased -kham, *v t vr* To bear one's displeasure. -parni, *v t vr* To be displeased
- Khai, *n f* Rust -khoni, *v t re*. To remove rust -lāgnu, *v t re* To be rusty -lāgi-jáni, *v t vr*. To be rusty.
- Khai, *n f* (1) Embezzlement, misappropriation of money -lāgni or -láni, *v t re* To embezzle (2) A pit, a ditch -kátni, or -khodni, *v t re* To dig a ditch or pit.
- Kħajñch, *n f* (H) Pulling, the act of pulling. -nu, *v t rr* To pull, to draw. -átán, *n f* A struggle, contention the act of pulling -átán-lagni, *v t rr* To struggle

- Kainchawnu, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to pull, *f.-i, pl.-e*  
 Khañchnu, *v.t.re.* See Khanich  
 Khair, *n.f.* (*P khair*) Welfare -hom, *v.i.ir.* To be good  
 -manawni, *v.t.re.* To wish well  
 Khair, *n.m.* (*S khadira*) A tree, the resin of which is used  
 in medicine (*Terna japonica* or catechu *Mimosa cata-*  
*rhu*)  
 Khajru, *n.m.* A kind of guel made from sour cheese by boiling  
 rice in it. (Also *kjánuu*)  
 Khaju or -a, *ad.m., f.-i, pl.-é* Brown (in colour)  
 Kha'j, *n.f.* (*S. kharjú*) Cutaneous eruption, itch, scab, etc  
 -honi, *v.i.u.* To suffer from itch. -lagnu, *v.i.re.* To have  
 the itch. -khurkni, *v.i.re.* To seab off the itching part  
 -khuk-de-lagnu, *v.i.re.* To begin to itch.  
 Khajánchez, *n.m.* (*H*) A treasurer -gíni, *n.j.* The work of a  
 cashier -gíni-karni, *v.i.ir.* To work as a cashier  
 Khajbli, *n.f.* Haste -lágm or hom, *v.i.* To be hasty  
 Khají, *n.i.* Itch, scab.  
 Khákh, *n.m.* Cheek, *pl.-o*  
 Khal, *khául*, *n.m.* The substance that remains after extract-  
 ing oil from oil seeds  
 Kha'l, *n.f.* (*H*) A hide, skin -kárni *v.i.re.* To skin (Also  
*khulrú*)  
 Kha'l, *n.m.* A tank, a pond Dím -tá, *n.m.* A small pond  
 Khaljá, *n.m.* A kind of resin, frankincense  
 Khalrá, *n.m.* See Khál  
 Khalri, *n.f.* (1) A small skin bag. (2) A skin, a hide, *m.-a*  
*pl.-é*  
 Khaltá, *n.m.* See Khalra (Also *khaltu*)  
 Kháltá, *n.m.* A small pond  
 Khaltu, *n.m.* See Khaltá.  
 Kham, *n.m.* Crookedness  
 Khambá, *n.m.* (*H khambú*) A beam of timber, a pier  
 Khámpá, *n.m.* An inhabitant of Ladákh.  
 Khán, *n.f.* (*S khani*) A mine  
 Khanái, *n.f.* The act of digging or excavating. -lám, *v.i.re*  
 To begin digging  
 Khanáwnu, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to dig; *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 Khañd, *n.f.* (*H.*) Sugar Proverb *Khañd mañdwá ekáu bháu*  
 Sugar and black grain at one rate'  
 Khand, *n.f.* Discord, enmity -karni, *v.i.u.* To make discord  
 -kholni, *v.i.re.* To become agreeable, to be on good terms  
 -pani, *v.i.re.* To be adverse to or against. -parni, *v.i.re.*  
 To become hostile -hom, *v.i.ir.* To be at enmity  
 K-háni, *n.f.* (1) A story. (2) Betrothal. -hom *v.i.n.* To  
 be betrothed  
 Khanjri, *n.f.* (*H khanjarí*) A tambourine -bajáwm, *v.i.re*  
 To play on a tambourine -marhm, *v.i.re.* To cover a  
 tambourine with leather

- khā a u ad t pl Lt Pt t k  
 Various he ce lle alon e r r le a t  
 Alo1 bea or leo3 a d
- Khāñ-nu, v t re To dig, to excavate f -i, pl -é Khāñdu  
 -u m , i -i, pl -é, pre, pas Digging, excavating khāñ-  
 ma or khāñrō, c p Having excavated dug khāñ-  
 du or a, m , f -i, pl -é pas pas Excavated.
- Khāñu i t re To eat, to take food Khāñda, pre, pas Eating  
 Khāia or khāirō, c p Having taken food Khāñ-huñdu  
 pas, pas Eaten
- Khāñsí u f (H.) Cough -hom, v i u To snub from cough
- Khāñtī n / (S. Khāñda,) A bit a piece.
- Khāñ khāñ, n m Grass hay -dun-na v i o. To cut grass  
 -okhe-dewnu, v i re To g to cut grass Here khāñ khā-  
 dewnu a, 'I have to go for grass'
- Kha'ī, n / pl khārī A grain measure equal to 20 pūns or do-  
 nas (16 pathás make one pūn)
- Khaich, n m (H.) Expense -homu ri o To be expended  
 -kainā, i t, ir To disburse, to expend
- Khāñchā n m A thick blanket made of goat's hair (S.,  
 bakrōthī)
- Khārī, n / pl See Khā'r.
- Khāñu, n m A tester of grain. (Mandī)
- Khāñk, khāñkī, n / A kind of tree, the leaves of which are as  
 a fodder for cattle
- Kharkī n / See Khāñk
- Khāñnu, v i ri (1) To be tired (2) To stand i i pl -o
- Khāñsh, n / A grain measure equal to 20 khāñs.
- Kharu or -ā, ad m , f -i, pl -é Good, well -homu v i u. To  
 be good -kainu i t, ir. To scrutinize, i -i, pl -é
- Kharuwnu, v i ri To stand up Mori v i khāñnu 'I can  
 not stand up'
- Khasam, n m (H.) Husband, master khāñp, n / A widow
- Khash, Khāñsh, n m A grade or sub caste of Kanets found in  
 the Simla hills (The latter form is used in Koikhā and  
 Jubbal)
- Khā't, n m A pit -khodnu, v i re To die a pit (Also khāñk  
 or khāñtī) forenamed
- Khāt, n m The frame on which a dead body is carried to be
- Khātañ n m Means, livelihood.
- Khāti, n / See Khāt.
- Khatkā, n m (1) A knock (2) A doubt, uncertainty -hom a  
 v i ir To be knocked. -lānā To knock, to doubt
- Khatkawnu, khāñkawnu v t re To cause or allow to knock
- Khatknu, v t re (1) To Knock. (2) To be doubtful; -i, pl -e
- Khatmal, n m. (H.) See Mānguni.
- Khātnu, v i re To dig, to excavate. f -i, pl -é
- Khatnu, v t re To earn, to gain, to work Khatda, pre, pas  
 Working Khatu-huñdu, pas pas Earned or gained

Khatia or khatiró, *c p* Having earned, gained or worked  
Proverb. Khátá *paisó Ráje rá jágá betá jiūñ rá.* 'The  
money earned is for the Rájá, and a son is born for the  
lord of death.'

Khatnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to earn *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Khatnu, *vt re* To amass, to gather, *f. -i, pl. -é*

Khati-twajá *n f* (P. khátur-tawaráz) Hospitality, a warm  
reception hom, *v i, n* To be received with great  
kindness -karm or -lam, *vt. n* and *re*. To offer one's re-  
ception

Khatti, *ad* 71 -wáñ, *m* -wíñ, *f* -wéñ, *pl* Seventy-first

Khátú or -á, *ad* *m*, *f. i, pl. -é* (H khatta) Acid, sour

Kháyhrá *n ne* (H khachhrá) A currycomb -láná *vt re* To  
currycomb

Khaul, *n m* See Khal

Khaljá, *n m* See Khaljá

Khauç, *n m* See Khar

Khaura *m -á, ad m, f -i, pl. -é.* (1) Clean (2) Hairless

Khaush, *n m* See Khash

Khawñí *n f* (Fr khúnu· to eat) An oath or a curse Tesgi  
máñ khe khávñi dítí "She cursed me"

Khbáu, *n m* (P akhbáu) Newspaper

Khbáni, *n f* See Khabáni

Khdernu, *vt re* To drive off, to hunt, *f. -i pl. -é*

Khe, *n f* Excrement, ordure. -kháni, *v i re*. To curse Also  
an affix added to nouns, as Táñ-khe: for you Teso-khe.  
for her Hámó-khe, for us

Khe'ch khét, *n.m.* (H khet.) A field, land

Khechi or kheti, *n.f.* Cultivation -karm, *v i ir*. To cultivate

Khedáwinu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to drive or hunt. *f. -i,*  
*pl. -é*

Khedí-denu, *v.t. ir* To cause or allow to drive or hunt

Khednu, *v t. re* To drive to hunt; *t. -i, pl. -é*

Khéh, *n f* See Khé

Khél, *n f* A sept, a clan

Khe'l, *n.m.* (H) (1) A play (2) A fair at which archery is  
practised

Khelájí, *n m* (H) One who plays, a player

Khelnu, *v i re* To play, to sport.

Khelwár, *n m* A plaything

Khép, *n f* Cargo, assortment [gotí]

Khleshri, *n f* A piece of cloth worn between the legs (H. lan-

Khé't, *n.m.* (H.) See Khé'ch, kheti, *n f* See Khechi

Kheti-bári, *n.f.* (H.) Cultivation.

Khetri, *n f* An allotment of land made to a *mahr* (Bilásprí)

Khetru, *n m*. See Bethru (Basháhr, Jubbal, Kumhársain.)

Khichri, khichru, *n m* and *f* (H) A dish of pulse and rice  
boiled together -honi or honu, *v.i ir* To be mixed  
together

- Khj khuz *n.f.* Displeasure *nd g̃atio* a er io  
 To be angry or displeased kar e i T i  
 angry. -saññi, *v.i. re* To incur anyone's indignation  
 displeasure
- Khijnu, *v.t.* and *i. re*. (1) To be angry, to be displeased.  
 To become weak.
- Khil, *n.f.*, *pl. -o* Swollen parched rice or grain khup  
 re To parch swollen grain.
- Khilári, *n.m.* See Khelári.
- Khindánu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to spill t -i *pl. -e*  
 Khinddá, *pre. par* Spilling
- Khindia or khindiró, *c.p.* Having spilt or scattered.
- Khindí-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be spilt or scattered; f. -i, *pl. -e*
- Khindnu, *v.t. re* To spill, to scatter; f. -i *pl. -e*
- Khindri, *n.f.* A quilt An old quilt
- Khundtá or -u, *n.m.*, f. -i *pl. -é* A small quilt
- Khüdu-huñdu or -u, *pas. par* Spilt, scattered, f. -i *pl. -e*
- Khinkháp, *n.m.* (P. kamkhwáh.) A kind of lacel silk  
 (made in Benares)
- Khunlá, *n.m.* A hoe.
- Khír *n.f.* (H.) A dish of rice boiled in milk.
- Khirá, *n.m.* (H.) See Kákri
- Khír-khirá-wé, *adv.* aloud -hásnu, *v.i. n.* To laugh aloud
- Khis, *n.f.* Breaking wind -chháin, *v.i. n.* To break wind
- Khisá, *n.m.* See Gújá
- Khíz, *n.f.* See Khíj
- Khíná, *n.m.* (P. khazanch) Treasure, riches, wealth
- Khlái, *n.f.* A nurse.
- Khlajn, *n.m.* A farmyard. (Also khluájá)
- Khlánu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to melt, t -i, *pl. -e*
- Khláwá, *n.m.* One who looks after a chief's son
- Khlwárá, *n.m.* See Khlajn.
- Khmár, *n.m.* See Kmhar.
- Khobáni, *n.f.* Apricot
- Khodnu, *v.t. re*. To dig, to excavate; t -i, *pl. -e* Khoé  
 khododiró, *c.p.* Having dug or excavated Khoé-ka  
 m, f. -i, *pl. -é pre par* Diggmg. khodu-huñdu  
 m, f. -i, *pl. -é pas. par.* Dug.
- Khoh, *n.t.* (P.) A big pit.
- Cho', *n.m.* Trace. Jáná, *v.t. re* To trace, t -i, *pl. -e*
- Khojnu, *v.t. re*. To trace, to seek, to search; f. -i, *pl. -e*  
 Khojdá or -u, *m*; t. -i *pl. -e pre. par.* Seeking. It  
 is khojiró, *c.p.* having sought Khoju-muñdu or -u,  
 i *pl. -é pas. par.* Sought.
- Kholnu, *v.t. re*. To open to release, to set free t -i, *pl. -e*  
 Kholdá, *pre. par.* Opening Kholá or khóiñó *c.p.* It  
 opened Kholu-huñdu or -u *m* t. -i, *pl. -e pre. par.*  
 Opened.
- honu, *v.t. re* (H. khona.) To spoil, to make unfit t -i, *pl. -e*

- Khoňdá, *pre par* Spoiling Khoia or khoro *e p*  
 Having spoilt Khou-huňdu, *pas par* Spoilt
- Khopá *n m* See Garí
- Khíti, *n m pl* Walnuts -iu-dál *n m* A walnut tree -khel-  
 ne *v i re* To play with walnuts -jhárne *v i re*. To  
 pluck walnuts
- Khorá or -u, *ad m, f -i pl -é*. Lame -honu, *v i v* To be-  
 come lame -karná, *v t i* To make one lame.
- Khot, *n m* Defect, imperfection, fault -lágná *v i re* To be  
 afflicted with an imperfection (from a deity) -láná, *v i re*  
 To blame. -thátná. *v i re* To set one free from an im-  
 perfection
- Khotá or -u, *ad m, f -i, pl -e* (H) Wicked, imperfect, faulty
- Khotá, *n m* (H) An ass
- Khotr, *n m* A pit, a hole -párná, *v i re* To look like a  
 hole -páná *v i re* To make a hole
- Khotí, *n f* A hole, for playing a game with walnuts -khelni,  
*v i re* To play at throwing walnuts into a hole
- Khoňwanu *v.t. re* To be spoilt, to be unfit, *f -i, pl -é*
- Khowá, *n m* (H) (I) The substance obtained by boiling milk  
 (2) *e p* Spoiled, made unfit.
- Khowánu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to spoil, *f -i pl -é*
- Khowí-jánu, *v i i* To be spoiled, *f. -i, pl -é*
- Khrab *ad* (P *kharáb.*) Bad, wicked
- Khrábá, *n m* (P *kharábí*) Ruin, destruction
- Khrábi *n f* (P *kharábí*) Difficulty -hom, *v i v* To be  
 difficult
- Khrád *n m* (H *kharád*) A lathe -o-dá-láná, *v t re* To  
 sharpen by turning on a lathe
- Khrádi *n.m.* A turner on a lathe.
- Khrádnou, *v t re* (H *kharádná*) To turn on a lathe
- Khrájn, *n f* A festival observed by the Kanets in Mágh It is  
 a ceremony just like a jágrá, the only difference being  
 that in a jágrá the village deity remains for a night at the  
 house of the person who invites it, whereas in the *khrájn*  
 the deity returns the same day to its temple
- Khránnu, *v.t re* To dig to excavate. *f -i, pl -é*
- Khréban, *n f* A sling used for throwing small stones to  
 frighten monkeys off the crops. -báni or báhni, *v i re*  
 To sling a stone
- Khrichnu, *v.t. re* To erase to excoriate
- Khríd, *n f* (P *kharíd*) Buying, a purchase.
- Khrídár, *n m* (P *kharíd-dár.*) A purchaser, one who buys
- Khrídí-denu, *v i ir* To have purchased; *f. -i, pl -é*
- Khudnou *v.t re* (P. *kharádná.*) To purchase, buy
- Khnúňth, khryúňth, *n m*. The uppermost storey of a house
- Khud or khudd, *n m* A roof of mud, the mud roof (of a  
 house) [said]
- Khud a! (P *k bud*) Selt Se khud holo thá - "He himself"

- Klidd *n* See K *l*  
 Klula *vnu vt* See Klola *vn*  
 Klujaru *i* To let off *el j l*  
 Khulnu, *v i re* To be opened, *f -i, pl -e*  
 Khulu *or -á, ad m, f -i, pl -é* Loosened, not tight  
 Khuñdá, *n m* A wooden peg to fasten cattle to  
 Khuñdi, *n f* A stick for playing ball  
 Khuñdu *or -á, ad m, f -i, pl -é* Blunt  
 Khuñgi, *n f* Cough *-ávnu v i re* To cough *hom -i -o*  
     To suffer from cough  
 Khunägav, *v i re* To cough  
 Khui, *n m* (H) Hoof  
 Khurchnu, *v i re* To scratch, to erase *f -i pl -e*  
 Khurknu, *v i re* To itch, *f -i pl -é*  
 Khuti, *n f pl* and sing Legs *-áni, i i u*. To hold one's legs  
 Khutru *n m pl* Feet  
 Khutra, *n m pl*. Small feet.  
 Khwas, *n f* A concubine, *-ákhnu v i u* To have a concubine  
 Khwé'r, *n m* Offering butter to a godling  
 Khyal, *n m* (P *khál*) A thought *-ákhál i t u* To think  
 Khyánu, *v i re* To cause or allow to eat *f -i pl -e*  
 Ki, *on* Either. as *Ki s̄é deldé ki s̄é deldé* "Either he or they will go"  
 Kíjnu *v i re* To rot *-u-hundu or -á ml m, f -i pl -e*  
     Rotten  
 Kil, *n f* A long kind of basket (Also *kiltí*)  
 Kil, *n f* (H) A nail  
 Kilaz? *adv* Why? (Bashálu) *Tú kilaz an u?* "Why did you come?"  
 Kilmu, *v t re* To stake, to pin, *f -i, pl -é*  
 Kiltá, *n m* A long kind of basket for carrying load  
 Kímu, *n m* Mulberry *-rá-dál, n.m.* A mulberry tree  
 Kindá? *Kindu?* *adv, m., f -i, pl -é?* Where?  
 Kínu? *adv* How? (Basháhr)  
 Kínyáň, *v pst* Did, *f -i, pl -é*.  
 Kíñ-yíñ, *mo* See Kéñ-víñ, *v.p t f*. Did  
 Kíshu? *adv* (1) How? (2) *ad m, f -i, pl -é?* What kind of?  
 Kiská? *or -u?* *adv m : f -i, pl -é* To which side?  
 Kjewnu *v t re* To cause or allow to rot, *f -i pl -e*  
 Kjyúwtu, *n m* See Khajrú  
 Kljwnu, *v t re* To blacken; *f -i, pl -é*  
 Kmhár, *n m* (S *Kumbbakára*) A potter  
 Kmárg, *n m* (S *Kumárga*) A wrongful act. *-kunha, v i u*  
     To act wrongfully.  
 Knýar, *n m* A hue and cry, a noise. *-páná, v i re*, To make a noise  
 Kochí, *n f*. The name of a dialect spoken in Basháhr As *Ina kinu chapro?* "How do you say so?"

- Kodá, *n m* (S. Kodrava) A species of grain eaten by the poorer people (*Paspalum kora*.)
- Kodú, *n.m.* The navel.
- Kohlá, *n f* (S. Kokila) The blackbird
- Kc'l, *n m pl* A kind of pulse, or bean (*Dolichos catjang*)
- Kolan, *n f* A low-caste woman or the wife of a Kolí
- Koll, *n m* A low-caste man *cf.* Dágí of Basháhr
- Kolth, *n m pl* A kind of hill pulse (*Dolichos biflorus*)
- Koltháni, *n m* (Fr. *kolth* and *páni*) A kind of soup made of *kolth* by boiling, useful for a cold and cough.
- Koltú, *n.m.* The son of a Kolí -u *n f* The daughter of a Kolí
- Kop or kún, *n m pl* Weevils -legne, *r i re* To be eaten by weevils
- Koná, *n m* (H. *kona*) A corner
- Koñd, kágñd *n m* A big silver cylinder used to carry the village deity in when taking him to some other village
- Kop, *n m* (S. Kópa) Anger, indignation -kainá, *v i u*. To be angry
- Kor *n f* A bube. *Maañ ká kor kháa'* - Have I accepted a bribe? -dem *i i re* To give a bribe -khám or -lam *r i m* and *u* To accept a bribe. -á *n m* One who accepts a bribe (Syn. *bashtáñg*)
- Korá, -u, *ad m , f -i, pl -é* Plain, unused
- Korí *n f* (S. Kushtha) Leprosy -lágñ, *v i re* To suffer from leprosy
- Korhí, *n m and f* A leper, one who suffers from leprosy
- Korí-parítí, *n f* One-sided love, unrequited affection
- Kot, *n.m.* (1) A fortress (2) A coat
- Kothá, *n m* A granary. (Basháhr.)
- Kobti, *n f* (1) A bungalow (2) A granary into which revenue in kind was paid (Kullu, Suket, Kumhársain and Mañdi) (3) A group of hamlets, called *bhoj* in Sirmúti and Bharauli.
- Kothmájá, *n.m.* (H. *kothmádá*) (1) A treasurer, called Bhádáni in the Simlá hills (2) A storekeeper (Mañdi, Suket, and Basháhr)
- Koti, *n v t re* To dig, to excavate; / -i, *pl -é*
- Kpú, *n m* (S. Karpúra) Camphor
- Krái, *n f* (1) Hardship (2) An iron cooking vessel
- Kráh, *n.m.* (H. *kráh*.) A large iron vessel for cooking
- Krají, *n m* A kind of tree, the flowers of which are used as a vegetable A species of ebony, (*Bauhinia variegata*)
- Kóvidára in Sanskrit and Kachnár in Hindí
- Kráñdá, *n.m., pl -é* The cone of Indian corn or maize, as well as its straw
- Krár, *n m* (P. *qurá*) An agreement -karná, *v i u* To agree
- Krárá, -u, *ad. m . f -i, pl. é* Hard or strict
- Krá't, *n.m* A kind of bird with a long tail like a jay
- Kritá, *n r* (Fr. *kukri* maize and *áti* flour) Maize-flour

- Krauk See *k* *ndar*
- Krenyň *v* *f* A kind of *b* *llkctl*
- Krhoqu *v* *t* *e* To boil of milk cur *y* et )
- Krígár, *n* *m* (H *kárigar*) A workman, an artist
- Krígri *n* *t* (H *kárigarī*) Workmanship skill, artistic work
- Kloch, *n* *m* A sharp stone fit to pierce -lágná, *v* *t* *m* To be pierced with a sharp stone
- Kródh *n* *m* (S *Krodhā* anger) Anger indignation -upjñi  
*v* *t* *re* To be enraged to be indignant or angry -kána  
*v* *t* *n* To be angry
- Krukhá *or* -*u* *ad* *m*, *f* -*i* *pl* *é* Rough
- Kruñdá, *n* *m* *pl* *é* A kind of shrub bearing black berries
- Kruñdu, *n* *m* See Kruñdá.
- Ksái, *n* *m* (H *kasai*) A butcher
- Kshátú, *n* *m* See Kashátú
- Ksháw, *n* *m* Tightness -nu, *v* *t* *re* To cause or allow to tie
- Kshokrá, *n* *m* The payment of one rupee on agreeing to undertake the oath called *dib*. -páná *v* *t* *re*. To pay the sum of one rupee on agreement to take an oath
- Ktán, *ad* *pro* See Katán.
- Kthár, kathár or kuthár, *n* *m* A grain box
- Kthurí, *n* *f* (Fr H *kâlh-kî kîpî*) A kind of long worm, green in colour, with many eyes on its back, found in green plants
- Kthishṭ, *ad* Polluted, unclean. -honi, *v* *t* *ü* To be polluted
- Ktírá, *n* *m* *pl* -é Scissors, *f* -i. A small kind of scissors (Also *ktírtu* or *-ti*.)
- Ktnoshtú, *n* *m* A stand for the spindle (*tâktu*)
- Ktráwnu, *v* *t* *re* To cause or allow to cut (with scissors).
- Kú, *n* *m* (S *Kúpa*, a well) A well, a pit Proverb
- Mákhe khant kú,*  
*Tihdi píli bá.*
- "A well was dug for me,  
 But you are cast into it "
- (Used when a complainant is found guilty)
- Kuá, *n* *m* (S *Kupa*) A well (of water) (Also *khuá*)
- Kúb, *n* *m* A hump, crookedness.
- Kubra *or* -*u*, *ad* *m*; *f* -*i* *pl* -é. Humpbacked.
- Kudál, *n* *m* A large hoe -i, *n* *f* A hoe
- Kuftu, *n* *m* A small pond
- Kújó, *n* *f* A kind of white wild rose
- Kúkr, *n* *m* (S. *Kukkuia*) A dog. -i, *n* *f*. A bitch
- Kukrá, *n* *m* A cock pheasant -i, *n* *f*. A hen pheasant
- Kukrí, *n* *f*. Maize, Indian corn (Also *rhhálli*)
- Kúl, *n* *f*. (S. *Kulyá*) A stream, a canal or channel.
- Kumal, kumlí, *n* *m* and *f*. *pl* Sprouts. (S. *Kudmala*, a new bud)
- Kumbr, A kind of grass bearing some pin-like thorns (Also *[kumr]*)

- Kumá, *n f* See Kumal.  
 Kumr, *n m* See Kumbr  
 Kún, *n m pl* See Kón.  
 Kun? *pro* Who? Kuníe? By whom?  
 Kuňd, *n m* (S Kuňda.) A pool, a deep hole in a stream.  
 Kuňdalí, *n f* (S) A horoscope  
 Kunie? *pro* See Kun  
 Kuň-íň, kuň-yíň, *n m pl* Tribes Tháro-, a term for the Kotí State 'The 18 tribes'  
 Kuňká, *n m* A grain or seed  
 Kunká, -u, *ad m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é* Single, one-sided  
 Kunú, *n m* A heap of rice at harvest -láná, *v i re* To heap up the rice harvest.  
 Kuň-yíň, *n.m* See Kuň-íň  
 Kuri, *n.f* A girl a daughter. (Biláspúr, Kángrá Kunihár and Bághal)  
 Kur-í, *n m* A timber log placed over the joint of the roof of a village deity's temple -charhná or -lágna or -láná, *v i re* To place a timber log over a temple This is a grand ceremony, at which a great many sacrifices are performed and a grand feast is offered to all who are present  
 Kut, *n m* Revenue  
 Kuthár, *n m* See Kthái  
 Kutum, *n f re* (H kútud) To pound, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Kwaj? *kwe?* *adv* Why?  
 Kwál, *n f* Up-hill, an ascent.  
 Kwáshnu, *v t re* To excite, to move, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Kvié? *adv* See Kwaj?  
 Kyáy, *pro* See Keň-yíň  
 Kyam, *n.f* See Kári  
 Kzai, *ad* Quarrelsome

## L

- Lá, an affix added to a verb in the future tense, as: Se delá "He will go"  
 Ládku, *n m* A ball of woollen thread for making woolen cloth  
 Láeká, *n m* (P. ilágah.) Territory  
 Lág, *n.f* (1) Competition. (2) Enmity -lágní, *v i re* To prevail (of a disease)  
 Lagan-terá, *n m* A wedding ceremony.  
 Lagáwru, *v t re* (H lagáná) To apply, to rub, *f. -i, pl. -é*  
 Lági-purnu, *v t re* To begin, to take in hand, to commence  
 Lágm-báni, *n f* A kind of oath, taken not to proceed one against another.  
 Lágm, *v t re* (1) To begin (2) To bother  
 Lagú, *n m* An enemy -honú, *v i vr* To be hostile to or against  
 Lárrá, *n.m*. The produce of the first year's cultivation Cf Moda used in Mahlög State

- Láj, *n.f.* (S Lajjá.) Shame. -áwm, *v.t. r.* To be ashamed  
-lágmi or -karní, *v.t. ir.* To be ashamed
- Lajá, -u, *ad m., f.-i, pl.-é.* Loose.
- Lakhnu, *v.t re.* (1) To mark, to observe. (2) To cross, to f.  
(a river).
- Laklauli, *n.f.* See Lukthli.
- Lákrá, *n.m.* A log, timber -i, *n.f.* Fuel -e, *pl.* Logs.
- Lakráñgná, *n.m.* (Fr *lakr*, wood, *ughíwun*, to collect) -e, *pl.*  
levied on the death of a chief at the rate of 8 annas per  
house (Basháhr State)
- Lámbá, *ad m., f.-i, pl.-é.* (1) Long, having length (2) *n.f.*  
A láma (3) A snake.
- Lambar, *n.m.* Cooked food for cattle -dená, *v.t sr.* To give  
cooked grain as food to cattle
- Lambknu, *v.t re.* To approach near, *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Lambú, *n.m.* The long leaf of an esculent root or potato.
- Lamchátá, *n.m.* A prophet of lower grade, who passes on  
oracles received through a deity's inspired representative  
to the worshippers, if many of the latter are of low caste  
(Oldham's "Sun and Serpent")
- Laňká, *n.f.* (S. Laňká) Ceylon or Rávan's abode.
- Lankurá-bír, *n.m.* A deity residing with Bhimá-káli of Kálí-ut  
in the Basháhr State He is equivalent to Bhagab.
- Lánti-rá-kámo, *n.m.* A disgraceful act
- Laňu, *v.t ir.* To take. *pt.* Lowá, luwá
- Laňu, *v.t re.* To put on, to wear, *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- Laňwáň, *ad m.; -wiň, f. wéň, pl.* Helpless, poor
- Lapét, *n.m.* A circle -nu, *v.t re.* To fold up; *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- Lapóghar, *ad.* A fool, unwise.
- Lařá, *n.m.* A bridegroom
- Laráwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to fight; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Lari, *n.f.* A bride Also used for a Rájpút's wife
- Larnu, *v.t re.* To fight, to quarrel; *f.-i, pl.-e.* Lardo, *par*  
Fighting Laría or Laríro, *c.p.* Having fought Lar.  
pas. ten Fought. Laru-huňdu, *par* Fouglt, quarr.  
ed.
- Latka, *s.m.* Fashion, mode
- Lau, *n.f.* A creeper, a creeping plant in general
- Laumeň, *v. pl.* We will fix or attach
- Lebú, *n.m.* One who takes. (Syn. Leú.)
- Ledar, *n.f.* A festival observed on the 1st of Ásháhí month
- Le'j, *n.f.* (H.) (S Rajju.) A rope
- Lekhá, *n.m.* (H.) An account. -karna, *v.t ir.* To count, to  
rauná, *v.t ir.* To be innumerable or countless
- Le'n, *n.m.* (H.) Credit -dén, *n.m.* A transaction
- Lep, *n.m.* (H.) External application of a medicine
- Le'r, *n.f.* A cry -pám or -dení, *v.t re.* and *ir.* To cry, to weep
- Let, *n.f.* (H.) Lying down. -láni or -nu, *v.t. n.* To lie down
- Leu, *n.m.* and *f.* A taker one who takes

Lháwnu, v.t re To shake *Máñ ná lháwgu*: "Don't shake me."

Lhéf, n / (H. *lhát*) A quilt

Lhusháwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to plunder; f.-í, pl.-e

Lhushnu, v.t re To rob, to plunder; f.-í, pl.-é

Lí, líh, n.f A term for an area of land equal to 8 bighás.

Lí, aff. A feminine future affix, as *Se déwlí*, "She will go"

Likhat, n / A writing (Also the tax levied at one rupee per house in Kotí State as a charge for writing accounts)

Likháwat, n m (H.) The act of writing.

Likhí-kamáré, adj By accident Proverb —

*Likhí-kamáré lugú dhól,  
Jetné uthá ubhá tetné láyú hór.*

"By an accident a rolling stone hit me,  
As I got up, there came down another to hit me"

Likhnu, v.t re (H. *lkhná*) To write, f.-í, pl.-é.

Líkhó, n f pl The louse's eggs. -parni, v.i re To suffer from louse's eggs.

Líndá or -u, nd m.; f.-í, pl.-é An animal that has lost its tail, tailless

Língurí, n f. An edible fern

Lipái, n f. The act of plastering

Lipnu, v.t re (H. *l'pná*) To plaster, to clean f.-í pl.-é

Lír, n.f. (1) A piece of cloth. (2) A rag.

Liu-karo-kaliú, v. Are dazzling.

Lmári, n.f (E. *almira*) An almira or cupboard.

Lobh, n m (S. Lobha) Fondness -lagná, v.i re To be fond

Lohá, n.m (H.) Iron.

Lohál, n m. An agricultural instrument.

Lohú, n m (H.) Blood.

Lokhr, n.m pl. Agricultural instruments, such as the plough-share, etc -láná, v.i. re To cohabit -láné, v.t. re To sharpen agricultural instruments

Loňg, n m pl. (1) Cloves (*Myristica caryophyllata*) (2) A nose stud.

Lor, n f. The male pudenda

Lotá, n.m (H.) A water jug -lún n m An oath in which the parties put some salt in a water-jug, and solemnly promise not to abandon their plan if anyone works against it he will be destroyed like the salt in the water.

Lothá-lothí, n.f The act of pulling each other -boní, v.i rr To be dragged one by another

Lotíi, n.f. A small water-jug

Lowá, v.p t. See Luwá.

Luthnu, v.t re. To pull, to drag, f.-í, pl.-e.

Luch-bailei, n f. The plant called Lady's bedstraw.

Luchhnu, v.t re To pull off; f.-í, pl.-é

Lugru, *n.m.* The ceremony observed at the time of a child eating grain for the first time (Basháhr).

Lujbud, *ad.m.* and *f.* Pendulous and shaking A Riddle -  
*Poró áwu kuktu lujbude kón,*  
*Māñ ná khq̄i kuktuwá áñ terí jajmán.*

"There came a dog with hanging, quivering ears.  
 Don't bite me, O pup, I am your customer!"  
 (Reply "The forget-me-not")

Lukáwñu, *v.t.re.* (H. *bukáná*) To conceal to hide, *f.-i., pl.-e.*

Lukñu, *v.i.re.* To hide, to be concealed, *t.-i., pl.-e.*

Luku-luku, *adv.* Secretly

Luktlí, *n.f.* Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -lukn. *v.i.re.* To be inconstant. (Syn. *laklaúli*)

Lun, *n.m.* (S. *Lavana*) Salt

Luňd, *n.m.* A wicked man -nu, *v.i.u.* To be against.

Lúňg, *n.f.* Sproats, *pl.-é.*

Luňkr, *n.m.* See Lor

Lunku or -á, *ad.m.*, *t.-i., pl.-é.* Salty

Lun-nu, *v.t.re.* To cut, to lop; *t.-i., pl.-é.*

Luwá, *v.p.t.* Took. (Also *lowá*)

Lwád, *n.f.* (H. *aubid*) Offspring -hogn, *c.v.* To be born with offspring. (Syn. *ágat*)

Lwajné, *n.f.pl.* A kind of grass that grows with wheat

Lwál, *n.m.* (H. *uchhal*) A jump -dená, *v.i.u.* To jump over

## M

Má, *n.f.* Mother. [Also an affix added to a verb in the future tense for the first person singular. As: *Am karu-mi* "I will do" *Hámeñ karu-mi* "We will do" *Hámeñ karu-mi* We (women) will do]

Mábáo, mábáw, *n.m.* Parents

Máchh, *n.m.* A man, a person (Also Michh.)

Machán, *n.m.* A small hut erected on a tree to watch crop (Kângra and Hill States of Simla)

Máchehh, *ad.f.* A woman or any female animal whose offspring never lives long (From Sanskrit *Mitvatm*)

Máchhli, *n.f.* A fish -gháni, *v.i.re.* To fish.

Máchm, *v.i.re.f.* To sound or resound

Madákri, *n.f.* The head of a sheep or goat.

Máti, *n.f.* A free grant of land

Magh, *n.m.pl.* The long pepper

Maghéñyñ, *n.f.* See Mugohi (Kullu.)

Maghérá or -u, *ad.m., t.-i., pl.-é.* Dear, costly, of high price

Magr, *n.m.pl.* A term for the fortnight, the last week of *Pur* and the first week of *Magh*. It is supposed to be the time of intense cold and heavy snowfall.

- Mah, mash *n m. pl.* Black pulse.  
 Mahárij, mahárájeá, *n m* (S) O great king A term of address to a Hill Chief  
 Mahr, *n.m.* A collector of revenue (Bilaspur)  
 Mahrai, *n f.* A headman's circle (Mahlog)  
 Majrá, *n.m* (1) Love. (2) Eagerness  
 Majá, *n m.* Pleasure, comfort -áwná, *v i re.* To be pleased  
 Majáwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to cleanse, *f -í, pl -é.*  
 Maje-rá, -ru, *ad m f -í, pl -re* Fine, pretty.  
 Majíre, *n m pl* (1) Stripes or a rim (2) A kind of musical bell.  
 Majkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to rend or tear, *f -í, pl -é.*  
 Majknú, masknu, *v t re* To crush, *f -í, pl -é*  
 Májnu, *v.t re* To cleanse, to clean, *f. -í, pl -é.*  
 Majnú, *n m* A willow tree Syn besó  
 Mákhan, *n.m* See Chopar  
 Makhaúl, *n m* Jest -karná *v i re* To make a jest  
 Makhi (S. Makshiká) *n / pl* Flies (H. Makkhí.)  
 Makhír makhír, *n m* Honey  
 Makhtá, *n m* See Má'n  
 Malái, *n f* Origin or foundation  
 Malah, *n m* (H) Husband, owner master, possessor  
 Malé, *n m.* Fighting. -áwnu, *v t re* To fight.  
 Malék málékan, *n.m* A curse on one's mother, abuse of one's mother  
 Málpunyá, *n /* A festival that takes place at the full moon of September Cow-are worshipped and fed In the night the fair called Blá, takes place, at Koti.  
 Malpúrá, *n m* A kind of sweet bread; *pl -é*  
 Malwá, *n m ; pl -é.* The wild pigeon  
 Mam, mámá, *n.m* Maternal uncle (The former form is used in Basháhir); *f -í.* Maternal aunt.  
 Mámá, *n m* Revenue, ground-rent, tax.  
 Man, *n.m.* (S. Manas) The mind.  
 Méñ, *pro* Me or to me  
 Ma'n, *n m.* Complaint. (Syn. Mákhtá.)  
 Manál, *n.m.* The wild pheasant.  
 Maná-manié-jhurnu, *v i. re.* To pine in love  
 Maná-manié-rauni, *v t. ir.* To disappoint  
 Manáwnu, *v.t re.* (H manáná.) To conciliate, *f.-í, pl -é*  
 Mandal, *n m.* (S) A temple. (2) A place painted for a religious ceremony  
 Mañgal, *n.m.* (S. Mangala.) (1) The planet Mars (2) Tuesday  
 (3) -á mukhí *n m. pl* A term for the musicians called Túri  
 Mañgálf, *n f* A dish  
 Mañgáwnu, *v t. re.* To send for, *f. -í, pl -é*  
 Máñgi, *n.f* An earthen pot of middle size used to keep milk & clarified butter.

- gn *n.f.* Betrothal  
 igni mangun *n.f. pl.* Bugs  
 ignu *v.t.e* H naň T a k f to e *pl.*  
 iñgheru, *ad.* See Magheru  
 iñ, *n.f.* The mulberry fruit  
 ij, *pre.* Between -parnu, *v.t.re*. To go between.  
 ija, *n.m. (H)* A cot  
 ijawnu, *v.t.re* See Májawnu  
 ijie phrase. In the middle or centre  
 ijnu, *v.t.re* See Májnu  
 ijri, *n.f.* A mat.  
 ijtu, *n.m.* A small mat  
 iu *n.m.* A man. (Kángrá.) Proverb. *Manu manu Koi hírá, koi kiňkrá* "Men are of different kinds, some stones and some diamonds"  
 iru, *n.m.* The mind  
 ibla, máwlá, *n.m.* The mother's parents' home.  
 ióash, *n.f. (H napái.)* Survey -láv. *v.i.* To survey  
 iownu, *v.t.re* To cause or allow to measure *i.-i, pl.*  
 ionu or mepnu, *v.t.re* To measure, to survey. *i.-i, pl.*  
 a-huňdá, *pre par.* Dead, *f.-i, pl.-é.*  
 iak, *n.m.* One who beats, a beater.  
 áwi-jánu, *v.i.ir.* To be beaten; *j.-i, pl.-e.*  
 áwnu, *v.t.re* To cause or allow to beat, *i.-i, pl.-é*  
 ig, *n.m.* The death ceremony. -lána, *v.i.ir.* To perform last duties.  
 ij, *n.m. (P marz)* Illness, sickness, disease  
 iá, a phrase 'O you who are to die,' term of abuse or dearment, *f.-i pl.-é*  
 im, *n.m. (S Marma)* Secret  
 imeli, *n.f.* A plant bearing leaves like those of spinach  
 in, *n.m. (H. maran)* Death. -honá, *v.i.ir.* To die -  
*v.i.re.* To perform the last offices  
 in, *v.t.re* To cohabit  
 inu, *v.t.re. (H. márná)* To beat, to hit.  
 inu, *v.i.re.* To die; *f.-i, pl.-é.*  
 ornu, *v.t.re.* To twist, to writhe, to contort; *i.-i, pl.*  
 u or -á, *ad.m.; f.-i, pl.-é* Feeble, weak, having strength  
 iú, *ad.* Dying.  
 , *n.m. (S Mánsa.)* Flesh  
 er-bajn, *n.f.* The daughter of one's mother's sister  
 er-bhái, *n.m.* The son of one's mother's sister  
 bárá, *n.m.* A small broom used to plaster the floor  
 (Also Mashártá)  
 i, *n.f.* A step-mother.  
 knu, *v.t.re.* To crush, *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 t, *ad. (1)* Abundant (Basháhr.) (2) (H) Mad (a elephant.)

- Mávár, *n m pl* (S. *Masúriká*) A sort of pulse or lentil (*Eruum hysutum*, and *Cicer lens*)
- Mateí, *n f*. A step-mother
- Matél, *n f*. A council convened to change a *máutá*. -lágñi, *v.i.*  
re To be against a *máutá*
- Mathá, *n m*. The forehead -tekná, *v i re* To bow down, to salute.
- Mathéi, *n f* (H. *mithdí*) Sweetmeat
- Mathrá, *v ad m -f -i, pl -é* Younger, smaller.
- Mathu or -á, *ad.m ; f -i, pl -e* Small, little
- Matí, *n.f* (H. *matti*) Earth, clav
- Matolri, *n f* A swallow *pl -í*
- Matyáni, *n.f*. The wife of a *máuta*
- Mug *n m* A free grant a *jágír*
- Mau *n m* A bee (Alike in sing and pl.)
- Mauñri *n m* A kind of oak, the holly oak
- Maulí, *n.i.* A kind of coloured thread used at marriages, etc
- Mauñsa, *n m* The husband of one's mother's sister
- Mauñsi, *n f* Mother's sister Proverb. *Sákho ri mauñsi, Saude kurerí* "Mother's sister by relationship, but very keen at a bargain."
- Mauñá, *n.m* Wrist.
- Mautá, *n m* see. Kámdár
- Mauto *n f* (H. *mant*) Death
- Mawí *n.m*. A term for the original inhabitants, whose descendants are still found in the Simla hills, *i.q.* *movanna*.
- Meghulá, *n m* (S. *Megha*) A cloud.
- Mehrái, *n.f* A headman's circle (Mahlóg)
- Mekh, *n m* (S. *Mesha*, a ram) (1) A ram. (2) The zodiacal sign of April
- Mekhli, *n.l.* A nail (of iron or wood) -mární, *v i re*. To object.
- Mel, *n.m* (H.) Junction, union. -honá, *v.i vr*. To be on friendly terms. -karná, *v.i ir* To get on good terms with
- Melá, *n.m* (H.) A fan Syn Ját
- Melo, *n f* *pl* Meetings Khokhri-rí-melo. Fighting with swords
- Mehhná, *n m* An ironical speech. -dená, *v i vr* To speak ironically. -sun-ná, *v.i re* To hear taunting words
- Mehñuerí, *n f* A taunting speech.
- Mep, *n m* Measurement.
- Mepáwnu, *v t re* See Mapáwnu
- Mcpnu, *v.t. ie*. See Mápnú
- Mé'r, *n m* The roofing of a house -dená, *v.i vr* To roof
- Meiu or -á, *pro. m f -i, pl é* My, mine, of me
- Metáwnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to spoil
- Metnu, *v.t. re*. To spoil, to make useless, *f -i, pl -é*
- Mevá *n m pl* (H.) Fruits.

- Mhāñsh, *n.f.* (S. Mahishi.) A one-horned & two-horned A  
buffalo. (Syn. jhota).
- Mhajan, *n.m.* (S. Mahájana.) A shop-keeper
- Mhañgu, *ad* See Mahañgu
- Mharo or -á *pro. m. f. i pl. -é* My, mine, of me
- Mhathrá, -u, *ad m. f. i pl. -e* Small, little, young
- Mhim, *n.f.* A war, battle (P. muhīm)
- Mhim, *ad* (H. mahin) Thin
- Mhiná, *n.m.* (H. mahíná) A month, the twelfth part of a year
- Mhitnu, mitnu, *v.t re* To meet, *f. -í pl. -é*.
- Mhlórí, *n.f.* (S. Amla-lomiká) Wood sorrel (*oxalis corniculata*)
- Mhoru or mahru, *n.m.* The holly tree
- Mhoí, *n.f.* A kind of dove
- Mhúrt, *n.m.* (S. Muhúrta) An auspicious time, a lucky time
- Mhwerá, -u, *n.m.* The image of a deity. Dim. mhwertu, *a.m.*  
small image.
- Miañ, miyáñ, *n.m.* A word used in addressing a chief's brother  
or kith and kin. (From P. miúñ)
- Micháwni, *v.t re* To cause or allow to shut the eyes
- Michh, *n.m.* See Máchh
- Michni, *v.t re* To shut the eyes
- Milawnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to join, *f. -í pl. -e*
- Milni, *n.f.* A ceremony observed at a wedding
- Milnu, *v.t re* (1) To meet. (2) To visit. (3) To call upon
- Mináwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to pinch or rub, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Miñgní, *n.f. pl.* The ordure of a sheep or goat or wild goat
- Minká, *n.m.* A frog or toad, (S. Mandúka.)
- Min-nu, *v.t re.* To pinch, to rub; *f. -í, pl. -é*.
- Min-nu, *v.t re.* To measure, *f. -í, pl. -é* A verb most commonly  
used in measuring clarified butter in a pot equal to one  
seer and six chitáks in weight
- Miñtu, *n.m., f. -í, pl. -é.* A lamb (chit.)
- Minuwáñ-sér, *n.m.* A measure of clarified butter equal to  
one chiták.
- Mirch, *n.f. pl. -o.* Red pepper, the chilli.
- Miri ad The first to play
- Mirnu, *v.t re* To begin, used in a game played with walnuts
- Misá, *n.m.* Mixed corn, the poor man's food.
- Misháwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to mix together
- Misnu, *v.t re.* To mix together; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Missá, *n.m.* Flour of mixed corn or grain.
- Mithá, *n.m.* (H. methi.) A kind of vegetable
- Mithá, -u, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Sweet.
- Mitnu, *v.t re.* See Mhitnu
- Mlái, *c p f* Asking the price of, *m. -yá pl. -í.*
- Mnichhá, *n.f.* (from man, mind and ichchhá, desire) Desires  
and wishes
- Moal, *n.f.* A curse on, or abuse of, one's mother. (Also moal)
- Modá, *n.m.* The produce of the cultivation of the first year  
(Mahlog)

- Moi, *n.f.* A kind of plough to smooth land after sowing  
-deni, *v i ir.* To smooth the land with a plough
- Mokháwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to suffer, *j.-i, pl.-é.*
- Mokhnu, *v i re.* (1) To suffer (2) To undergo, to bear,  
*j.-i, pl.-é.*
- Mokhnu-paṛṇi, *v i. re* To suffer, to undergo, to bear; *m.-a*  
*pl.-é.*
- Mo'l, *n.m.* (*H. mol.*) Price -e-lanu, *v.t ir* To purchase  
-e-denu, *v t ir* To give at a price, to sell; *j.-i, pl.-é.*
- Moláwnu, *v.t. re* To ask a price; *j.-i, pl.-é*
- Mor, *n.m.* (*S. Mayúra*) A peacock
- Mor, *n.m.* The way in which a thing should be folded -nu, *v t*  
To fold up.
- Morchá, *n.m.* (1) Intrenchment An advance guard (2) A  
band.
- Mormuthá, *n.m.* A bundle of peacock's tail-feathers, set in a  
gold or silver handle, to whisk off the flies, as an emblem  
or insigne of princely rank.
- Mosháwnu, *v t. re.* To cause or allow to wipe. *j.-i, pl.-é*
- Moshnu, *v t. re.* To wipe, *j.-i, pl.-é.*
- Miák, *n.m.* See Marák
- Mrári, *n.j.* A wild hawk (Also *mrerí*)
- Mrekáwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to twist *j.-i, pl.-é.*
- Mreknu, *v t re* To twist. *j.-i, pl.-é*
- Mrig, *n.m.* (*S. Mriga*, a deer) A wild animal such as a leopard,  
bear, barking deer, etc
- Mrig-satái, *n.j.* A term for the fortnight, from 22nd of Jéth to  
8th of Hár. It is believed that rain in this fortnight is not  
beneficial, but that sunshine in it is of great benefit to the  
crops.
- Mrig-shír, *n.m.* Name of a *nachhattar* or constellation
- Mrin, *n.j.* A bad smell, such as arises from cremating a dead  
body
- Mthlāini, *n.j.* A cremation ground (Every village has its own  
cremating ground)
- Múch, *n.m.* (*S. Mútra*, urine.) Urine.
- Mucháwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to make water, *j.-i,*  
*pl.-é*
- Muchi, *n.j.* The act of making water -lagni, *v i. re* To want  
to make water. Syn Chhotí
- Much-nu, *v i. re.* To make water
- Muchhó, *n.m. pl.* See Guñjo
- Mudá, *n.m.* A term for the right to a woman
- Madokhar, *n.m.* (1) The head. (2) The skull. (Also *muñdo-*  
*khar.*)
- Muhálá, *n.m.* Bombardment. -chhárná, *v i. re* To bombard.
- Muí, *ad /* Dead.
- Mujrá, *n.m.* An audience. -karṇá, *v i. ir.* To obtain an audi-  
ence.

Mukán *n.m.* The appo ted day on w e all the re at o come to the house where a deat as aken place to pay sum of money called kanrí-roti

Mukáwnu. *v.t.re* To finish; / -í, pl. -é

Mukháli, *n.f.* The act of washing the mouth hands and feet -karni, *v.i.v.* To wash the mouth, hands and feet

Mukhiyá, mukhiá, *n.m.* The headman of a village (Basháhi)

Muknu, *v.t.re* To be no more to finish, to be ended, / -í, pl. -é.

Muktú *ad.* Abundant, too much sufficient.

Múl, *n.m.* (S. Múla, origin) (1) Origin (2) Also the name of a nachhattai or constellation

Múle, *pic.* Under

Múlere, *ad.* Original

Muli, *n.f.* (H.) A radish.

Muluk, *n.m.* (H. muluk) A country -kuyá *n.m.* A country man

Múm, *n.m.* (H. mom) Wax -jamá *n.m.* Wax-jo

Múñl, *n.m.* (S. Muñda, head,) The head. -mánu *v.t.v.* To bathe after menses

Muñdá, *v.d.m.j.v.*, pl. -é. Upset, reversed contrary kíru, / v i ir To upset to turn back

Muñdar *n.m. pl.* The act of prohibiting any impious act at a fair called Bláj (Bali-i-ráj) -windhe *v.t.v.* (1) To order not to do a sinful act at the Bláj fair (2) To offer protection -khólhe, i i r To set free.

Mundé-nagáie-dewnu, *v.i.re* To be totally defeated,

Muñdí, muñdri, *n.f.* A ring (of a finger).

Muñdokhai, *n..*. See Mudokhar.

Muñdri, *n.f.* Ring (of a finger)

Mundro-bán-né, *v.i.re* See Mundai

Múng, muñgí *n.m. and f.* A sort of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus munigo*) A kind of green pulse generally given to the sick.

Mañgí, *n.f.* See Múng.

Munní *n.f.* A girl or daughter (Biláspur and Kangra.)

Munnú, *n.m.* A boy (Biláspur and Kangra.)

Murárá, *n.m.* Half-burnt fuel

Múrí, *n.f.* Roasted grain for chewing. -rpañ-ni, i i r To prepare roasted grain, to roast grain

Murkh, *n.m. and f.* (S. Múrkha, illiterate.) An illiterate man, a fool.

Murkú, *n.m.* A kind of small earring. -i *n.f.* A small nosering.

Murli, *n.f.* (S. Murali) A flute, a pipe (of music).

Murt, *n.f.* (S. Murti, an Image.) (1) A image an idol (2) A picture

Mushá, *n.m.* (S. Múshaká.) A mouse or rat. j. i.

Mushl, *n.m.* (S. Mushala.) A pestle, a club, a mace.

Mushl-dhár-barkhá, *n.f.* Heavy rain Raining cats and dogs

Mushli, *n f.* A small pestle or club.

Mushtañdá, *ad m* Young, of sound health, *ad f. -i*. Young (woman)

Mushtu, *n m*. The male young of a mouse. *f. -tí*.

Muthá or -u *n m* A handful.

Mwál, *n f* See Moál

Mwehrá or -u, *n m* The image of a village deity (Also Mhwe-ra )

## N

Ná, *adv.* (1) No -háň, *adv.* Yes or no (2) Neither. (3) Nor. As. *Tiné hán ná kyeň ní dutí* "He did not say yes or no" *Ná se thi tiündí, ná se thá* "Neither she nor he was there"

Nahár, nbár (S Nívára) *n m*. Corn that grows without cultivation.

Nachhatrí, *ad* Fortunate, born at a lucky time

Nádá -u, *ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é*. Difficult. -lágna *v i. re* To be unhappy

Nadí, *n f* (S.) A river

Nadr, *n.f* (P. *nacr*, sight) Sight -parnu, *v.t. re*. To see, to appear: *v i. re* To be seen

Nádu-lágnu, *v i. re*. To pine in love, to be unhappy.

Nádu-mánu, *v i. re* To be displeased

Nag, *n m*. (H.) A jewel fit to be fixed in a ring.

Nág, *n m* (S Nága, a cobra) (1) A serpent (2) The name of a village deity.

Nagál, *n.m*; Nagálí, *n f*. A kind of thin bamboo used in making baskets, etc

Nagálí, *n.f* (1) A kind of thin bamboo (2) A basket-maker

Nágán, *n.f* (1) A female snake. (2) The name of a deity.

Nagandé, *n.m. pl* The sewings which make a quilt, -dené. *v i. ir* To quilt.

Nagará, *n.m*. A kettledrum *pl. -é* Kettledrums (P. *nay-gárah*)

Nagárhí, *n m* One who beats a kettledrum

Nagárháná, *n.m*. A place where a band plays.

Nagaurí, *n.f* A kind of poisonous drug

Nahánu, nhánu, *v.i. re* To bathe. (H. *nahándá*)

Nahorá, *n m*. (H. *nihora*) A humble request.

Nahwánu, nhwánu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to bathe.

Nái, náwí *n m* A barber

Nái, nau, *n.f* A river

Najchá, *n.m* (P.) A part of the bubble bubble

Naitá, *n.m* A rivulet

Naité, *adv* By way of the river

Náti *n f* (1) A rivulet (2) *adv* By way of the rivulet

- 'aj nauj, n m (H. *nauj*) Food or grub.
- Jaján, ad. Ignorant, unwise (Also *njáñ*)
- Jajr, n f. (*nazzr*) A present -dení, v t rr To offer a present
- Na'k, n m (S. Násiká) The nose
- Nakal, n f (P. *naqal*) (1) Copy (2) A pastime
- Nakammá, ad. Good for nothing
- Nakhár, n m Soap.
- Nakhrá n.m (P.) Artifice, waggeiy.
- Jaktá, ad. m.; f -í, pl. -é One having no nose
- Nakthró, n f Bleeding from the nostrils -chhutid, v. bleed from the nostrils
- Jal, n.m (1) A pipe (2) A small river.
- Jai, n.m. The joint of the waist
- Nala, n.m. A waterfall
- Nalaek, ad. (P. *núláiq.*) Ignorant, unwise.
- Nal-bái, n f. A kind of disease (Fr. *nol*, sinews, and *bai*)
- Nali, n f. The bone of the leg.
- Náli, n.f. A small rivulet
- Nálshí, n f (P. *nálsh.*) Complaint -yé, phrase, by complaint
- Jálú, n.m. A spring. -we-láná, v t rr To put a child under a small thread of water. It is a custom among hill people to put children in summer under a water
- Nalu-músá, n.m. A mongoose
- Namálá, n.m. A request to a village deity. -karpa, v t ask a deity about one's troubles, etc. -dení, v t decide verbally, by a village deity (Also *nmaílu*)
- Namawlá or nimawlá, id Motherless.
- Nan, náná, n m. Maternal grandfather (The former used in Basháhr)
- Nanad, n.f. The husband's sister (S. Nanándá)
- Naňcháwnu, v t. re. To cause or allow to dance; f -í, pl. -é
- Náňchnu, v.t. re To dance; f -í, pl. -é
- Nandoi, n m The husband of a husband's sister
- Nangu, -á ad. m., f -í, pl. -é Naked.
- Naňh, adv. Negatively -dení, v t rr To deny, to refuse
- Nání, n.f. Maternal grandmother
- Nanká, n m. The mother's home
- Nansál, n m See Nánká.
- Naňw, n m (H. *nám*) A name.
- Náňwkawnu v t re. To cause or allow to name.
- Naňwknu, v.t. re. To name, to enlist
- Náp, n.f. Measurement.
- Napáwnu, v.t. re (1) To cause or allow to measure cause or allow to bend
- Napnu, v.t. re. To bend, to be humble; f -í, pl. -é
- Nápnú, v.t. re To measure; f -í, pl. -é
- Nar, ad. m. (1) Male (2) Brave.
- Nará, n m Trouser string.

- Naraín, *n m* (S Narayana.) The god Vishnu  
 Narát, *nrát, n m.* Mistletoe, holly  
 Narátté, *n m pl.* (S. Navarátri, nine nights) A term used for the nine days of Chét and Asój, in which the grand worship of Devi (goddess) is performed.  
 Náv, *n /* A ball used in *chaupar* (diceing)  
 Nareltú, *n m* A small pipe for smoking dim. of *narel*.  
 Nargas, *n m* A kind of water lily  
 Nári, *n.t* (S) The wrist or pulse Nári dá ray. "Be conscious" Testi nári chhutigoí, "He has no pulse," i.e. he is dead.  
 Nári, *n f* A kind of red leather made of goat's skin  
 Nári, *n.t* A Pipe for smoking  
 Narjá, *n m* A kind of scales peculiar to the hill people  
 Nark, *n.m* (S Naraka, hell.) (1) Hell (2) Ordure.  
 Nárnéň, *n.t* Cotton.  
 Nárné, *n.m* By God.  
 Naról, *nról, n m.* Veil, the *pardá* system  
 Naróhiyá, *nroliyá, ad.* One who wears a veil, one who lives *pardá*  
 Nará, *ad m, f -i, pl. -é* Hard  
 Narth, *n m.* (S. Anartha, nonsensical) Violence oppression -honá; *v i ir* To be unusual  
 Nás, *naswái, n f and m* Snuff -lani, *v.i. ir* To take snuff  
 Nas, *n m* A beam of timber  
 Nasát, *nsát, n.m* (P. *insáf*, justice.) Justice.  
 Nash, *naush, n m pl* (S Nakha) The nails.  
 Nash, *n m.* (S Násha.) Destruction, ruin.  
 Nasháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to escape, *f.-i, pl -e*.  
 Nashánu, *v.i. re* To go away. (Basháhr.)  
 Násh-patnu, *v.t. re* To ruin, to destroy  
 Nasht, *n.m.* (S. Nashta) Destruction  
 Nasúr, *rsúr, n m.* (H. *násúr*) A fistula, ulcer or sore  
 Nátá, *n m* Relation.  
 Natáchári, *n f.* (H. *nátáchári*) Relationship  
 Nath, *n.f.* (H. *nath*) Nose ring. Syn. Bálu.  
 Nathúwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to escape; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Nathnu, *v.i. re* To run away, to escape. Generally used when a ruler's subject goes to another territory.  
 Nau, *ad m, f -i, pl. -é* New.  
 Nau ad (1) Nine. (2) a River.  
 Nauhtá, *ad. m ; f.-i, pl. -é* Of nine hands, in measure.  
 Nauj, *n.m.* See Naj  
 Naumí, *n f* The ninth day of Chét and Asój on which general worship of Devi (goddess) is performed It is considered a feast day.  
 Naun, *n.m.* A place for water.  
 Nauni, *n.f* See Chopar.  
 Naun *n f* (H. *nahar-*) A canal or channel.

- Náush, *n m pl* See Násh.
- Náutor, *n m* Newly cultivated land.
- Nawá, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* New (Also *nawu*)
- Nawí, *ad. f* See Nawa.
- Náwi, *n m* See Nái.
- Náyan, *n f* A bairbei's wife (Also *nayu*)
- Nbáu, *n m* (S Nívára) Rice or other grain growing wild or uncultivated
- Nberá, *n m* Destruction -honá, *v i m* To be ruined
- Nchháná, -u *ad m f. -i, pl. -e* Unsifted
- Nchhánién, *adv* Without sifting
- Nefá, *n m* The upper part of the trousers in which the string is fastened
- Negan, *n. /* The wife of a Negi.
- Negí, *n.m* The commandant of a *kothi* in Kullá and Mandí.  
An officer in charge of a jail in the Simla Hills. In Kanawar, a gentleman or well-to-do man
- Nehá, *n.m* The spring harvest
- Néhchá, *n m* See Níhchá
- Nehtu, *n m* (S Neha) Love.
- Nejá, *n m* A spear
- Neora, *n m* Cooked flesh.
- Neré, *ad* Near (Also *niuré*)
- Nernu, nhernu, *n m* A small implement used to em the nols
- Neshne-láná, *v t re* To ask, to inquire
- Neshnu, *v t. ri* To ask
- Newul, *n m* A lot place (Also Néol)
- Nhánu, *v i re* See Nahánu
- Nhernu, *n.m* See Nernu
- Nhoknu, *v t re* To hit, to strike; *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Nhránu, *v i re* To humble
- Nhráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to humble
- Nhwáar, *n f* A healthy complexion -guru, *v i, ri* To be convalescent
- Nhwári, *n f* Breakfast
- Nhyárhk, *n m* (S Andha-paksha) A dark fortnight.
- Nhyalnu, *v t. re* To wait for, *f. i, pl. -é*
- Ní, *adv*. Not. As Máñ ní chañyíñ 'I don't want'
- Ni-ánthu, phrase Isn't.
- Ni-balnu, *v* Cannot
- Nich, *n.m* (S. Nicha.) A low-caste man.
- Ní-chañyíñ, phrase. I don't want.
- Nichhá or -u, *ad m, f i, pl. -é* Clean, fine.
- Nichhu or -á, *ad m; f -i, pl. -é* Neat, unpolluted. Hächháu-  
*ad m*. Pure, clean, purified physically or morally
- Nigrí-jánu, *v i ir* To perish, *f -i pl. -e*
- Nigtnu, *v i. re* To die, to perish, *f -i, pl. -é*
- Nihán, *n m* A carpenter's tool
- Nihánu, *v t rr*. See Nhyálnu.

- Nihchá, *n.m.* (S. Nishchaya.) Patience, belief. -rákhná, *v.i.e.* To have patience -rauná, *v.i.ir.* To be assured
- Nihchá, *n.m.* Leisure (Also néhchá) -honá, *v.i.ir.* To be at leisure
- Níj, *n.f.* (S. Nídrá) Sleep -áwñi, *v.i.re.* To be asleep.
- Níl, *n.m.* The inner part of the blue or other pine.
- Ním, *n.m.* An oath, an ordeal -kainá or -thwáná *v.i.ir.* and *re.* To take an oath -deñá, *v.t.ir.* To offer an oath.
- Ním or nimk, *n.m.* (S. Nímba.) A kind of tree (*Melia azadiracta*)
- Nimbú, *n.m.* (S. Nímba.) The citron fruit or tree.
- Nimlu or -á, *ad.m.; f.-í, pl.-é* (S. Nírmala) Clear Proverb.  
Gáhlu qáhlu bahi já, nimlu nimlu rahi já "During the monsoon, foul or turbid water flows away, but the clear or transparent remains," i.e., bad times will pass away and happy days return
- Nindnu, *v.t.re.* To weed.
- Nírrá, *n.m.* The tree-frog
- Nu, *n.m.* (S. Níra, water.) Tears.
- Nírná, *n.m.* Breakfast. (Keoñthal) *ad.m.; f.-í, pl.-é* Not having taken food *Nirne peté khírá ní kháná.* "Don't eat cucumber when fasting"
- Nísrnu, *v.i.re.* To come into ear, of gram.
- Níthé, *adv.* Down -pándi, *ad.* Cohabiting -khe For bedding
- Nítrnu, *v.i.re.* To dry by letting water run or drip off
- Níurí *ad.* Near, nigh.
- Nníiná *ad.m.; f.-í, pl.-é* Anxious, full of care.
- Nnáñé-shetnu, *v.t.re.* To cast into anxiety; *f.-í, pl.-é*
- Nofá, *n.m.* (P. nafá) Interest, gain. -honá, *v.i.ir.* To have an interest in.
- Nok, *n.f.* A tip -é With a tip
- Nokhu or -á, *ad.m.; f.-í, pl.-é.* Extraordinary, wonderful.
- Neagul, *n.f.* (Fr. nál, a ravine, and bágur the air) The air that blows from a ravine.
- Nraj, *ad.* (P. náráz) Displeased, angry -honu, *v.i.ir.* To be displeased or angry
- Nrají, *n.f.* Displeasure, anger. -hom or -karní To proceed against.
- Niát, *n.m.* See Narát Syn bándá or bánde
- Nrogá, -u, *ad.m.; f.-í, pl.-é* Convalescent (Fr. S. Niroga.)
- Nryórnú, *v.t.re.* To overtake; *f.-í, pl.-é.*
- Nyórwnu, *v.t.re.* To be overtaken; *f.-í, pl.-é.*
- Nwál, *n.f.* The thread used in making a *palang*.
- Nwálá, *n.m.* A morsel. -laná, *v.i.ir.* To take a morsel
- Nwán, *n.m.* Measurement -laná, *v.i.ir.* To take a measurement.
- Nyáw, *n.m.* (S. Nyaya.) Justice.
- Nváw-nasáf, *n.m.* Redress for a crime.

Nyo See Nya

Ny ñda n S N a t a a I t a i t a  
To nv ta

## O

O, int. The sign of the vocative case. As, O r̄i h̄e "O you"  
 Obrá n m A cattle-shed, the hill people generally keep their  
 cattle in the lower storey hence this word is always applied  
 to the lower storey where the cattle are kept -káthná,  
 v i re To carry out manure from the cattle-shed.

Obrí, n f A small cattle-shed

Obrtu, n.m A smaller cattle-shed

Ód, n.f Moisture dampness

Odá, -u, ad.m., f.-i, pl.-é Damp, wet moist

Odá n m (1) A basket. (2) A boundary stone in a field.

Odá, n m The tooth between the front teeth and the grinders.

Odá báñda, n m Partition -honá, 'i u To be separated  
 off with one's own share in one's father's property.

Odkan, n m The frame of wood on which a carpenter works

Oduwá, n m The lower corner of a field

Oduwé, adv At the corner.

Óg, n m The wedge of a plough

Oglá, n m A kind of grain grown in the hills called kádo n.  
 the plains

Oh, ohú, int Ah, alas!

Ój, n.m Excuse pretence -láná, r i r To pretend.

Ójr, n.m The stomach

Ójrú, n.m, pl. Curls.

Okhal, ukhal, n m A mortar

Ól, n.m Land-slip. -parná, v.i. re To slip.

Olá, n.m pl.-é Hail

Olan, n.m. Soup or cooked pulse or other vegetables with  
 which to take bread or rice.Olé n.m. pl. (H) Hail -parné, v i re To have a shower  
 of hail Syn sharú

Olé, adv On the other side

Olivá, n m A piece of twine used to hold up a pot, etc. with  
 -lápá, v. re To tie twine to a pot, etc., -búñáwápá, r i  
 re To make twine for an earthen pot, etc.

Opiá, ad m...f.-i, pl.-é Unacquainted, unknown, a foreigner

Opré-í láj, n.m. The treatment or cure of magical afflictions

Ór, n m A carpenter. (Basháhr) In the Simla Hills he is  
 called Bádhí

Orá, -u, ad. m , f.-i, pl.-é Here, at this place, hither

Óré, adv For pleasure

Ó-re-lá, phrase O you'

Orháwnu v i re To cause or allow to wear (as a quilt)

Orhní, *n.f.* A woman's scarf  
 Orhnu, *v t re* To wear, to put on, *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 Orká, *u. a.l. m., f.-i, pl.-é*. To this side  
 Oiní, *n.f.* The wife of a carpenter. Svn. *bádhan*.  
 Or-rá, -u. *ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é*. Near, nigh, this side.  
 Ó's, *n.f.* Dew. -parmí, *v i re*. To fall, of dew

## P

Pách, *n.m. (S Patra)* A leaf -nu, *v.t. re* To shave with an adz  
 Páchar, *n.m., n.f.* Backbiting, injuring one's interests  
 Pachar, *n.f. (H. pachchar)* A wedge  
 Pacháwñu, *v t re* To cause or allow to digest; *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 Pachernu, *v t re* To smash against, *f.-i, pl.-é*.  
 Páchl, *n.m.* A cut in a limb or body. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To inflict a cut on a limb  
 Páchhé or -á, *adv., f.-i, pl.-é* Backwards  
 Pachhé-fa, *adv.* Afterwards  
 Pachhlét, -i, *n.m.* and *f.* Late in ripening, of the harvest  
 Páchhí, *adv.* By the back way  
 Páchhlká, *adv.* Behind, backwards, *u.m., f.-i, pl.-é*.  
 Páchhlá, -u, *ad. m.; f.-i, pl.-é*. Former, previous, of late  
 Pachhu-títí-ro, *c p* Having turned back  
 Pachi, *ad.* Twenty-five  
 Pachi-lo-ráunu, *v.i. ir.* To try with utmost care  
 Pachká, *n.m.* A hold, a grasp -páná, *v.i. re* To have a hold of -dená, *v.t. ir.* To lay hands on.  
 Pachnu, *v.t. re* To be digested, *f.-i, pl.-é*  
 Pachnu *v i re* To be engaged attentively.  
 Páchnu, *v.t. re* To work with an adze  
 Pad, *n.m.* One only In calculation when only one remains it is called *pad* and is esteemed very lucky  
 Pádá, *n.m.* The buttocks  
 Pádhá, *n.m.* A learned Bráhmaṇ who discharges religious duties -ní, *n.f.* The wife of a Pádhá.  
 Paelágí, *n.m.* A term used for saluting a Bráhmaṇ by the three castes, viz., Rajpút, Baniyá and Kanet And among Kanets the saluting term is *páopoñde* or *páirí-pé*.  
*Lit.* 'I bow down to your feet'  
 Páetiá, *n.m. (S Prasthána.)* Preparations for a journey  
 Páeta, -u, *ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é* Polluted, unclean, left off  
 Pág, *v /* A turban (H *pagri*)  
 Págí, págiyí, *n.m. pl.* Those who wear turbans.  
 Pagiyá, *n.m.* Verandah.  
 Pagrú, -u, *ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é*. Perceptible, present -é-honu, *v.i.v* To be present or perceptible karná *v.t. ir.*

To make present or perceptible. -*bolna*, *v.t.* ... To declare, to admit of no other evidence than *sabha* presence (Fr S Pratyaksha presence.) -*japna*, *v.t.* *re* To speak openly.

*grī*, *n.f.* A turban -band, *n.m.* A chief's official  
*lu* *n.f.* Spleen

*m̄da*, *n.m.* *pl.-é* A road or way.

*m̄de-de-lápu*, *v.t.re.* To lead on the right path; *t-i*, *pl.-é*

*m̄hat*, *ad.* 65. -*wāñ* *m.* -*wiñ*, *f.* -*weñ*, *pl.* Sixty-fifth  
*m̄-né*, *n.m.* *pl.* Steps

*m̄tah*, *ad.* 45. -*wāñ*, *m.* -*wiñ*, *f.* -*weñ*, *pl.* Forty-fifth

*m̄ti*, *ad.* 35 -*wāñ*, *m.* -*wiñ*, *f.* -*weñ*, *pl.* Thirty-fifth  
*i*, *n.m.* *pl.* Feet.

*nu*, -*á*, *ad.* *m.*, *f.-i*, *pl.-é* Sharp

*u pé*, *n.m.* See Páeláge

*tan*, *n.m.* A term for a tax at one rupee per year (Kulpa)

*ta n.m.* A kind of hill cherry.

*ah*, *ad.* 50. -*wāñ*, *m.* -*wiñ* *f.* -*weñ*, *pl.* Fifteenth

*alnu*, *v.i.re.* To burn, to kindle, *f.-i*, *pl.-e*.

*amá* *n.m.* (H. *pájimá*) Trouser. (Also *patanamá*)

*attar*, *ad.* 75 -*wāñ*, *m.* -*wiñ*, *f.* -*weñ*, *pl.* Seventy-fifth

*pa vī re* To grow, *f.-i* *pl.-e*.

*ash*, *n.f.* Firmness, durability -*kum*, *n.v.* *ir* To strengthen.

*cawnu*, *v.t.re.* (H. *pakand*) To cook, to boil, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

*jh* *n.m.* (S. Paksha, the dark or bright fortnight) Night

*ha*, *n.m.* (H. *pañkha*) A fan -*bána*, *v.i.* n. Fan.

*héru*, *n.m.* *pl.* Birds in general

*thí*, *n.f.* A kind of large white woollen blanket

*chlá*, -*u*, *ad.* *m.* *f.-i* *pl.-é*. A stranger, a foreigner.

*kh*, *n.m.* (S. Pankha) A feather, a wing (Also *terra*)

*nu*, *v.i.re.* To be cooked, to ripen, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

*ráwnu*, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to arrest or hold

*rnú*, *v.t.re.* (H. *pakarná*) To hold or arrest

*yén*, *n.m.* *pl.* (H. *pakuín*) Rich cakes, etc.

*ś*, *n.m.* (H. *palla*) Corner of a scut

*ś*, *n.m.* Frost -*painá*, *v.i.* To be frosty

*ś*, *n.m.* *pl.-é*. A measure of clarified butter equivalent to 2 or 2½ *chittáks*

*ś*, *n.m.* See Añchal

*ś*, *n.m.* Waved leaf of the fig-tree (*Ficus intermedia*) - sacred fig

*ś*, *n.f.* Wages for keeping cattle.

*śnu*, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to cherish, *f.-i*, *pl.-é*

*śá*, *n.m.* A grain measure equal to one *ś* and 3 *chitá* Indian measure

*ś*, *n.f.* A turn (H. *báñi*)

*ś* A small vessel of iron for pouring

- Pánu, *v.i.re.* (H *pálná*) To cherish, to support, *f.-i., pl.-e*  
 Palsar, pálsara, *n.m.* An official in charge of a granary or  
 fortress (Suket, Kailu and Kumársagán)  
 Pá'tru, *n.m.* One whose turn it is to work or guard.  
 Páru, *n.m. pl.* A kind of hill apple  
 Palu, *n.m. pl.* The grey hairs of old age. -lágne, *v.i.re* To become old.  
 Pá'p, *n.j.* Sharpening. -demi, *v.i.ir* To sharpen.  
 Pánch, *n.m. pl.* Arbitrators.  
 Panchí, *v.j.* Arbitration. -karmi, *v.i.ir*. To arbitrate.  
 Panchí, *n.m. pl.* Birds in general. (Also *pakhérú*).  
 Pañchmí, *n.f.* (S Panchamí) The fifth day of the bright or  
 dark half of a month  
 Pañdá, *n.n.* A Bráhman who receives a donation at an  
 eclipse  
 Pañdá, -u, *ad. m.; f.-i., pl.-é.* Across.  
 Pañdá *ad. m., f.-i., pl.-é.* Upon, up Proverb.—Ju nhañdu  
*muchau, muñhoñ páñdē zapau hūh, tesu lá pákī?* “How  
 can he, who makes water in his bath, or tells a lie, face to  
 face, be caught?” Meaning, how can he be punished?  
 Pandé *prep.* Above, upon.  
 Páñdká or -u, *ad. m. f.-i., pl.-é.* Across there  
 Piñdiá or -u, *ad. m.; f.-i., pl.-é* Of above, upper  
 Pañdlá, -u, *ad. m., f.-i., pl.-é.* Of across, trans-river or  
 ridge  
 Pandrá-hazár *n.m.* A term for the Keoñthal State, as its net  
 revenue at one time was only Rs 15,000  
 Pandió, *ad. 15* -wáñ, *m. -wiñ, f. weñ, pl.* Fifteenth  
 Pandri, *n.m.* A festival observed on the 15th of the month of  
 Poh (Jubbal, Kotgarh and Kotkhai)  
 Pá'ng, *n.j.* Mud of the foul water kept in a field for sowing  
 rice during the rainy season.  
 Pañgá, *n.m.* (H *pañga*.) A branch, a bough.  
 Panh-ur *n.m.* The water-place of a village.  
 Panhyáirí, *n.j.* A rainbow. -parni, *v.i.re* To appear, of the  
 rainbow.  
 Panhyáirí, *n.m.* See Panhyáir.  
 Paní, *n.j.* A shoe or shoes  
 Panhár, *n.m.* See Panhyáir.  
 Pánj, *ad.* (H *páñch*.) 5. -wáñ, *f. -wiñ, m. weñ, pl.* The fifth  
 Pañjag, *n.m. pl.* (S. Panchaka.) The *nakshatras* called Dhan  
 ishthá, Shatbhinkhá, Púrvábhádrapadá, Uttarábhádrapada  
 and Revatí  
 Panjá-jins, *n.m.* The right of the State to buy up grain at har  
 vest at fixed rates (*Kuthár*.)  
 Panjállí, *n.m.* One who collected supplies, milk, curds, wood,  
 etc., for the royal kitchen (*Kullu*)  
 Puñjiri, *n.j.* A medicinal cake given to a woman who has been  
 delivered of a child

- Pañkl *n pl* See Pakkl
- Pañkhr *n* A a ny espe l fa y
- Pankl ru *n* See Pa l
- Panmésur, *n m* (S. Patamevara) God. (Also *parma-suri*)
- Pauth, *n m* (S. Pathun, a road) A heap of stones kept at a cross-road and considered the deity of the way. Everyone passing by has to put a stone on it.
- Pántú, *n m pl* Children's shoes.
- Pánu, *v t. re.* To throw in
- Pánw, *n m* Foot
- Páñwá, *n m., f -i, pl -é* A guest. Also *páñwá* & *Práñ-*
- Panyáli, *n f* See Panhyairí
- Páp, *n m* (S. Pápa, sun) (1) Sun (2) A deceased ancestor who is supposed to cause injury if not worshipped.
- púñá, *v.i re* To worship the deceased with offerings etc.
- Pápi, *ad* (S. Pápin) Sinful
- Pár, *adv.* Across.
- Paráñá, *n m* (S. Parinayana) A form of marriage observed among Kanets (See Ruti-maná)
- Parantú, *n m* A nuptial ceremony observed on a smaller scale than a *paráñá*
- Parál, *n m* (S. Falála) Rice-straw (Also *pará*)
- Parájí-lané, *v t. iir pl*. To beseech, to implore. From the parálne láé " They began to beseech the village deities, f.-i, -á, sing.
- Parálnu, *v t re* To beseech, to implore; f.-i, pl -é
- Parár, prár, *adv* The year before last
- Parát, prát, *n m* A large dish. (H.)
- Paréwi, *n f* (S. Pratipadá) The first day of the bright or dark half of a month
- Pári, *adv* Beyond
- Pári-go-á-lá, *v* Would have fallen.
- Paríti, *n f* (S. Príti love) (1) Friendship, love, (2) The state of being in good terms
- Parj, *n f* The name of a tune or *rágñi*
- Parj, *n f* A bow string -chutn, *v.t. ie*. To break the string of a bow. -lám, *v.i. ie* To put a string to a bow.
- Parjá, *n f* Subjects.
- Parmáñ, *n m* (S. Pramáña, a proof.) Acceptable.
- Pamésur, *n m* See Panmésur
- Páro, *n m* Grain lent on interest.
- Partishtá, *n f* (S. Pratishthá, consecration.) A ceremony observed on entering a new house or temple
- Partishtnu, *v t re* To consecrate f.-i, pl -é.
- Páru, *n m* An earthen pot.
- Páshá, *n m* A die.
- Pashalnu, *v.i re* To speak in a dream
- Pashé, *adv.* Aside -lágñi *v.i. re* (1) To be unsuccessful  
(2) To miss

Pashí, *n f.* (1) Hanging (2) In any calculation if two remain as the balance it is considered unlucky, and this balance is called *Páshí*.

Pashkri, *n f.* The sides of the human body

Pashnu, *v t re* (H *pāśnī*) To serve a meal, to place food before guests

Pashú, *n m pl* (S Pashu, an animal) Cattle

Paslí, *n.j.* (H *pasli*) Ribs

Pasm, *n f.* Tibetan goat's wool of two kinds, white, and *khud-rang* or natural colour.

Pasminá, *n.m* A shawl, white or of natural colour

Pá't, *n m* (S. Páta) Silk

Patáná or ptáná, *ad m., f.-í, pl.-é* Barefoot.

Patándá, ptándá, *n.m., pl.-é* A kind of bread made of wheat flour and eaten with clarified butter and sugar. Especially prepared on some feast day.

Patáwñu, *v t re* To cause or allow to root up. *f.-í, pl.-é*

Paterno, *v.t re* To conciliate.

Patewñu, *v i re*. To be conciliated; *f.-í, pl.-é*

Páthá, *n m* A grain measure varying from 2 to 3 sers.

Pathiáru, *n.j.* A receiver, equivalent to *tahwidár* (Fr. Páthá).

Pati, púchi, *n.f.* (H. *patti*) A leaf.

Pati *n.f.* A small board, to write on.

Patiánu, *v i, re*. To be conciliated; *f.-í, pl.-é*

Patiáwñu, *v i, re* To cause or allow to conciliate, *f.-í, pl.-é*.

Patijñu, *v.i re* To be assured, *f.-í, pl.-é*

Patikñu, ptikñu, *v i re* To jump, to crack.

Patír, *n m pl* A kind of food made of the leaves of an eauculent root.

Patle-firnu, *v.i re* To be thin or weak, *f.-í, pl.-é*.

Patnu, *v t re* To root up; *f.-í, pl.-é*

Patthá, *ad m* Young (man).

Patthí, *ad. f.* Young (woman)

Patu, *n.m.* A white blanket -bun-ná, *v i, re* To weave a blanket

Patu, *n.m.* A messenger, one who carries a letter.

Pátuvá, *n.m.* A messenger.

Patyánu, *v i, re* See Patiánu

Patyári, *n.t* A small basket to put ornaments in. (Also called *suháq pulyári*.)

Patyáwñu, *v t re*. See Patiáwñu.

Pau, *n.m* (S. Prapá) A place where water is distributed -láná, *v i re*. To establish a water supply.

Pauhar, pohar, *n m pl* (S. Prahara) Time, career, period, *adv. -e*. In the time.

Paul, pañlí, *n.f.* A ruler's gateway

Pauñ, *n.f.* (S. Pavana, the air) Wind storm. -lágñi, *v.i re*. To blow of wind Or to be affected by a wind

- Pau i, n.j. Likeness *ad.*, Like. Meru u tār, a<sup>2</sup> n  
case is like his."
- Paw, n.m. (H) One fourth.
- Pchánwé, *ad.* 95 -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Nm.  
Pchásí, *ad.* 85. -wáň, *m.* -wiň *f.* -weň *pl.* Friends
- Pcháwñu, *v.t. re.* See Pacháwnu.
- Pchhetá, -u, *ad.* *m.*, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Lettuce
- Pchhuñdká, -u, *ad.* *m.*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é The last
- Pchráwanu, *v.t. re.* To be torn with nails
- Pchrúwñu, *v.t. re.* To tear with claws of a beast  
tesru mún̄h pchrúwi páu thu. "The leopard's  
own face with his nails"
- Pchuñjá, *ad.* 55 -wáň, *m.* -wiň *f.* -weň *pl.* Fr. -i
- Pecháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to run.
- Pechhi, *n.j.*, A large kind of basket to keep grain in
- Pechhiu, *n.m.* A small basket for keeping grain
- Pechnu, *v.t. re.* To ruin, destroy; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Ploká, pyóká, *n.m.* A wife's paternal home
- Pé'r, *n.m.* A tree in general
- Pe't, *n.m. (H)* Stomach belly.
- Petkú, *n.m.* Any esculent root, such as the potato
- Phim, *n.m.* See Fim.
- Phiní, *n.j.* Ankle
- Phiňphrí, *n.j.* Butterfly.
- Pich, *n.m.* Juice of rice, water of boiled rice.
- Pichh, *n.m.* See Pich
- Pighláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to melt
- Pighlnu, *v.t. re.* To melt, *f.* -i *pl.* -é
- Piláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to squeeze, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Pilnu, *v.t. re.* To squeeze, to wring, to extract; *f.* -i
- Piné, *n.j.* A kind of wild plant, bearing yellow flowers
- Píng, *n.j.* Swinging.
- Pingáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to swing, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Pingnu, *v.t. re.* To swing.
- Pínhnu, *v.t. re.* To grind, to make into flour; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Pini, *n.j.* An egg; *pl.* -i.
- Pinjá, *n.m.* A cage for a bird
- Piňjrá, -u, *ad.* *m.*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Yellow, pale
- Pinlí, *n.j.* A fragrant drug used as a medicine.
- Piňtá, *n.m.* A stone for grinding anything (Battu in)
- Piplí, *n.j.* Chilli.
- Piplu, *n.m.* A kind of grass, resembling the chili, (I name.
- Pnoňdá, *n.m.* A silk cord used to bind a wound  
(prándá)
- Pír, *n.m.* Pain, an ache. *pl.-o.*
- Purprú, -á, *ad.* *m.*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Bitter to the taste
- Pirthí, *n.j.* (S. Prithivi.) The earth, the world, creation
- Pishái, *n.j.* Wages for grinding.

- Pshawnu, *v.* *re*. To cause or allow to grind ; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é  
 Pista-gháru, *v.t.* *re*. To grind down . *f.* -í, *pl.* -é  
 Pishné-denu, *v.t.* *ir*. To allow to grind ; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é  
 Pisu, *n m* (H) Fleas. (Alike in the singular and plural )  
 Pissen, *n m* That which is to be ground.  
 Pité, *ad* Néai, nigh.  
 Pith, pithi, *n f* (S. Prishtha) The back  
 Pittá -u, *n m*. Flour.  
 Pithi-de, *adv*. On the back.  
 Pitti, *n.m.* (S Pittala) Brass  
 Piúñhi, *a, ad. m* , *f* -í *pl.* -é Broad, wide (Also pyúñlu )  
 Pja, *ad* See Pajáh  
 Pjhattar, *ad*. 75. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ *f* -weñ, *pl.* Seventy-fifth  
 Pjhúñiyá, *n m*. The nightingale, of two colours—black and yellow.  
 Pjlawnu, *v.t* *re* To burn or to cause or allow to burn , *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.  
 Pkáish, *n.f* See Pakáish  
 Pláh, *n.m.* The sacred fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*). (S. Plaksha ) Also *paláh*  
 Plásh, *n m* A kind of pheasant  
 Piewnu, *v t* *re* To sharpen , *f* -í, *pl.* -é  
 Pohar, *n m* See Pauhar.  
 Pokáwnu, *v.t.* *re*. To cause or allow to eat , *f* -í, *pl.* -é.  
 Poknu, *v t* *re* To eat ; *f* -í, *pl.* -é  
 Polá, -u, *ad m* ; *f* -í, *pl.* -é Hollow  
 Po'r, *adv* Last year  
 Pora, *ad*. Away.  
 Poré-blájnu, *v i* *re* To cease, to stop , *f* -í, *pl.* -é  
 Poré-múweñ-tuse phrase Be off you, get out.  
 Poií, *adv* By that way.  
 Puriyá, *adv*. At that place, there  
 Porká, -u, *ad m* ; *f* -í, *pl.* -é Of last year ; *adv* To that s.d.c.  
 Poirá, -u, *ad. m* , *f* -í *pl.* -é The other one  
 Poi rá, u, *ad m* : *f* -í, *pl.* -é Thither, that side.  
 Purhu, *adv*. (1) The day before yesterday. (2) The day after to-morrow.  
 Poshu, *adv* Yesterday, or the day after to-morrow  
 Pothar, *n m*. The male organ.  
 Pothi, *n f* (1) A book. (2) A manuscript.  
 Pothnu *v.i* *re* To spoil , *f* -í, *pl.* -é.  
 Prádhí, *ad*. (S Aparádhin.) Cruel, criminal  
 Praich, *n m*. Grain offered to a deity. -dená, *v i* *ir*. To give grain to a village deity By custom the grain of each harvest is first offered to a deity.  
 Prajná, *n m*. See Parajná  
 Prajntu, *n.m* See Paraintu

- Pra 1 See Pia a
- Pra n u n jl (S Pa a t If It x i v re To o k a l T t h t one's last -dewné, i i ir To one remaining i e t To become weak, to lose strength, to grow old
- Piáná, *ad* *m.*, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é Old second-hand (H *puráná*)
- Prándá, *n m* A coloured thread to bind the braided hair of maid Also *prándá*
- Práoná, *n m* See Prawná.
- Práom, piaoni, *n.t.* Hurly, haste -lám, e e e To make haste.
- Práoñthá, *n m* Bread cooked with butter or *gáli*.
- Prá i, *adv* The year before last
- Prát, *n f* See Parat
- Práthi, *adv* From the beginning
- Práthti, *n.t.* A line of men engaged in weeding a field
- Prau, *n m* See Pau
- Praul, paul, *n m* The gateway of a ruler or chief
- Prauli, pauli, *n f* See Piau
- Právná, *n m.*, *f.* -i *pl.* -é (S Praghúnpa) A guest
- Práwní, *n f* Haste, hurry. -lám, e t re To hasten -lagha, vi re. To be hurried
- Práyá, *ad* *m.*, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é (H. *parápá*) Others.
- Prét, *n m.* (S. Preta.) A ghost, a goblin
- Prithi, *n f* See Pirthi
- Pri-úñ-pi, *n f* A sieve Proverb *Priúñu da príne ne nañáñu*  
"Water cannot be held in a sieve"
- Próht, *n m.* (S. Purohita.) A priest
- Pronu *v.t re* To thread, to string. *f.* -i, *pl.* -e
- Psái *n f* See Pisháí
- Pshák, *n f.* (H. *Poshák*) Clothes
- Psháuri, *n m* A loose shirt like that worn by the Peshwá a people.
- Ptálí, *ad* See Patálí
- Ptáná, *ad* *m.*, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é Bare footed
- Ptáñdá, *n m* See Patáñdá.
- Ptaráwnu, *v.t re*. To cause or allow to abuse, *f.* -i, *pl.* -i
- Ptári-lanu *v.t ir* To get abused: *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Ptárnu, *v.t re* To abuse, to disgrace; *f.* -i, *pl.* -e
- Púchh, *n.t.* Asking.
- Puchháwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to ask, *f.* -i, *pl.* -i
- Puech-de-lágnu, *v.t. re* To begin to ask; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Puchhi-dénu, *v.t. ir* To allow to ask, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Puchhñé-déua, *v.t. ir* To (let) him ask, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Puchhñé-láná, *v.t. re* To inquire, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é
- Púchh-páchh, *n.f.* Investigation, an enquiry.
- Pugáwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to suffice, *f.* -i, *pl.* -e
- Pugnu, *v.i. re* To suffice, to be sufficient; *f.* -i, *pl.* -e.

awnu, v.t. re (1) To cause or allow to arrive, to escort.  
 (2) To cause or allow to worship, f.-í, pl.-é

jhuriyá, n.m. See Pjhúriyá

nu, v.t and i.re (1) To arrive (2) To worship, f.-í, pl.-é.  
 , n.m. (H pul) A bridge.

a, n.m. A bundle of grass. (Also *pulū* or -tā)

ε, n.m. pl A kind of jute shoes made in Kullú and Suket.

i, n.f. A small bundle of grass, or fuel. (Also *pultí*)

ta, see *pula*.

ti, n.f. See Púli.

tu, n.m. See Púli

i, n.m. (S. Punya) Goodness, charity, a donation. dená,  
 v.t. ir To give alms. -kainá, i.t.u To perform a char-  
 itable duty.

u, n.f. Rolls of cotton prepared for spinning

jar, puñjari, n.m. and f. (S Puchchha) A tail

ijawnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to wipe. f.-í, pl.-é

ijnu, v.t. re To wipe, f.-í, pl.-é

ijta, puñjti, n.m. and f. A small tail.

iva, n.f. (S Purṇamásí) The full moon. (Also púnó.)

, puñá, ad Complete. f.-í, pl.-é

áwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to complete; f.-í, pl.-é.

báñg, n.m. (S. Purváṅga.) The preliminary ritual at a  
 wedding or the sacred thread ceremony

bo-khe, adv To the eastward.

e, n.m. pl. Puddings.

e, ad m pl Complete

i, n.f. (H) A kind of bread cooked in clarified butter

nu v.t. re. To make up, f.-í, pl.-é

há,-u, ad. m ; f.-í, pl.-é. Reversed, turned back.

h-káñdá, n.m. A plant (*Achyranthes aspera*).

ijá, n.m. The outcome of a harvest

áo, pwáw, n.m. (S Ěpáyá) Treatment, remedy -karná,  
 i.t.ir. To remedy. [recover.

ire-déwnu, v.i. re. To be senseless for a day and then

shair, n.m. Green grass for cattle

uj, n.m. (H pyáj) Onion

ur, n.m. (H) Love

uss, n.f. (H piás.) Thirst

uwí, n.f. A nurse

uwnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to suck, f.-í, pl.-é.

uka, n.m. See Peoká.

uňlá, od m. i.-í, pl.-é. Yellow, pale.

uňtiú, n.m. A small bird, of yellow colour.

## R

-u poss. affix; f.-í, pl.-ré Of. As Terá, Your. Tes-  
 rá His Tesorí Her Tinó-re Of them

- Ra c i A dloo  
 Rad elly / ( Ra l i te ) fo x ka  
 ot To io et i i t t
- Raeši, rátsi, n.f. The state
- Ragárá rgará, ad m, f.-i pl.-e. Sunry. रागरा मनु तार  
 ryádji jdyá "Friend, this is a very sunny place"
- Rahi-goí-a-hádo-máso-ri mútho, phrase. You have become  
 very weak.
- Rai, n.m. The fir tree. (Also *rāy*)
- Rai, n.f. Mustard -i-dati n.f. The mustard plant -i-  
 dáná, n.m. Mustard seed
- Rai-jánu, v.i. ir. To remain. सो रायने हैं। He re-  
 mained there
- Raijn, n.f. A term for a wife who has not brought up  
 marriage
- Rajawnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to content. f.-i, pl.-e.
- Rajnu, v.i. re. To content, to be satisfied. f.-i, pl.-e.
- Rajyównu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to content or satisfy.  
 f.-i, pl.-e.
- Rákas, n.m. (S. Rákshasa) A demon or goblin -i-n, nf.  
 A female demon
- Rakhauri, n.f. (H. राखूरि.) A silk or cotton thread to be  
 tied on the wrist at the full moon in Sáwan
- Rakháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to put or place. f.-i, pl.-e.
- Rákhnu, v.t. re. To put, to place, to keep. f.-i, pl.-e.
- Raláwnu, rláwnu v.t. re. (H. *raláne*) To box together. f.-i,  
 pl.-e.
- Rale-izkai, adv. By chance
- Rál, ad. Red, crimson.
- Rali-jánu, v.i. i. To be mixed together; f.-i, pl.-e.
- Ralnu, v.i. re. To be mixed together. f.-i, pl.-e.
- Rálnu, v.t. re. To mix together. f.-i, pl.-e.
- valuwá, ad. Mixed
- Ramchañgi, n.f. A term for a kind of long Indian g. or
- Ramranaí, n.f. Salutation greeting
- Rá'n, n.f. The thigh.
- Ranáik, n.m. pl. The officers of a Rama (army). रामायनी
- Ránd, n.f. pl.-i. A widow, widow, v.i. n. To be once a  
 lángan, rwáñgai, n.m. pl. A kind of pulse.
- Rann, ad. m. Barren, uncultivated. राना क्षेत्र या जग्या-  
 वा. "His field remained uncultivated." (जब, राना)
- 'áolá, -u, ad. m. f.-i, pl.-e. Belonging to a chief.
- Ráot, n.m. A term for a Rájput.
- Rapatt, adv. Entirely. (Also *rapat*)
- Rá'r, n.m. Roasting anything in clarified butter रारा दो-  
 nu, v.t. re. To roast in butter.
- Rár, n.f. Struggle, strife -honí, n.f. n. To struggle -honí,  
 v.i. ii. To strive to struggle

Raravna *v t e* F cause r allow to roast n b tter f pl

Rasai, *n t re* To roast in butter , f.-i, pl.-e.

Rarayu, *v t re* To be displeased, to be angry *No gawá móñ-ta  
raji* "He is displeased with me"

Rarsi *n f* A state. (Als<sup>a</sup> rásé)

Ras, *n.m.* (S Rasa) Juice

Rasáyu, *v t e* To praise, to speak in favour of , f.-i, pl.-e

Rasiwu, *v t re* To be praised, to boast , f.-i, pl.-e.

Rasó, *isb.* *n f.* (H rasoi) Cook-room, kitchen, food. baná-  
wñí *v t re* To cock -horn *v i w* To be cooking  
-ani, *v.i. i.* To take food

Rasti, *" f* Twine.

Rát, ráčer, *n f.* (S Rátri) Night

Rátá, *-n, ad m*, *f -i, pl -é* Red, crimson. (S Rakta.)

Rath *n.m.* (S. Ratha, a chariot ) A peculiar kind of doli in  
which a village deity is made to dance

Ráthi *n m* A term for a lower class Rájput (Kánggrá and Simla  
Hills)

Ráthu, *n.m.* The name of a sept of Kanets.

Rathyóli, *n m* A tune used when the village deity dances in a  
*rath*

Ráti, *a t.* A piece of iron

Rátrá, *ad m.; f. -i, pl. -e.* (1) Reddish (2) A species of  
rice

Rau, *con.* And Proverb *Chriwí rau máú sukhw ní , qñdé,*  
"Women and bees never live in a good place"

Rau, *n.m.* See Rau

Raub *n m* An agricultural implement (Bashálir )

Rauñ, *n m* A courtyard before a palace

Rauñu, *v i v* To live, to remain , f.-i, pl.-e

Rbáñu, *v t m.* (1) To look after , f.-i, pl.-e (2) To be  
guile

Rbalwñu, *v t re* To be looked after ; f.-i, pl.-e

Rbláñu, *v t re* To cause or allow to look after , f.-i, pl.-e

Ré, poss. affix *pl* See Rá.

Réi, *n f* A kind of cut, of trousers

Rebi-njániá, *n.m.* A kind of trousers

Réhaj *n.m.* Sweeper.

Rebá -u, *pro f -i, pl .é* The other.

Rekh, *n f*, (S Rekhá) A line -dení To draw a line.

Rektzg, *ada* At another place.

Reló *n.m.* A log of timber.

Relawñu, *v i re* To drive or allow to push on , f.-i, pl.-e.

Reli or relí, *n f* A small piece of a log

Relnu, *v t re* To push on , f.-i, pl.-e

Rél-pél-máchit, *v i re* To be crowded.

Ré'í, *n.m.* A swiv in general

Reté *n.m.* Sand

- Retáwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to saw, f.-i, pl. -e  
 Retí, n.f. A small saw  
 Retlá or -u, ad. m.; f.-i, pl. -e Sandy  
 Retnu, v.t re To saw, f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Reúns, ryúns, n.m. A kind of tree the wood of which is used to make sticks, etc  
 Rgánu, v.t re (H. *raṅgáná*) To dye, to colour: f.-i, pl. -e  
 Rgárá, ad. m., f.-i, pl. -é. See Ragárá.  
 Rgáwnu, v.t. re To be coloured; f.-i, pl. -é  
 Rháchnu, v.t re. To lose or to be lost: f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rhámí ad (H. *harámi*) Unlawful  
 Rháwnu, v.i. re. To be agreed, to consent, f.-i, pl. -é  
 Rháwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to work, f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rhcháwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to lose; f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rhyáwñu, v.t re. To cause or allow to be agreed; f.-i, pl. -e  
 Rhyáwñu, v.i. re. To be agreed, to arrive at, f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rhyáli, n.f. A fair at which the people practise archery, held in the monsoon (Madhán, Theog, Balsan and Jubbal)  
 Rí, poss. affix See Rá  
 Richh or rikh, n.m. (S. Riksha.) A bear. (The latter form used in Basháhr)  
 Rigrú, n.m. An attendant, a servant, a peon.  
 Ríjh, n.f. A pleasant thing -karní, v.t. ir. To be pleased with.  
 Ríjháwnu, v.t. re. To please, f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Ríjhnu, v.i. re. (1) To be satisfied, to be pleased, f.-i, pl. -i  
     (2) v.t. re. To be cooked.  
 Ríjhyáwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to cook, f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Ríjkó, n.m. (P. *rīzq*) Livelihood  
 Ríkh, n.m. See Ríchh.  
 Ríkhi, n.m. (S. Rishi) A sage, a saint  
 Rín, n.m. (S. Rina) A debt, a loan -dénú, v.t. ir. To gain a loan. -gráhnu, v.i. re. To realize a debt.  
 Ríráwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to slip, f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rírkáwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to roam f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rírknu, v.i. re To roam to and fro f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rírkú, ad. Rolling  
 Rírpu, v.i. re. To stumble, to slip; f.-i, pl. -é.  
 Rít, n.f. (S. Ritu.) Season  
 Rít, n.i. (S. Riti, the way) A custom, manners. -lám, v.  
     ii To accept the expenses of one's marriage, and abandón one's wife to another -loni, v.i. ii To pay off the marriage expenses of one's wife -hartú, v.i. re. To act according to custom.  
 Rjhyownu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cook or boil  
 Rjyownu, v.t re To cause or allow to satisfy; f.-i, pl. -é  
 Rkhrunyá, n.f. (Fr. Rakhrí, a thread, and punyá, full moon) A festival held on the full moon in Sáwan at which the twice-born castes don a new sacred thread after consecration

ting it by Vedic hymns, and a thread (called *rakshá*, *ra-* or *rákhrí*) is tied by a Bráhman round every one's wrist to protect him for a year. Gifts are made to Bráhm. and rich food is cooked and eaten with friends and relatives.

Rog, *n m* (S. *Roga*.) Disease -áwnu, *v i. re* To appear, a disease -honu, *v i. n* To be diseased, to be ill.

Roglá, -u, *ad. m.* *j. -í*, *pl. -é* Sick, ill having a disease

Rój, *n m* (P. *roz*) Day. -roj *adv.* Every day

Rójí, *n.j.* Livelihood.

Rok, *n f* (1) Prevention (2) Cash.

Rokáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*

Roki-deñu, *v.t. n*. To bar, to prevent, to stand in the way -f. -í, *pl. -é*

Roknu, *v t re*. To bar, to prevent, *j. -í*, *pl. -é*

Roñde-lágñu *v.i re*. To begin to weep, *j. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Ronu, *iunu*, *v i re* To weep, to bewail; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*

Ropá, *n m* Planting (of rice) -í, *n f* The act of planting

Ropáwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to plant (of rice).

Ropnu, *v t re* To plant (rice)

Ror, *n.m.* (1) A small stone. (2) A stirring about.

Rorá-dená, *v i ir*. To stir about, *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Roñáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to stir; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Rornu, *v.t. re*. To stir, *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Rosh, *n.m.* (S. *Rosha*) Anger, indignation. -áwpa, *v i.*  
To be angry -e-honu, *v.i. ir* To be displeased

Rosháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to displease, *f. -í*, -é

Roshuñu, *v.i re*. To be angry, to be displeased, *f. -í*, *pl. -é*

Rot, *n m* A cake for a deity -prañch, *n m.* A present  
cooked and uncooked food to a village deity.

Rowñi, *ad* One who weeps

Rpatt, *adv* Entirely. (Also *rapañt*.)

Rsáwnu, *v.i re*. See Rasáwnu.

Rsó, *n.f.* See Rasó

Rsótar, *n.m* A chief's cook

Ru, *poss. affix m.* See Rá.

Rubákári, *n.f* Pleading -karñi, *v.i ir* To plead. -ho  
*v.i ii.* To be pleaded.

Rudhñu, *v.t. re*. (S. *Ruddha*.) To detain; *f. -í*, *pl. -í*.

Rui, *n f.* See Rúñ

Ruk, *n.m.* Side. -dekhná, *v.i. re*. To betray one's intentions  
-paltná, *v.i re* To be against.

Rukáwnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*

Rúkh, *n.m.* A tree (S. *Bhúruha*)

Rukhá, -u, *ad. m.* *f. -í*, *pl. é*. Rough unproductive (A  
*lukhá*.)

Rukháni, *n f.* A kind of chisel

Rukhrá, *n.m* A small tree [pl.]

Ruknu *v.i re* (H. *rukna*) To stop to be detained /

- Rulawnu, *v.i. re.* To cause or allow to roam, *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Ruli-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be roaming; *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Rulnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To roam to and fro (2) To be *lu-*  
     without a guardian  
 Rúm, *n.m.* (1) The act of planting. (2) Heat on the body  
 Rumáwru, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to plant; *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Rununu, *v.t. re.* To plant, *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Ruporiyá, *n.m.* (H *rāpyā*) A rupee  
 Rúñ, *n.f.* Cotton  
 Ruñdá, -a, *ad. m., f.-i., pl.-e.* Weeping, bewailing  
 Ruñ-de-lágpu, *v.i. re.* To weep, to bewail; *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Runu, *v.i. re.* See Ronu.  
 Rípmáñjani, *n.f.* A kind of tree which bears bright red flowers  
     in the monsoon.  
 Rusháwnu, *v.t. re.* See Rosháwpu  
 Rusní-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be displeased in anger.  
 Rushnu, *v.i. re.* To be angry or displeased, *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Ruthnu, *v.i. re.* See Rusknu; *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Ruti-manái, *n.f.* A kind of marriage ceremony, 4 or 5 days  
     from the bridegroom's to the bride's house, dress her, put  
     cap on her head and bring her home to the bridegroom  
     (Káigré) *Pil* in the Simlá Hills (Syn. Prágná)  
 Ruwáni, *ad. f.* (1) Pleasant (2) *n.t.* Summer.

## S

- Sabalá or -u, *ad. m., f.-i., pl.-e.* In favour, *or* (mu or mu),  
     *v.i. re.* To be favourable; *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Sabhá, *n.f.* (S.) An assembly, a court  
 Sabháw, *n.m.* (S *Swabháva*, disposition) Temper, dispo-  
     sition.  
 Sach, *n.m.* (S *Satya*) Truth, -á or -u, *ad. m., f.-i., pl.-e.*  
     True, truthful  
 Sadá, *adv.* (S.) Always, ever  
 Sadká, -u, *ad. m.; f.-i., pl.-e.* Original, constant  
 Sáér, sáer sájí, *n.f.* The first day of the month of Asoj.  
 Sahattar, *ad. 70* -wáñ *m.* -wáñ, *f.* -wéñ, *pl.* seventeenth  
 Sai, *ad.* Right, -lámí, *v.t. re.* To trace one's whereabouts  
 Sajñtru *v.t. re.* To make fit *f.-i., pl.-e.*  
 Sájan, *n.m.* (S *Sajana*) A term for a husband (Also *sája*)  
 Sájí, *n.f.* The actual passage of the sun from one sign of the  
     zodiac into another  
 Sájnu *v.t. ic.* To skin a sacrificed goat or sheep  
 Sájra, -u, *ad. m., f. i., pl.-e.* Fresh As *Sájri dál* Fresh  
     milk. *Sájru chopar.* Fresh butter. *Sájri chis.* Fresh water  
 Sakérá, *n.m.* Readiness, -lóná, *v.i. ir.* To be ready  
 Sákh, *n.m.* Relation. (Also *shákh*.)  
 Sálag-misrí, *n.f.* A kind of herb used as a medicine.

- Samá** *n m* (S. *samava*) Time a career period age *Ebe sama bura lugí-guwa*, - It s now an iron age -
- Samáná**, *n m* Supply, forces
- Samánu**, *v i re* To die; *f -i, pl. -é*
- Sambhál**, *n.j.* A present of edibles to a relative. *-laní*, *v.i v* To take care
- Sambhálnu**, *v.t. re* To put in a safe place, *j. -i, pl. -é*
- Sambhalñu**, *v.i re* To be careful; *f -i, pl. -é*
- Sambhláwñu**, *v.t re* To cause or allow to put in a safe place
- Sámabhnu**, *v.t re* To receive or accept, *f -i, pl. -é*
- Sambhwáñu**, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to receive, *j. -i, pl. -é*
- Sametá**, *n m* An agricultural implement.
- Sameáwnu**, *v.t re* To cause or allow to gather or collect, *f -i pl. -é*
- Sametnu**, *v.i re* To gather, to collect; *f -i, pl. -é*.
- Samonu**, *v.i re*. To mix cold water in too hot water to make it fit to touch for bathing.
- Sampú**, *n.j.* (S. *Sampatti*.) Prosperity.
- Samuñd** *n m* (S. *Samudra*.) The sea, ocean
- Sá'n**, *n.j.* Symbol, sign. Proverb. *Chatré ditti sá'n, Murkhe chakì já'n.* "A wise man made a sign, and a foolish man took a stone."
- San**, *n m*. Obligation *-mán-pá*, *v.i. re*. To be obliged
- Saná**, *n.j.* A damp place
- Sanái**, *n.t.* A musical pipe *-bájñi*, *v.i rr* To sound the pipe
- Saívri**, *n.t.* Evening, sunset.
- Sané**, *prc.* With *Sane wók tú bhithrá kwarz áyá?* "Why did you come in with the shoes?"
- Saneliá**, *n m*. A message, a word *-dená*, *v.i v* To send a message.
- Sanewrú** *v.i. re.* (1) To resemble; *f -i, pl. -é*, *v.t. re*. (2) To build a house like a deity's temple or the palace of a chief. This is a kind of sacrilege and the house thus built cannot be occupied by its owner, and he who constructs such an imitation is severely punished
- Saňg**, *n.m.* Companionship.
- Saňgí**, *saňgú*, *n m* A companion, a comrade.
- Saňgú**, *n m* See Saňgi (Basháhr.)
- Saňhasar**, *ad* (S. *Sahasra*.) 1000. (Also *saňcau*.)
- Sáňj**, *n.j.* (S. *Sayankála*) Evening *-honi* *v.i v*. To become evening.
- Sénjnu**, *v.i re* To collect, to amass; *f -i, pl. -é*.
- Saňjowá**, *n m*. Armour. *-láná*, *v.i. re*. To put on armour.
- Sank**, *n.j.* A sign. *-dení*, *v.i. ir* To give a sign (by eye or hand).
- Sánsar**, *ad.* See Salaňsar.
- Sánsári**, *n.j.* (S. *Sánsára*, H. *saňsár*) The world
- Sáňthá**, *n.m* A deed of grant.
- Sár**, *n.j.* Manner.

- Sarbaran bl n (S A rit ver d week before  
marriage or sacred thread ceremony)
- Sardá -u, ad m, f -i, pl -e. Enough, abundant
- Sardhá, n.f (S Shiaddhá, faith) (1) Wish, desire. (2)  
Faith, belief
- Sarg, n.m. (S Swarga) The sky, firmament, the ether
- Sarp, n.m (S Saipha) A snake
- Sartáj, n.m. A kind of flower, -í n.t A kind of single  
flower
- Sárté, adv. Everywhere
- Sá's, n.f Mother-in law (Also Shá's)
- Sásham, n.f A free grant.
- Satáhát, ad. 67 -wáň, m -wiň, f -weň pl Sixty-seventh
- Satánwé, stánwe, ad 97
- Sáthi, ad (1) Together with. (2) n.m A companion &  
comrade
- Sáthrá, n.m Bedding -páná, v i re To spread a bed
- Satmi, n.f (S Saptami) The seventh day of the bright or  
dark half of a month (Also sáteň)
- Satro, ad 17 -wáň, m -wiň, f -weň, pl Seventeenth
- Satt, ad (S Supta) 7. -wáň, m. -wiň, f -weň, pl. Seventh
- Sátú, n.m Roasted flour.
- Sau, ad. (S Shata.) 100
- Sauj, n.m (S Ashwina) The sixth Hindú month correspond-  
ing to September.
- Sa-uň wáň, ad m, f -i, pl -é Level
- Saurá, n.m Father-in-law (Also Shaurá)
- Sawáň karná, v t. ir (1) To make level (2) To remit, f i,  
pl -é.
- <sup>1</sup> Schérau, n.m. The act of purification, purity.
- Scheráwnu, v t re To cause or allow to purify; f. -i, pl -e.
- Scherau, v t. re To purify, to make pure, f. -i, pl -é
- Sdhúh, n.f A kind of wild plant used for making mats. (Also  
shdhúli.)
- Sé, pro. m. and f. He or she or they. Sé kindá devá? "When  
is he gone?" Se ká karó? "What is she doing?" Se  
kun thié? "Who were they?"
- Sefo, n.f Foam
- Sei, ad The same.
- Sejá, -u, ad. m.; f -i, pl. -é That one
- Sejlá, -u, ad. m.; f -i, pl. -é Of that or of this. (Also seju)
- Sé'k, n.m Heat (of fire.) -lagná, v i. re. To feel heat (of  
fire)
- Sekáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to heat; f. -i, pl. -é
- Sek-dé-lágnu, v i. re To begin to bask / -i, pl. -é.
- Sék-láná, v i. re To bask in the sun or before a fire; / -i, -e.

- Sekí-lanú, *v i. ir.* To put before fire or the sun ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Seknu, *v i. re.* To bask or to make warm, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sem *n f.* A kind of bean used as a vegetable.  
 Sená, *n f. (S.)* An army, a flock, a herd  
 Séo, *n m.* Apple.  
 Seok, *n.m.* One who manages the corvée or *begár.* (Kullú.)  
 (Also *séuak*, fr S Sevaka, a servant ).  
 Sér, *n m.* A measure of grain equal to 6 chitjáks of a pakká  
 sér  
 Sétkháná, *n m.* A chief's latrine.  
 Sevá, *n f. (S.)* Service  
 Sewak, *n m.* See Séok.  
 Sgái, *n f. (H. sagái)* Betrothal. -honi *v i. ir.* To betroth.  
 Sghe'áwnu, *v t. re.* To cause or allow to put together, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sghetnu, *v t. re.* To put together, to amass, to heap, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sghétuwnu, *v i. re.* To be amassed, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sgoh, *n.m. pl.* A term for the 16 days, the last week of Sáwan  
 and the first of Bhádo. During this period rain is said to  
 be very lucky and sunshine very undesirable. *Sgíh bashdé*  
*cháñqé hó* "It is good to have rain during the Sgóh."  
 Sgotrí, *n f.* Brinjals (Bashahr) (Also *sgotrú*, *m.*)  
 Sháa', *n.m.* Strength *Ebé sháa' ní ruwá* "I have no  
 strength now." (Syn. *sháh*)  
 Sháchnu, *v t. re.* To seize; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Shadáwnu, *v t. re.* To cause or allow to call, or invite; *f. -í, -é.*  
 Shádi-denu, *v t. ir.* To allow to call; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Shádi-ré-ánnu, *v t. re.* To be invited; *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Si ádnú, *v t. re.* To call, to invite, to send for, *f. -í, pl. -é.*  
 Sháerá, *n.m.* A kind of plant, bearing purple flowerets that  
 bloom in October and November.  
 Sháh, *n.m. (1)* Breath. (2) Strength (3) Life  
 Sháh, sháhtú, *n m.* Strength (of man) -fá'ná, *v i. re.* To  
 become strong -ní-ráuná, *v i. ir.* To become old.  
 Sháhí, shái, *n m.* A porcupine.  
 Sháhtu, *n.m.* Breathing or the breath.  
 Sháhtu-laná, *v i. ir.* To kill, to take life.  
 Shai ad R ght.  
 Shaié, *adv.* Certainly, no doubt  
 Shail, *n.f.* A wooden bolt (*chitkhani* in Hindí).  
 Shailu, *n m. pl.* A kind of plant which produces black thorns,  
 but no fruit  
 Shajr, *n f.* A precipice, a rocky place  
 Sháí, *n f.* Strength, force  
 Shájé, *adv.* Loudly, aloud  
 Shaká.-u, *ad m., f. -í pl. -é* Own, related, uterine.  
 Shákn, *n m. (1)* Relation, alliance. (2) A branch. -o, *pl.*  
 crops.  
 Shákrá *n m.* Bark of a tree)

**Shála**, *n.m.* Brother in law

Shalá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f.-í, pl.-é.* Cold, chilly.

Shaláwnu, *v.t. re.* To make cool; *f.-í, pl.-é*

Shaléwnu, *v.t. re.* See Shaláwnu.

Sháli, *n.f.* Sister-in-law.

Shalk, *n.f.* A heavy shower (of rain). Proverb.—

*Bádli páki bhalékó,*

*Páni ri lági shalkó.*

“ When the clouds are red at morn,

Then there will be a heavy shower of rain.”

Shalní, *n.f. pl.* Pain, aches. -parñi, *v.i. re.* To feel p-

Shalnu, *v.i. re.* To become cold.

Shaló, *n.m. pl.* Locusts.

Shaluwnu, *v.i. re.* To be cool or cold.

Shamánu, samánu, *v.i. re.* To die.

Sháná, *n.m.* A kind of grass that grows in fields in the  
(Also *shání*.)

Shanán, *n.m.* (S. Snána.) Bathing, a bath.

Shanchar, *n.m.* (S. Shanishchara.) Saturn or Saturday.

Sháñd *ad.* Barren of a (cow or buffalo).

Shándnu, *v.i. re.* To fatigue.

Sháñdnu, *v.i. re.* To attach, a ploughshare.

Sháñgal, *n.f.* The chain of a door. (S. Shrúkhálá.)

Sháñgi, *n.f.* The throat.

Shanní, *n.f.* A small room in a house to keep sheep in.

Shánt, *n.f.* (S. Shánti, peace.) A religious observance  
honour of a deity.

Shápr, *n.m.* A rock.

Sharam, *n.f.* (H. *sharm*.) Shame. -áwni, *v.i. re.*  
ashamed.

Shardá, *n.m.* A kind of tax.

Shárh, Hár, *n.m.* (S. Áshárba.) The third Hindú month  
preceding to June.

Shárhí, *n.f.* The autumnal harvest.

Shárn, shánn, *n.f.* The smell of anything rotting.

Sháru, *n.m. pl.* Hail. -parñé, *v.i. re.* To fall, of l.

S'á's, *n.f.* See Sá's.

Shashá, *n.m.* A hare. (Syn *far-rú*)

Shasháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to rub oil or butter  
the body.

Shashnu *v.t. re.* To rub oil or butter on the body.

Shashuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be rubbed.

Shátá, *n.m.*; *f.-í, pl.-é.* bark (of a tree).

Sha'é, *n.m. pl.* The straw of the crop called *kodá*, or  
used as fodder for cattle.

Sháh, *ad.* 60. -wáň, *ad. m f.; -wiň, pl. -weň.* The sixtieth.

Shá'i, *n.f.* Shingle, a piece of wood. Shá'i, *pl.* Shingles.

Shatkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape: *f.-í pl.*

- Shatknú, v.i. re. To escape, to run away; f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shatt, adv. Soon, instantly, immediately -cháré. adv. At once
- Sháú, n.m. A porcupine. (Also shái.)
- Shau n. (H *saujan*) A swearing. -deni, v.t. sr. To put on oath. Tere shau, úñ ní dewñdá. "I swear on you, I am not going."
- Shauk, shauká, n.f. A rival.
- Shaukan, n.f. A rival wife.
- Shauñ, n.m. A term for land that may be under direct cultivation by a chief. Syn báshá.
- Shauláwnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to shear wool (of sheep)
- Shaalnu, v.t. re To shear wool (of sheep), f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shaurá, n.m. See Saurá.
- Shdhú 1, n.f. See Schúli.
- Shehtá, n.m. (H) A garland to be worn at a wedding.
- Shekh, n.f. (H) Boasting -máppi, v.i. re. To boast of.
- Shékr, shekrá, n.m. Bark or shell.
- Shekrá, n.m. See Shékr.
- Shéł, n.m. Fibre used to make ropes It is produced from the bark of a tree called *býhl* which is also used to feed cattle.
- Shéł, shelti The root of an esculent plant called *kachálú*.
- Sher, sheri, n.i. A long field, generally of rice.
- Sheró, n.f. (S Sharshapa) A kind of mustard, (*Sinapis dichotoma*)
- Sheihó, n.m. pl. See Sheró.
- Shetáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to throw away; f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shetuñ, v.t. re To cast away; f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shetuñnu, v.t. re To be cast away, f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shiát, shyál, n.m. (S. Shrigála) A jackal.
- Slighrá, -u, adv. m., f.-í, pl.-é. (S. Shighra.) Soon, immediately.
- Shikh-dení, v.t. ir. To give good advice, to instruct, to bring up.
- Sh krá, n.m. A small bird of prey.
- Shil, n.f. A stone to grind on.
- Shíl, n.f. A large stone.
- Shíá, -u, ad. m., f.-í, pl.-é Not sunny. A place where the sun shines but for a short time.
- Shím, n.m. Mucus
- Shimáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to give off mucus; f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shimínu, v.i. re. To excrete mucus.
- Shíng, n.m. (S. Shriñga) A horn. -o. pl. Horns.
- Shíngbáwnu v.t. re To cause or allow to smell; f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shiñghnu, v.t. re. To smell; f.-í, pl.-é.
- Shir, n.m. (S) Head -námá, n.m. Heading.
- Shiri n.f. (1) The head of a sacrificed goat or sheep (2) -

queen. *Sáre paháro rí shirí* The queen of all the hills."

Shish, *n.m.* (H.) See Shir.

Shkón, *n.m.* The act of drying in the sun.

Shkonu, *v.t. re.* To dry (grain in the sun).

Shkothá, skothá, *n.m.* A gift of grain given to menials for their services at each harvest.

Shlákhrá, *n.m.* A kind of green wood-pecker.

Shlaun, *n.m.* A kind of intestinal worm for which sweet medicine is the best remedy.

Shlél, *n.f.* Peace of mind. -parm, *v.i. re.* To be pleased or content

Shlotrí *n.m.* (S. Sháhhotrin.) One versed in the treatment of horses

Shná't, *n.m.* A beam or timber in a room for keeping sheep.

Shnáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to hear, or listen; f.-í, pl.-é

Shobal, *n.m.* A sharp point (of anything)

Shob'á, shohh'á or -u, *ad. m.*; f.-í, *pl. -é.* Handsome, prett.

Shobhta, shobta, *ad. m.*, f.-í, *pl. -é.* Pretty, fine, of good quality.

Shó'g *n.m.* Mourning, sadness. -kholná *v.i. re.* A ceremony in which a goat is sacrificed to remove mourning. -má-pá, *v.i. re.* To observe the mourning ceremony.

Shojá, *n.m.* (S. Shotha) Swelling. -áwná or -hopá, *v.i. re.* and ir. To swell.

Shoñrú, *n.m.* The wild carrot.

Shosháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suck; f.-í *pl. -é*

Shóshl, *n.f.* A hole. Syn o'?

Shoshnu, *v.i. re.* To suck; f.-í, *pl. -é.*

Shoshuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be sucked, f.-í, *pl. -é.*

Shó't, *n.f.* A small quantity of tobacco, to be smoked at one time.

Shótá, *n.m.* A sharp piece of wood. -lagná, *v.i. re.* To be pierced with a sharp bit of wood.

Shotáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to smoke; f.-í, *pl. -é.*

Sho'nu, *v.t. re.* To smoke. (Basháhr)

Shotawnu, *v.i. re.* To be smoked.

Shrá or shiáh, *n.f.* Headache -lá-ní, *v.i. re.* To feel headache.

Shrá'd, *n.m.* (S Shráddha) A religious ceremony in which food is offered in the names of ancestors

Shriknu, *v.i. re.* To open the mouth. *Porá shrik* "to open out."

Shuchá or -u, *ad. m.*: f.-í, *pl. -é.* Pure, unpolluted, clean.

Shudhí, *n.f.* (S Shuddhi, purity) Purity, cleanliness, purification.

Shujáwnu, *v.t. re.* To show, to cause to witness; f.-í, *pl. -é.*

Shujnu, shujhnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To see, to witness (2) To swell.

Shukr, n.m. (S. Shukra.) Friday

shúl, n.f. An ache or pain in the stomach or ribs.

Shuñdá, n.m. Assafoetida -hoi-jáná, v.t. ir. To get rid of mourning.

Shuñgr, n.m. (S. Shúkara) A hog, a boar

Shuñhá wnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to sweep. f.-í, pl.-é.

Shuñhn, n.f. A broom -dení, v.t. ir. To sweep

Shuñhnu, v.t. re. To sweep, f.-í, pl.-é

Shuñhwnu, v.t. re. To be swept; f.-í, pl.-é

Shuñhta, n.m. A broom.

Shun-nu, v.t. re. To hear, to listen. f.-í, pl.-é.

Shuñtá, n.m. A pig. f.-í, pl.-é

Shuñth, n.f. (S. Shuñthí) Dried ginger

Shuñwnu, v.t. re. To be swept, f.-í, pl.-é

Shunawnu, v.t. re. To be heard; f.-í, pl.-é

Shurmá, ad (H) Valiant, brave.

Shwálá, n.m. A great cry. -dená, v.t. ir. To cry out loud.

Shwár, n.m. (H sawár) A rider, a horseman

Shwárá, n.f. (H. sawári) Conveyance

Shwári, n.f. A small plot of land in front of a house, used for cultivating vegetables, etc.

Shwárnu, v.t. re. To ride; f.-í, pl.-é

Shwáriúwnu, v.t. re. To be ridden; f.-í, pl.-é.

Shyájl, n.m. (S Shrigála) A jackal

Shyáru, n.m. A kind of tree.

S-hyáli, n.f. A contemporary (of equal age).

S-hyáli-rá, ad m., -ri, f.-re, pl. Of equal age

janu-de-bakhté, adv. In old age

jd, n.f. A kind of bread; -o pl

idhi-bínáyak, n.m. (S Siddhivináyaka.) The deity Ganesha.

imnu nu, v.t. re. To bear in mind, f.-í, pl.-é.

imrnu, v.t. re (S Smarana.) To remember, to keep in mind.

inçh, n.f. Sprinkling.

inçháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to irrigate; f.-í, pl.-é.

inçhnu, v.t. re To irrigate, to sprinkle; f.-í, pl.-é.

inçhuwnu, v.t. re. To be irrigated or sprinkled. f.-í, pl.-é.

Síñj, n.f. The joint of a metal vessel

inçjawnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to repair or irrigate.

inçjnu, v.t. re (1) To repair. (2) To irrigate or sprinkle

inçjuwnu, v.t. re To be repaired or irrigated, f.-í, pl.-é.

inçnun, n.f. See Síñwn

inçwá nu, v.t. re To cause or allow to sew; f.-í, pl.-é.

inçwp, sínwñi, n.f. A needle

inçwní, n.f. See Síñwn.

inçwnu, v.t. re To sew, f.-í, pl.-é

inçwunn, v.t. re To be sewn, f.-í, pl.-é

- Sioñ, n.f. A boundary -lán, v. To divide by setting up boundary stones
- Sit, n.f. The upper part of a field
- Síúnd, n.f. A line made by combing the hair on the head
- Siuñi, n.f. See Síñwn or Síñwní
- Sjérnu, v.t re. To make wet, to moisten / -í, pl -é
- Skór, n.f. The impurity in a woman's delivering a child  
Amongst the kith and kin up to seven generations the impurity lasts for ten days. -horí, v.t. v. To become impure for ten days on the birth of a child (Also *sútak*)
- Skernu, v.t re. To repair, to mend, t -í, pl -é.
- Skothá, n.m. See Shkotha
- Soch, n.m. (S. Shocha) Thinking or a thought -pirne, v.t re To be thoughtful
- Socháwnu, v.t re To cause or allow to think / -í, pl -é
- Sochnu, v.t. re To think to consider / -í, pl -é
- Sochúwnu, v.t. re To be thought or considered; f -í pl -é
- Soená, n.m. (H. sonú, S. Suvarna) Gold -e-ná, v.t re / -í, pl -é Golden
- Sohá, n.m. A kind of plant, used as a vegetable
- Sojí, n.f. Remembrance. -rañí, v.t re. To remember to recollect
- Solá, n.m. (1) A ceremony performed 16 days after a death  
(2) A small grain measure=5 chataks
- Soló, ad 16. -wáñi, m. -wiñ, f -weñ, pl The sixteenth
- Soñf, n.f. (H.) Anise seed
- Soñwár, swáñi or swár, n.m. (H. sombáñ, S. Souravam) Mond,
- Sothá, n.m. A term used for the compensation paid for a wife on her going to another man on payment of the bride's expenses, of which one rupee is first paid as earnest money
- Sná'r, n.m. (S. Swarñakála and H. sunáñ) A goldsmith
- Spáñjlí, n.f. The slough or skin of a snake.
- Spáñi, n.f. (H. supáñi) Nut.
- Sráfawnu, v.t To cause or allow to scrutinise, / -í pl -é
- Sráfnu, v.t re To scrutinise or examine, to inspect, to try
- Sráfuwnu, v.t re To be examined or scrutinised, t -í pl -é
- Sráhnu, v.t re To praise / -í, pl -é
- Sráhwnu, v.t re. To be praised; f. -í, pl -é
- Srálé, n.m. pl A kind of wild edible root
- Srol, n.m. A term for a chief's servants, who are authorised to enter the female apartments [ments]
- Sroliyá, n.m. One who is authorised to enter the female apartments
- Stáj, n.m. See Astáj
- Súá, u, ad m.; f. -í, pl -é. Red, crimson.
- Sugr, ad. Wise, handsome, good
- Suhét, n.f. The sight of one who is disliked Proverb --  
*Dukhné chó't, kanaudué suhét* "A painful limb is often hurt again and he who is disliked is often seen

- Sú *n n* A talo Bashahr ) [calf  
 Sui-huñdi *ad f* One who has been delivered of a child or  
 Su tá, *n s.* A customary present of clarified butter and wheat  
 flour to a woman who has given birth to a child  
 Sujháwnu, *v i re* (1) To foretell (2) To show, *f -i*, *pl -é*  
 Sujhnu, *v t. re* To see to witness, to notice; *f. -i*, *pl. -é*  
 Suhuñnu, *v v re* To be seen, *f. -i*, *pl -é*  
 Suyu, *v i re* (1) To swell, *f -i*, *pl -é* (2) To be successful in  
 an ordeal.  
 Sukhná *n t.* A desire,  
 Sukhu, *v t re*. To like, to appreciate, *f -i*, *pl -é*  
 Suklipál, *n m* A palanquin, of a chief  
 Sukona, *v t re* See Shkonu  
 Sul, *n m pl* (1) Wisdom (2) An ache in the belly or ribs  
 -6-1é,-iu. *ad. m , f -i*, *pl. -é* Of good quality  
 Sule, *adv* Slowly. *Sulé kyon ní zapdá?* "Why don't you  
 speak slowly?"  
 Sunu, suwnu, *v i re* To bring forth, *f -i*, *pl -é*  
 Supná, *n m* (S. Swapna, H. supná) A dream -dekhná, *v i.*  
 i.e. To dream  
 Sur, *n m* (S. Sura.) The deity  
 Surg, *a t.* (1) (H. surang) A tunnel, (2) *n m*. Paradise. (From  
 S. Swargi)  
 Surik, *n m* See Skor  
 Sutáwnu, *v t re* To send to sleep, *f -i*, *pl -e*  
 Suthan, *n f.* Trousers  
 Sutnu, *v t re* To sleep, *f -i*, *pl. -é*.  
 Sutáwnu, *v i re* To be asleep  
 Siwnu, *v i re*. See Sunu  
 Swád, *ad* (S. Swádu) Tasteful, sweet. -honu, *v i u* To be  
 tasteful -chán-nu, *v i re* To cook tastefully  
 Swáh, *n f.* Ashes  
 Swar, *n m* See Soñwár  
 Swaru, *v t re* To shave  
 Swaruwmu, *v i re* To be shaved

## T

- Taa, *adv* Then, at that time.  
 Tabákhu, *n m*. (H. tamákhá.) Tobacco -piñá, *v.i. re* To  
 smoke.  
 Tabé, *adv*. Then.  
 Tadí, *adv*. At that time  
 Tadká, -u, *ad m , f. -i*, *pl. -é* The then, of that time.  
 Tábiu, *v i re* To stretch, to spread; *f -i*, *pl -é*. Proverb:  
*Jetnu tháian hó, tetni táIni*, "one ought to stretch one's  
 feet out in proportion to one's gait (one ought to spend  
 according to one's means).

- Tága *n.m.* (1) To read (Fr H Dhágá) ( ) The sacred thread.
- Tágat, *n.f.* (P. *tagat*) Strength, might, power. -ni-ráuní *v.i.vr.* To become weak
- Taggar, *n.m.* (S. Tagaru) A plant the root of which is used as a medicine (*Tabernaemontana coronaria*)
- Tahair, teháir or tyaháir *n.m.* (H. *tyoháí*) A feast day
- Tai, *adv.* Then. (Basháhi)
- Tai, *n.f.* A large iron vessel for cooking málpúrás -lánu, *v.i.vr.* To cook a rich cake or málpúrá
- Tylá, -u, *ad.m.; f.-i, pl.-é.* Sunny (Syn. *rágádá*)
- Tym'áli, *n.f.* A kind of fig tree with a large fruit
- Tajso, *adv.* On that day. (From S Tad hivasa.)
- Tajthá, tuthá, *n.m.* A kind of flat spoon used to turn bread, etc
- Taká takká, *n.m. pl.-é* (1) An obsolete term for a rupee  
 (2) One anna (3) Six pies
- Taká lá, *n.m.* (H. *thukáná*) A limit -karná, *v.i.vr.* To make room -ni-ráuná *v.i.vr.* To be beyond a limit
- Takáwul, *n.f.* A term for the money presented to a village deity
- Tak'u, *n.m.* A small wooden spindle used for spinning wool
- Táklu, *n.m.* A small wooden spindle used for spinning of pashm
- Taknu, *v.i.re* (1) To wait for, *f.-i, pl.-é* (2) To see
- Tákú, *n.m.* A kind of wild tree
- Tal, *n.m.* (H.) A pond, a lake or tank -o *pl.*
- Ta á, *n.m.* (H.) An evasion, putting aside -karná, *v.i.vr.* To put aside.
- Talab, *n.f.* (1) Food for a chief. (2) Salary.
- Taláwnu, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to roast in clarified butter
- Ta áwnu, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to put aside or evade
- Tálli, *n.f.* (H. *tallí*) A bit of cloth. -lámí, *v.i.re.* To repair
- Talnu, *v.t.re.* To roast in clarified butter, *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Tá nu, *v.t.re.* To clean grain, etc.; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Talnu, *v.i.re.* To be put aside, to evade; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Talri, tar-ri, *n.f.* A kind of esculent root, called *ratíti* in the plains
- Tamáchá, *n.m.* A slap -báhna, *v.i.re.* To slap or to strike with the open hand.
- Tamak, *n.f.* A large kettledrum, such as is seen at the Sípi Fair
- Táma<sup>t</sup>, *n.m.* A grain measure (Also *támaí*)
- Tamsú, *n.m.* A vessel. (Basháhr)
- Táñ, *pro.* Thee. Áñ táñ ghá'demá. I'll give thee the grass
- Táná, *n.m.* A loom.
- Táná, *n.m.* An ironical speech.
- Taqáw, *n.m.* The act of entangling -dé-fashnu. *v.i.re.* To fall into a difficulty
- Tanáwnu, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to stretch; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Tánáwnu, *v.t.re.* To cause or allow to entangle; *f.-i, pl.-é.*

- Táň-kne, *pro.* To you or to thee
- Tan-nu, *v.t. re.* To spread, to stretch; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Tan-nu, *v.i. re.* To get entangled, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Tanó-manó-rá, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Welcome, agreeable, desirable
- Taň-uň, *adv.* So long, or until See Jáň-uň.
- Taňyíň, *ad* More *Táň taňyíň bi chaňyíň?* Do you want more?
- Taňyíňyéň, *con* Again
- Táo, táw, (*l*) *n m.* Burning (*2*) A sheet
- Tao'á, táwlá or -u, *ad. m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é* Of hot temper.
- Táp, *n m* (*S. Tápa*) (*1*) Heat (*2*) Fever -áwná or charná, *v.i. re.* and *ir* To suffer from fever
- Tap, *n.m* (*S. Tapas, penance.*) Majestic influence, *pl. -o*
- Tápat, *n f.* (*S. Tappa*) Heat.
- Tapáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape, *f. -í pl. -é*
- Tapi-jánu, *v.i. ir* To be angry, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Tápnú, *v.t. re.* To overcome, to surmount, to conquer. *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Tapnu, *v.i. re.* To bask, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Taponu, *v.t. re.* To make warm, to heat in the fire, *f. -í, pl. -e.*
- Tapównu, *v.i. re.* To be heated, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Taprí, *n f.* A hut, a small dwelling
- Tapuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be surmounted; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tápuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be burnt, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tar, *taur, n m* A place where a river is crossed in a boat.
- Tarají, *n.f* A poll-tax on *chamárs* (*Kuthár.*)
- Taráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cross (a river).
- Tarnu, *v.i. re.* To be crossed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tarnu, *v.t. re.* (*1*) To cause or allow to cross. (*2*) To do one's best.
- Tarpagár, *n.* A constable. (Once used in Kullú.)
- Tar-rí, *n.f.* See Ta'rí
- Tashkáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to move, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tashknu, *v. i re.* To be off, to go away, to move; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Tatá or -u, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* Dumb, mute
- Tatá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Hot, heated
- Tati-lágni, *v. i re.* To be in trouble
- Tauňdí, *n.f.* Summer, the hot weather
- Taur, *n.m.* See Tar
- Tauc, *n f* A plant, whose leaves are used for making leaf dishes. Its bark is used to make ropes.
- Táw, *n m* See Táo
- Taw á, *ad* See Tao'á
- Tayíň, *n.f.* Bough of a tree
- Tayíň, (*l*) *con* Again. (*2*) *prep.* For, for the sake of
- Tegá, *n.m.* A kind of sword
- Tehair, *n m.* See Tahair.
- Téi, *ad.* 23. -wáň, *m.* -wíň, *f.* -wéň, *pl.* The twenty-third

- Té k *n* / Fir nes rauñi *v i w* To be fun  
 Teká, *n.m* A prop. a support, a stay -dena, t.e *w* To support  
 Tekáwnu, *v i re* To cause or allow to prop or support, f -i, pl -é.  
 Teknu, *v i re* To support, to prop, f -i, pl -é  
 Tél, *n.m* (H.) Oil -árú, *n.m* An oil pot  
 Té', *n.j* Sweat -parm *v i re* To perspire  
 Telárú, *n.m* See Tél.  
 Telc-iu-lo'kú, *n.m* An oil pot  
 Telr, *n.m* A young one (of a bird), pl Telrú  
 Telrú, *n.m pl* See Telr  
 Tém, *n.m* (E) Time  
 Tenu, *adv* See Tishu (Bashíhi)  
 Téñshi, *adv* On the day  
 Terá, *adv* See Tishu (Bághal Nálágarn Bata-pia and Kuniac)  
 Terá, -u, *pro m*, t -i *pl* -é Try this.  
 Térash, *n.f* (S Trayodashí) The thirteenth day of the longer or dark half of a month  
 Teró, *ad* 13. -wáñi, *m* -wíñi, / -wen, *pl* The thirteenth.  
 Té'iu, *ad* See Tishu (Balsan and Madhav)  
 Tes, *pro o* Him, to him  
 Tesé, *pro f* agentive By her  
 Tesó, *pro f* Her, to hei.  
 Tesorá, -u, *pro m*, f -i, *nf* -é He, of her  
 Tesru -á, *pro m*, t -i, *pl* -é His, of him  
 Tétáli, *ad* 4<sup>3</sup> -wáñi, *m* -wíñi, f. -wen, *pl* The forty-third  
 Teté, *adv* There -dewá phrase. Let him go  
 Téthi, *adv* There.  
 Tethiyá, *adv* At the very spot  
 Téti, *ad* 33. -wáñi, *m* -wíñi, f. -wen, *pl* The thirty-third  
 Teti, *adv* See Tethi (Bhajjí)  
 Tetnu, -á, *adv m*, f -i, *pl* -é So much  
 Tgádá, *n.m* (P. tqádá) (1) Dunning (2) A term used to the clothes given to a tailor to sew -kuñi, v i w To dun.  
 Thárá, *n.m pl* -é. (1) A kind of grasshopper (2) A boundary pillar  
 Thagrá, -u, *ad m*, t -i, *pl* -é Wise, clever -hou, v i w To be wise  
 Tháhat, *ad* 68. -wáñi, *m* -wíñi, f. -wen, *pl* Sixty-eighth  
 Thahattac, *ad* 78 -wáñi, *m* -wíñi f. -wen, *pl* The se-enty-eighth  
 Tháhri-jáyu, *v i w* To cease raining  
 Tháhru, *v i re*. (1) To cease to stop raining. (2) To heat.  
 Thái, *ad* 28. -wáñi, *m* -wíñi, f. -wen, *pl* The twenty-eighth

<sup>1</sup> Thār *n m* See Tabar

<sup>1</sup> Thāral, *n f*. A customary cash payment made on certain feast days to a daughter, or sister.

T-hajithā, *n m*. A customary gift, given to menials such as the nái, chamári, dhobi, etc., on feast days.

Tháká-huṇdá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f -i*, *pl. -é* Ill, indisposed, sick.

Thakáí, *n f*. Fatigue

Thakáwnu, *v t. re* To tire *f -i*, *pl. -e*.

Thákár, *n m* The title of a petty Hill chief.

Tháknu, *v i re* To become ill, to fall sick, *f -i*, *pl. -é*.

Thaknu, *v i re* To fatigue, *f -i*, *pl. -é*.

Thakrái, *n f* A term for the petty Hill States, governed by Thákars

Thákí-dwárá, *n m*. A deity temple, especially Vishnu.

Thákri, *n f*. A grain measure equal to one sér pakká

Thákur, *n m* (H.) The deities in general. -dhwári, *n f* An oath on a god. *Thákur-dhwári, áñ jái áyá tetai.* "I say on oath that I have been there."

Thá'l, *n m* A large dish, especially of a chief or his wife.

Thál, *n f* An oath of prohibition. -deni, *v i. ir* To prohibit by an oath

Thálá, *n m* (H. thallá) Bottom. Proverb *Chiso dá páthar páyá tar thále khe dewanu* "If a stone is cast into the water it goes down to the bottom."

Thaláwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to prohibit by an oath

Thálnu, *v t. re* To prohibit by an oath, *f -i*, *pl. -é*

Tháluwnu, *v i re* To be prohibited by an oath, *f -i*, *pl. -é*.

Thámbhá, *n m* (H. khambhá.) A beam of timber

Thambháo, thambháw, *n m* Ceasing, the act of being quiet

Thambháwuu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to hold, *f -i*, *pl. -é*.

Thámbhnu, *v t re*. To hold, to catch, *f -i*, *pl. -é*

Thámbhuwnu, *v t re* To be held; *f -i*, *pl. -é*

Thámo, *n m. pl* Beams of timber.

Thána, *n m.* (H. thándá.) Police post.

Thánd, *n f* Cold -honi, *v i ir* To become cold.

Thándá, *ad m f -i*, *pl. -é*. Cold

Thanak, *n f* A tap, a shooting. Proverb—*Snáro ri thanak thanak, Lhwáro rí ekkú.* "The goldsmith's many taps are equal to an ironsmith's single blow"

Tháni, *n f.* (S. Sthána) The front place of a house

Thanírá, thnírá, *n m* A disease under the navel

Tnáywé *ad 98* wáň, *m -wiň*, *t -weň*, *pl.* The ninety-eighth

Tháñwlá, *n m* A basin for water round the root of a tree

Thapér, *n m* A slap. -dená, *v i ir* To slap

T-hárá, u, *pro m f i*, *pl. -é* Your or yours

- Than *n.f.* A handle of wood of a sickle etc  
 Tharnu, *v.t re.* To bury; *f.-i, pl -e.*  
 Tháro, *ad 18.* -wáň, *m -wiň, f. -weň, pl* The eighteen  
 Thatáwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to settle; *f.-i, pl -é*  
 Thátnu, *v.t re.* To settle, to set right, to amend; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thá uwnu, *v.i. re.* To be settled; *f.-i, pl -é.*  
 Tháurnu, *v.i. re.* To become ill; *f.-i, pl -é.*  
 Thechá-thechi, *n.f.* Beating down. -honi, *v.t. ir.* To be beaten  
 Thecháwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to beat or strike.  
 Thechnu, *v.t re.* To beat, to strike, to hit, *f.-i, pl -é*  
 Thechuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be beaten; *f.-i, pl -é.*  
 Thé'k, *n.f.* Prohibition, restriction -parni, *v.i re.* To be prohibited.  
 Thekáwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to prohibit, *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thekiu, *v.t. re.* To prohibit, to restrict. *f.-i, pl -é.*  
 Thék-parni, *v.i. re.* See Thé'k.  
 Thekuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be prohibited or restricted, *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thefr, *ad.* Foolish.  
 Thewá, *n.m.* See Nag.  
 Thiňd, *n.m.* A youth.  
 Thiňdá, -u, *ad m, f -i, pl -e* Greasy, oily. -honu, *v.i. re.* To be greasy or oily.  
 Thiňdnu, *v.i. re.* To play a trick, *i. -i, pl -é.*  
 Thiňgá, -u, *ad m., f -i, pl -é.* One who pretends.  
 Thiňgnu, *v.i. re.* To be pretended; *f.-i, pl -é.*  
 This, *n.f.* A boast. -mární, *v.i. re.* To be boasted of -n  
 To boast.  
 Thiú, *v.* Was. Also thiá, *m. ; f -i, pl -é.*  
 Thnírá, *n.m.* See Thanírá.  
 Thó'chí, *n.f.* A mistake, an error, a blunder -jáni, *v.i. ir.* To commit a mistake. -parni, *v.i. re.* To make a mistake.  
 Thófr, *ad* See Théfr  
 Thokáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to threaten or throw *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thoknu, *v.t. re.* (1) To threaten or to throw in, *f -i, pl -e*  
*v.t. re.* To cohabit. (Basháhr)  
 Thokr, *n.f.* (H.) A stumble. -kháni, *v.i. re.* To stumble  
 Thoku, *n.m.* Sexual connection. (Basháhi.) -láná, *v.i. re.* have sexual connection.  
 Thokuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be threatened or thrown in; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thoi-rá, -u, *ad. m., f. i, pl -é.* (1) A little (2) Less.  
 Thoríá-bhalíá, -u, *ad m.; f.-i, pl -é* More or less  
 Tho-á, *n.m.* The male organ  
 Thosáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to root up; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thosnu, *v.t. re.* To throw in, to thrust in; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thosnu, *v.t. re.* To root up; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thosuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be rooted up; *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to bury *f.-i, pl -e*  
 Thráwnu *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to a nta n *f. i pl -e*

- Thú, v. Was, pl. Thié.
- Húhar, n.m. (S. Shúraṇa) A plant, (Bignonia Indica.)
- Thuknu, v.t. re To spit. (H.)
- Thummé, n.f. A kind of tree
- Hú'há, n.m. The water in a cow's footprint.
- Hwárá, n.m. A corvée of 8 days free work in a State. (Simla Hill States.)
- Thwárú, n.m. A man who has to work on corvée for 8 days
- Jí, n.f. (S. Tritiyá.) The third day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Tiká, n.m. The heir apparent of a chief.
- Tiká-láná, v.t. re To mark any one's forehead with sandal and pay him some cash This custom is observed at a wedding or investiture with the sacred thread
- Tikáwnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to stay; f.-í, pl.-é
- Tiknu v.i. re. (1) To stay (2) n.m. A mark on the forehead of a beast.
- Til, n.m. pl. Sesamum seeds.
- Tiláru, tláru, n.m. An earthen pot to keep oil in.
- Tilowé, n.m. pl. A kind of sweetmeat made of sesamum
- Timbá, tmraí, n.f. A thorny shrub, called téjbal in Hindí.
- Tiñ-dá, -u, ad. m.: f.-í pl.-é. In it or in that
- Tiñdá, n.m. The fruit of the opium plant. (Also tiñdku.)
- Tiné, pro m. and f. They or by them. (Agentive)
- Tinéñ. pro He or by him. (Agentive.) Tinéñ bolu. "He said."
- Tinó, pro m. and f. Them. -khé. For them or to them, -rá or -ru, m. -ri, f. -re pl. Of them or their. -fa. From them. -dá or -du, m. -di, f. -de, pl. In them.
- Tinu, ad. See Tshu. (Basháhr)
- Típ, n.f. A small horoscope. (Also tiprá, n.m.)
- Típá, n.m. A drop -lágná, v.i. re. To leak
- Tipe-tárné, v.i. re. pl. To repair a roof, to prevent leaking
- Típrá, n.m. See Tip.
- Tír, n.f. (1) A peak of a hill. (2) A rim.
- Tír, n.f. (1) A crack -áwni, v.i. re. To crack. (2) n.f. The Indian fruit called prút.
- Tíri, adv. By way of the hill
- Tíri, n.f. A narrow window.
- Tímu, v.i. re. To swim
- Tirth, n.m. (S. Tírtha.) A sacred place, a holy shrine.
- Tishá, tisá, ad. m.: f.-í, pl.-é. Such, so
- Tishká, -u, adv. m.: f.-í, pl.-é To that side.
- Tishkan, n.f. The act of slipping or tumbling.
- Tishkáwnu, v.i. re To cause or allow to slip or tumble; f.-í.
- Tishknu, v.i. re Toumble, to slip: f.-í, pl.-é.
- Tishu, tisu, ad. So, such.
- Tít, n.m. pi -o. (S. Atuñi, a guest.) A mendicant, a devotee.
- Titr n.m. (H. titar) A partridge

- Títr-bíttir, -henu, *e.i. ir.* To be dispersed.
- Tiuri, *n.f.* A stern look. -badalni, *v.i. re.* To be angry or displeased.
- Tíáru, *n.m.* See Talařu.
- Tláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weigh; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Tmáchá, *n.m.* See Tamáchá.
- Tmáru or -á *pro. m., f.-i, pl.-é.* Your or yours.
- Tmášá, *n.m.* A pasture.
- Tmhárá, -u, *pro. m., f.-i, pl.-é.* Your or yours. Syn thára
- Todí, *n.f.* (1) A small corner of a field. (2) Name of a tune.
- Tó'k, *n.f.* A pain (in the belly or waist). -lagni, *v.i. re.* suffer from pain. (Also -áwni)
- Toká, *n.m.* A taunt. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To speak ironically.
- Tokni, *n.f.* A brass pot for water or cooking purposes.
- Toknu, *v.t. re.* (1) To look at with an evil eye, to accost, hinder, to stop. (2) A small brass vessel.
- Tokrá, *n.m.* A basket.
- Tokru, *n.m.* A grain receiver in a store-house (Kullú.)
- Tokuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be hindered or stopped.
- Tól, *pre.* Down, under. -iyá, *adv.* Downwards.
- Tól, *n.m.* (H.) The act of weighing.
- Tolá, *n.m.* (H) Twelve másás make one tolá. *v.p.t. weig-*  
From Tol.u, to weigh)
- Toláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weigh. *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Tól-mól-karná, *v.t. ir.* To settle the price after weighing.
- Tolnu, *v.t. re.* To weigh in the scales, *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Toluwnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To be weighed, *f.-i pl.-é.* (2) To come uppermost.
- Tómat, *n.f.* (P. tuhmat) False accusation, calumny.
- Tomat-lani, *v.t. re.* To accuse falsely.
- Tomrá, *n.m.* See Tumrá.
- Tonu, *v.t. re.* To seek by hand or touch; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
- Tóhwá, -u, *ad.m.; f.-i, pl.-é.* Deaf. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To be
- Tóp, *n.m.* A hat.
- Topi, *n.f.* (1) A cap. (2) A gun-cap.
- Tori, *n.f.* A long kind of pumpkin.
- Totlá, *ad.m.; f.-i, pl.-é.* Lispings
- Traha'tar, *ad.* 73. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* The sev  
third.
- Tráj, *n.m.* (P. iháráz.) Objection. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To be  
jected -karná, *v.i. re.* To object.
- Trájú, *n.m.* Scales.
- Trá'k, *n.m.* A swimmer. (H tairák.)
- Trákri, tákri, *n.t.* A weighing machine.
- Trál, trár, *n.f.* (H. talwár.) A sword.
- Tránwé, *ad.* 93. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* The n  
third.
- Trár, *n.f.* See Trál, *pl.* Tráři.
- Tráss, *n.m.* (S. Trása.) Fear terror -honé *v.i. ir.*

afraid. -lágne, v.i re. To pine in trouble -karné, v.i. ir.  
To be in trouble.

Tráwpu, v.t. :e. To cause or allow to ford; f. -í, pl. -é.

Trehat, ad. 63. -wáň, m. -weň, pl. -wiň, f. The sixty-third.

Treñsi, n.f. Three Lansís make one treñsi. (Kullú.)

Truñjá, ad 53. -wáň, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. The fifty-third.

Tu, pro. Thou.

Tú, pro. Thou, thyself.

Tujo, pro. Thee or to thee (Kángrá.) (Also tujhó.)

Tukná, v.t. re. (1) To bite. (2) To cut. (Kángrá.)

Tukrá, n.m (H.) A bit, a piece.

Tulá-dán, n.m. (S) A gift of gold, valuables, gram, etc., of the donor's weight.

Tulna, v.i re. To slumber, to dose, f. -í, pl. -é.

Tuméň, pro. Ye, you. Syn. tushé or tuse.

Tamrá, n.m. (S. Tumbí) The pumpkin used as a vegetable.

Tumri, n.f. The gourd, used as a vegetable.

Tuñdá, -u, adm.; f. -í, pl. -e. One who has no hands.

Turi, n.m. pl. Musicians. Syn. bájí, mañglámukhí

Tuñká, n.m. The act of seasoning cooked pulse.

Turknú, v.t. re. To season or give relish to cooked pulse; f. -í, pl. -é.

Turní, n.f. pl. Wives of musicians.

Turt-fart, adv. Instantly.

Tusé-tushé, pro. See Tunéň.

Tí, n.f. The act of falling short. -perní, v.i. re. To fall short.

Turá-huñdá, -u, p. par. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Broken. (Also chátá huñdá)

Tutnu, v.t. re. See Chutnu.

Tuweň, pro. Thou or by thee. (Agentive.)

Tuwnu, v.i. re. To be ready; f. -í, pl. -é. Sé ká mardá ?uwá?  
"Is he ready to die?"

Twáná, -u, adm., f. -í, pl. -é. Supine Sleeping on the back. (S. Uttána.)

Twár, n.m. ( ) Sunday. (H. arñtwár.) (2) Incarnation. -lapá, v.i. ir. To be incarnated.

Tyahajr, n.m. See Tahajr.

Tválá, n.m. pl. -é A stove or oven made of stones -láná, v.i. re. To make an oven of stones.

Tyár, ad. (H ta yár) Ready -homá, v.i. ir. To be ready.

Tyári n / (H. tnyyári.) Readiness. -homí, v.t. ir. To be ready. -karñi, v.t. ir. To make ready.

## U

**U.**, *v.* Am and are, first person singular and plural of the singular verb Honu, to be. Ai, (art) is its second person singular.

Ubhá, -u, *ad.m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Up -é-honu, *v.i.* ir. To be up.

Uch, *ad.* Of high caste

Uchá, *ad.* (H. účhdá.) Lofty, high, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Uchhab, *n.m.* (S. Utsava.) A festival, a jubilee.

Uchhké, *adv.* Of pleasure, in jest.

Uchh'á,-u, *ad. m :* *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Higher, loftier.

Udáwnu, *v.t. re.* (H. udána) To cause or allow to fly, *f.* -í, *pl.*

Udnú, *v.i. re.* (H. urná) To fly; *ad.* Flying

Ughrnu, *v.i. re.* To be opened, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Uj, *n.m.* (H. úd.) A beaver.

Ujárnu, *v.t. re.* To ruin, to destroy; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To startle. *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujknu, *v.i. re.* To be startled; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujr, *n.m.* Objection -karná, *v.i.* ir. To object

Ujr, *ad.* Uncultivated, unsown.

Ujránu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to ruin, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujnu, *v.i. re.* To be ruined, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ukhal, *n.m.* See Okhal.

Ukhárnú, *v.t. re.* (H. ukhárna) To root up; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ukhri-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To get rooted up; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ukhrnu, *v.i. re.* To be rooted up; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Jlú, *n.m.* (H. ullú) An owl.

Jmí, *n.f.* Wheat, roasted as a food. -bhujm, *v.i. re.* To roast wheat.

Jmr, *n.f.* (umar.) Age. -bitni, *v.i. re.* To pass, a period.

Jmró-khé, *adv.* For life.

Jn, *n.t.* Wool. -kátui, *v.i. re.* To spin wool.

Jndá, -u, *ad. m ; f.* -í, *pl.* -é Down

Jndká, -u, *ad. m. ; f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Downwards.

Jndlá, -u, *ad. m. ; f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Of below, lower.

Jní, *ad.* Of wool.

Jpái, upáw, *n.f.* and *m* Treatment, a remedy. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To treat.

Jpán-ni, *v.t. re.* To create

Jpáw, *n.m.* See Upái.

Jpr, *ad.* Up. -ból-karná, *v.i. ir.* To make one prosperous.

Jrn, *ad. m.* (S. Anruñi.) Free from obligation. -honu, *v.i.* To be free from obligation.

Jrn-karná, *v.i. ir.* To set free from one's obligation

Jt, *n.m.* (H. účt) A camel.

Jt, *ad.* Ignorant, foolish.

Jtarpu, *v.i. re.* To descend, to come down; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.

Jé, *adv.* Down (Balsan, Jubbal, Púnar, and Ráñwiñ.)

Jlé, -bilé, *adv.* Downwards. (Balsan, Jubbal Púnar Ráñwiñ)

Utká, -u, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é. Upset, reverse.

Utrái, n.f. (H. *utará*) Down-hill, a descent. Syn. *dhwáli*.

Utlú, -á, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é Not very deep

Proverb.—*Halai utlu, Móré gádu*

“ Not very deep with a plough,  
But very deep with a smoothing plough

(To express inconsistency.)

Uwábái, n.f. Nonsense -honí, v.i. ir To become nonsense.

## W

Wáñdá, or -u, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é. Hither, this side

Wáñdká, -u ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é To this side

Wáñdla, -u, ad. m.: f. -í pl. -é Of this side

Wáñg, n.f. A plant (*Achyranthes aspera*). Its ashes are used  
in washing linen

Wañjnu, v.t. re To mutter charms and wave a plant over a  
patient to cure him

Wáñs, wáñsi, n.f. (S. *Amávásyá*) The day of conjunction or  
new moon

Wáñsi, n.f. (S. *Amávásyá*) See the preceding

Wári, adv. This side -páí adv. To this and that side.

Wár, n.m. A fence. -dená, v.i. re To fence, to enclose

Wárdá, n.m. or wáí-rá, n.m. A custom of waving some money  
over the head of a chief and giving it to his servants.  
This custom is generally observed when two chiefs meet  
together

Wárnu, v.t. re. To enclose, to fence, f. -í, pl. -é.

Wárshí, n.f. Hereditary estate

Wáruwnu, v.i. re. To be fenced or enclosed. f. -í, pl. -é.

Wásá, n.m. A sleeping room. -é-khé-dewnu, v.i. re To go to  
sleep

Wasní, n.f. (1) The ceremony observed on a bride's entering  
her husband's house. (S. *Vadhúpravésha*.) (2) The conse-  
cration of a house. (S. *Grihapratisthá*.)

Wáz, n.f. (H. *áwáz*) Sound. -honí, v.i. ir To sound.

Wazír n.m. (P.) A minister, a prime-minister -an n.f. The  
wife of a minister.

Wazírí, n.m. A *wazir* or collector of revenue subordinate to the  
*shí wazír* or *cháutári wazír* or chief minister. (Kullú and  
n.f. *Basháhí*) Ministry

## Y

Yád, n.f. Memory. -áwní, v.t. re To remember. -karmí, v.t. ir  
To remember, to recollect

Yár, n.m. A friend -honá, v.i. ir To be friendly. Syn. A'r

## L

**Závid**, *ad. m. and f.* Dumb, foolish, ignorant.

**Zakát**, *n.f.* (P. *zaqát*). An octroi tax. (Kuthár and Bast)

**Zarbó**, *n.m. pl.* (P. *zarb*). Trouble, pain

**Zwád**, *n.m.* Existence, living (Fr. *Zividagí*).

## A P P E N D I X .

### (1) FOLK-LORE

The fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Bhado and the next day of conjunction are called "Dagy álí kí rát" It is a general belief in the hills that on these two days *dágs*, or witches, who know magic, wander by night and devour any beautiful thing that comes before their sight To avert this danger, the Díňwaň or a Bráhman gives the people either some rice or some mustard seed, pronouncing the following chant or *mañtar* ---

Rakkh Rám, rakkh déb, rakkh shish, rakkh Mhesh, rakkh paun, rakkh páni, rakkh dava, rakkh chhabháy, rakkh rakkh banáshtete, rakkh dewá, Klainuwáň, terí rkhaúri, dewá Sípá, dewá Shrálíyá, dewá Korgana, dewá Dháñdiyá, debié, jáň-uň na súké sát samaňd, tāň-uň ná chukai meri rkhaúri, Brahmaní muñdró, háré dwáre, rachhá karai, jímí bhúmí rachhá karai, kneché khlaíné rachhá karai pashú basetri, rachhá karai, máu dhiné rachhá karai, bále bholé rí rachhá karai, thauí tháí di rachhá karai, saib rachhá karai. dági bhúto khe lohé rá bar báñai, wáñsi chaudashí lohé rá bár báñai, dági bhúto sítwe ptalai gálai, rakkh dewá Sípá Klainuwáň, Shrálíyá, Dháñdiyá, Korgana, debié, sarb rachhá karai

### Translation.

Protect O Rám, protect O God, protect O Vishnú, protect O Shub, protect O wind, protect O waters, protect O tenderness, protect from fear, protect, protect O all you the plants, protect protect O deity Klainu, you are the protector, O Síp deity, O Shrálí deity, O Korgan deity, O goddess, protect, as long as the water of the seven oceans is not dried, so long the protection uttered by me will not fail, the protection of Brahmá may protect house, door, land, earth, the crops, the farmyard, the cattle and their herds, the bees, the milk-store, the simple-minded children, the rooms and the places, this protection may prepare an iron cage for the bitches and ghosts, and for this conjunction day and for the fourteenth day of dark Bhado, an iron fence may be prepared and the bitches and ghosts may be sent down in it to the seventh lower regions to be destroyed there, protect O Shrálí deity, O Klainu deity, O Síp deity, O Dháñdi deity, O Korgan deity O Goddess, protect all things well.

## THE TALE OF A JACKAL AND A TIGER.

*O re Chán-mán-níe,  
Ká boló ji maháráj ?  
Sáto sio rój khaiú thié,  
Eki sié ká kari áj ?*  
 ‘O you Chán-mán-ní !’  
 ‘What do you say, my Lord ?’  
 ‘We used to breakfast on seven tigers,  
 What are we to do to-day with only one ?’

The tale runs thus —In a forest there lived a pair of jackals. One day a tiger happened to arrive near their den. Seeing the danger approach, the jackal exclaimed to his wife — “O you Chán-mán-ní !” The wife replied, “What do you say, my Lord ?” The jackal said “We were breakfasting every day on seven tigers, what shall we do to-day with only one ?” Thereupon the tiger being greatly afraid of the jackals, ran for his life.

## (2) PROVERBS.

(1) *Appé kuri ghar ná bashdi,*  
*Horánú sikh dashdi*

“The girl does not live at her husband’s,  
 But she gives hints to other women”

(To show negligence on one’s own part )

(2) *Árá, biyá lará,*  
*Árá jáú ná kindé*

“Friend, you fought very well !”  
 “O friend, I couldn’t escape”

The story goes that once a musician (*túri*) used to go every evening to the temple at Koti village. One evening when returning to his home, a bear caught him. As he was a strong man, he struck the beast a blow with his pole on its nose, and it ran away. A man who happened to witness the fight said “Friend, you fought very well” He replied, “Friend, I couldn’t escape”

(Used when one is compelled to do any thing by force )

©(3) *Dhanu rai já tau parj tañyiu bí lágo.*

“If the bow is all right, the string can be strung again”

(Used when one’s offspring or wife is dead.)

(4) *Táñ ná chetxi áñdhá,*  
*Jáñ shir ná lagui káñdhá.*

“A blind man will not know,  
 Till his head hits against the wall.”

(A Káñgrá proverb.)

- (5) *Sháré suki, ná Sáwné hari.*  
 "Neither dry in June nor green in July"  
 (Used when a thing is in the same manner as before.)
- (6) *Jú nashé khuló tuñdé dáñd ná láné.*  
 "To that which may be opened by a nail, no tooth  
 should be applied"  
 (A thing which can be easily done, should not be done with  
 much pains.)
- (7) *O'j práune rá,*  
*Bhój peré rá.*  
 "A guest's excuse,  
 And a feast of sweetmeat (perá)"  
 (When a guest comes to one's house the whole family gets a  
 good dinner.)
- (8) *Háchhu khánu, buru bolnu,*  
*Kadí ní bhuldú*  
 "Tasteful food and a bad speech  
 Are never out of the memory."
- (9) *Háchhá káprá háti dá báhar ní nikldá*  
 "Fine cloth never goes out of the shop (for sale)"  
 (A well-to-do man is liked and visited by everybody.)
- (10) *Ká jáno Pahári bhuñdu,*  
*Je kishe khái krundu,*  
*Ká jáno Deshi jpór,*  
*Je kishe khái khór.*  
 "What do the Pahári fools know  
 As to how the fruit of the krundá plant is to be eaten?  
 What do the fools of the plains know  
 As to how walnuts should be eaten?"  
 (A jest between a man from the plains and a hillman).
- (11) *Khálu tau kháilu par ghútílu ká?*  
 "In eating they will eat, but how will they swallow?"  
 (Said when one is unable to swallow anything on account of  
 sore throat.)
- (12) *Je meru-jyó-shundá,*  
*Tau pálu-jyo ná pundá.*  
 "If you were to listen to me,  
 You would not have done it in that manner."
- (13) *Dháro re għau' t'a,*  
*Je pishóle ná tau dhishóle tau*  
 "These stone-mills are on a ridge,  
 Though unfit to grind, they can be seen from afar."

- (14) *B lk̄i ru ḡhyu a b̄i*  
*Man b̄ha sukie*  
 T s B lkl s butte  
 I like the bread without it "
- (15) *Je áy ná jánai thi,*  
*Tau tauwá b̄i ná jánai thi?*  
 " If you did not know how to kindle the fire  
 Then did you also not know how to bring the pan ? "
- (16) *Aj n̄ipúti kál n̄iputi,*  
*Késan fúlā sadá n̄ipúti.*  
 " To-day and to-morrow she is without a son,  
 She is without a son even when the saffron blooms "  
 (Used as of a childless woman, to show impossibility )
- (17) *Táte khe kurchhí,*  
*Shale khe háth.*  
 " A spoon for the hot  
 And the hand for the cold "
- (18) *Je déo-jyá huñdá,*  
*Tau manor ri bujhá*  
 " If I were like a deity,  
 I would know everyone's mind "
- (19) *Jasrá báo si hó,*  
*Sé báj dalkié kwáj khá?*  
 " He, whose father is a lion, why  
 Will he eat without flesh ? "  
 (One who has good supporters will always be successful)
- (20) *Ju merí m̄ajwó nílá,*  
*Sé máň b̄i dhácholá.*  
 " He, who takes away my mother,  
 Will have to support me too "  
 (Used of a widow's child when its mother takes another husband, and meaning that he who ploughs the land will have to pay the taxes.)
- (21) *Galau tanyín Gángá,*  
*Tethia porki j̄impr.*  
 " When bathing, up to one's throat it is the Ganges,  
 But above the throat it is death itself "  
 (One cannot do what is beyond his power )
- (22) *Je pañmesur dekhá ní.*  
*Tau kadurtí ja tau pachhyánu a*  
 " Even if no one has seen God,  
 He can still be recognized by His nature."

- (23) *Sambie ḫwáí basharmo ru muñh.*  
*kuchh ni huñdu.*  
 "A lower door and the face of a shameless man  
 are good for nothing."
- (24) *Kargíñu<sup>1</sup> báñdi Ráje ra*  
*Káti-ro maró máwi*  
 "The Rajá's village of Kargánú was divided,  
 And the Máwís died after fighting for it."  
 (Used when any one interferes in another's case.)
- (25) *Biná japne fa hásnu.*  
*E bi fílerái kám g.*  
 "To laugh without speaking  
 Is a disgraceful act."
- (26) *Es hásne ja ronú bhalú*  
 "Better weeping than such a laughter"
- (27) *Dúd kháu kwařn ni jándá,*  
*Brařl gháu janau sabai*  
 "No one knows that the milk was eaten.  
 But every one knows that the cat has been  
 killed."
- (28) *Je miň lági a tátr tau kyaiň ni karuwa,*  
*Luňd móři ishéí.*  
 "If I am in trouble, nothing can be done,  
 But wicked people are so punished (as I)"
- (29) *Chhewri ru sáth, bhedó ri basáti,*  
*Kuchh ni huñdi*"  
 "The company of a woman and a flock of sheep  
 Are good for nothing."
- (30) *Biná húno ru ólan, biná chhewri ru ghaur bi,*  
*Kuchh ni huñdu*  
 "Cooked pulse or vegetables without salt, and a house  
 without a woman, are good for nothing"
- (31) *Shuňd muňdaū garau,*  
*Dúhne báhne rirau.*  
 "The barren cow butts,  
 While the milch-cow and oxen fall down dead."  
 (Used when a valuable thing is lost while an unfruit-  
 ful thing remains.)

<sup>1</sup> A village in Sírmúr state on the banks of the Guri river

- (32) *Je m uel ru japa*  
*Tai d nua k a p clj*  
 If the idol were to speak,  
 Then why should the *dīnukāñ* be asked ?
- (33) *Tūrī ri dai hor bhedo ri bhai,*  
*Kadi ni jāñor*  
 "The begging of musicians, and the bleating of a sheep  
 Never cease "
- (34) *Skānd m̄haiñs napay bhātī bi,*  
*Kuchh ni huñdā.*  
 "A barren buffalo and an uneducated *bāñman*  
 Are both good for nothing "
- (35) *Mere tāu tūrī ra bāñū quēā,*  
*Je deñdā ni kyāñi tāu orā tāu chhār*  
 "My case is like the bear's that met a musician, who  
 was caught by him, and said to him, —  
 If you will not give me anything then please leave  
 me. , , , "
- (Used when one wants to get rid of a danger at any cost.)
- (36) *Mere tāu Pāwlū ni karhāi hoi,*  
*Ju lāiro bī mukī tāu khāiro bī*  
 "My case has become like the vessel of Pāwlu,  
 Which was lost after being used only once."
- (Used when one has lost a thing after using it once only.)
- (37) *Jaa parāu kāl kabariyā,*  
*Taa Parāu Aīnu rāu Sariyā.*  
 "When there is a famine year  
 Then there are good crops in Aīnu and Sariyā."  
 (Villages of Koti State.)
- (38) *Shyāli pāi mundro,*  
*Māndrē bāñā siddh*  
 "He became a mendicant at Shyāli village,  
 And then became a miracle-monger at Māndr."  
 (Villages in Bhajji State.)
- (Used to ridicule a mendicant )
- (39) *Tītāu ru shu-ni tāu,*  
*Tumrē tumré bījī.*  
 "If we were to listen the mendicant,  
 Then we ought merely to sow the gourd-fruit."  
 (The gourd-fruit is used for a water-pot by Oriental men-  
 dicants )

- (40) *Lîndé baldau,*  
*Tháro byádhí.*  
 "To an ox without a tail  
 There are 18 diseases"  
 (Used when one is constantly in trouble.)
- (41) *Dháno re gáoñ,*  
*Prálo fa jánu a.*  
 "The villages in which rice grows  
 Are known by its straw."
- (42) *Dóe re muñdo di pañlau,*  
*Tau áge ápní bdhañwni*  
 "If fire burns on the head of both,  
 Then one ought first to extinguish one's own."  
 (To denote one's bad luck.)
- (43) *Dalkí je shari,*  
*Tau shágó fa ní pari.*  
 "If flesh is rot,  
 Then it is better than a vegetable."
- (44) *Fálu thá'l,*  
*Páthé bróbar.*  
 "A broken dish is equal to a páthá"  
 (A great thing if worn out is superior to a small thing,  
 or great men even in misery have lofty thoughts).
- (45) *Chau thiñdé derá,*  
*Eksai chhewrié basérá*  
 "The place where four men live is a lodging house,  
 The place where a woman lives is a home."  
 (It shows that a house without a woman is nothing).
- (46) *Dháro páñde sátu kun púno?*  
 "Who will make roasted flour float on a ridge?"
- (47) *Jaa paró kfé'r, taa ná páñi lé'r;*  
*Jaa á gé'r, taa ná láñi bé'r.*  
 "When there is any difficulty, one ought not to cry;  
 When there's an opportunity, there should be no delay."
- (48) *Jaa din á báñgé,*  
*Taa tuñdá máro dáñgé.*  
 "When days are unlucky,  
 Even a handless man will fight with a stick."
- (49) *Mañgal dewá míne,*  
*Sát patál guvé siné*  
 "When Mars goes into Pisces,  
 The seven lower regions become wet."  
 (Much rain is to be expected on Mars going into Pisces.)

- (50) *Jaa thi naue nech*  
*Bámnō kháú thi shérō re khechi*  
*Jaa hóu budhé práné*  
*Báman khá' máñ sho re dáné.*
- " When I was a young maid,  
I enjoyed Bráhmans in a mustard field;  
Now that I am an old woman  
Bráhmans console me with mustard seed "
- (It means that when she was young, Bráhmans used to prefer requests to her; but when she became old, she was obliged to beg of Bráhmans )
- (51) *Hyúñ ghalo-Já bádhié soená ghaio suhaye.*  
*Thiñd ghalo báñkhyá kánjri ráñdi áyé.*
- " The snow will melt with clouds, and gold with borax,  
And so will a handsome young man with a harlot."
- (52) *Doñ bi láyá páni bi láyá*,  
*Sio brágó ri hyáh bi láyá.*
- " The sun is shining and the rain is falling,  
The tiger and the leopard's wedding is being celebrat-ed." (Of an extraordinary thing.)
- (53) *Také n, bi,*  
*Chaya ri bi*
- " Costing six pies,  
And yet of good quality ! "
- (A thing bought for six pies cannot be of good quality )
- (54) *Sáliko ri mañsi.*  
*Sáudé ri karami*
- " The mother's sister in relation,  
But very strict in a bargain "
- (55) *Dukhné chót,*  
*Kanauédé suhet.*
- " A hurtful limb is often hurt,  
And he is often seen, who is disliked "
- (56) *Shíngó ja chhárné poré,*  
*Punjra de dené pachliké.*
- " It is unwise to let go the horns  
And catch hold of the tail (of a bull) "
- (57) *Karjo ri jiné, tháñdé páni ré uhá», ein kethi jato.*
- " Land on tax, and a bath of cold water, can be obtained everywhere "

(58) *Ráñd sáñd hor mhaiñsá arñú,*  
*Jaa bigró taa kishu kai nú.*

" When a widow, an ox, and a wild buffalo  
 Are in a rage, what's to be done then ? "

(It means that these three are uncontrollable.)

(59) *Jethai gholi,*  
*Tethai pyúñli.*

" Wherever mixed with water,  
 There's the golden colour "

(It means that a diligent man will gain everywhere )

(60) <sup>1</sup> *Réog bi chhwánú,*  
*Taa Táñdá bi náchá*

" When the sun set from Réog peak,  
 Then Tañdá began his dance "

(Of an unsuitable time in any business )

(61) *Budh bániáñ Shukr káná,*  
*Shanchar bolo áñ pari nhánú.*

" Wednesday is a usurer, and Friday has only one eye,  
 But Saturn says he must bathe "

(There is no hope of rain on Wednesday or Friday, but Saturday must bring rain.)

(62) *Luku luku pashñu,*  
*Taa práwne ágé denu.*

" She prepares a dish privately,  
 Then puts it before a guest "

(63) *Kháni píní Shilruí,*  
*Bhukhe mari Káñdié,*  
*Cháw tamáshá Dhanoné.*  
*Gothí láyí Dhánié.*

" Shilruí is good for eating and drinking,  
 There is hunger in Káñdi;  
 Dhanon contains pleasure and pastimes  
 Complaints are made in Dháni "

(The lands in Shilruí and Dhanón are very fertile, and those of Káñdi and Dháni are good for nothing. These four villages are in Kotí State.)

(64) *Dhaki múth lákhó ri,*  
*Khuli múth kakhó ri.*

" A closed fist may hold a million,  
 And an open one, a straw "

<sup>1</sup> Tañdu was a zamindar of Bhajji, and Réog is the name of a peak

- (65) *Jaa ukhlo du muñd chhárynu*  
*Taa chhóto khe ká darmu?*  
 When one puts one's head in a mortar,  
 What's the fear of hurt?"
- (66) *Bádli páki bhalkó,*  
*Pání rí lági shalkó;*  
*Bádli páki byálai.*  
*Pání ní nyálai.*  
 "When clouds become red at morn,  
 Then there will be a heavy shower of rain;  
 When clouds become red in the evening,  
 Then you need not wait for rain"
- (67) *Ju nháñdé muchau,*  
*Múñhon pánédé japau jhuth,*  
*Tesru ká pákri?*  
 "How can he who makes water in his bath,  
 And tells a lie face to face, be detected?"
- (68) *Ná pét shashné deú,*  
*Ná poré nashné deú.*  
 "I'll neither let you massage my belly,  
 Nor allow you to go away"  
 (The saying of a pregnant woman to her nurse. (Used  
 when one rejects each alternative).
- (69) *Jishé gurú,*  
*Tishé chelé.*  
 "As is the spiritual guide,  
 So are his disciples"
- (70) *Jetnu khátan hó,*  
*Tetni tádní.*  
 "One ought to stretch (one's legs),  
 According to one's means."
- (71) *Jishá désh,*  
*Tishá bhésh.*  
 "As may be the country,  
 So should be the fashion (of one's dress)."  
 (In a warm country cotton clothing, and in a cold country  
 woollen, is suitable.)
- (72) *Látijí ghá'ní máchhlí,*  
*Máñhén bhajnu Rám.*  
 "He kills fish with his feet,  
 And performs Divine Service with his mouth."  
 (Used when one differs in words and deeds.)

- (73) *Agle re lá't ká a ?  
Ju páchhlé ri fini.*  
 " The former's feet are not so ugly  
 As the latter's ankles."  
 (Used when both of two things are defective.)
- (74) *Sabi já bhalí chup.*  
 " Silence is better than all (things) "  
 (The silent man keeps aloof from all squabbles.)
- (75) *Kodá bi khíndá,  
Taa pádá bi fojá*  
 " He has not only scattered the grain,  
 But has also hurt his buttocks "  
 (Used when one commits two mistakes at a time.)
- (76) *Halai utlu,  
Móié gádu*  
 " Not very deep with a plough,  
 But very deep with a smoothing-plough "  
 (Used to express inconsistent things )
- (77) *Sári rátí gáu bajáu,  
Bhyáni khe duñds jáu.*  
 " The whole night was spent in singing to music,  
 There was a dead foetus at daybreak."  
 (After working hard, the result was fruitless.)
- (78) *Múñhoň dekhi ro tíká láná.*  
 " The gift called *tíká* should be according to one's dignity."
- (79) *Chhote muñhén,  
Bare jabáb*  
 " The mouth small,  
 But the reply great."  
 (One ought to speak according to one's ability.)
- (80) *Máň khe khaní kú,  
Tiñdá pái tú.*  
 " A well was dug for me,  
 But you are cast in it."  
 (Used when a complainant is found to be guilty )
- (81) *Shátho rí díñgli,  
Eki rá bhárá.*  
 " Sixty persons' sticks  
 Make a man's load "  
 (Trifling things, when gathered together, are of great use.)

(82) *Ják-un áppi ni mar;*  
*Ták-un surge ni tarí*

“So long as one is not dead,  
 One can't go to heaven.”

(One's business should be done by oneself.)

(83) *Páp kapút apnéi khá*

“Sin and a wicked son will injure one's own interests.”

(84) *Jas rí Sáwané fátó,*  
*Tes fa' harui dhishó.*

“He, whose eyes go in July,  
 Sees green everywhere”

(85) *Sháré mún̄ sháshu,*  
*Sáwané áyé áshu*

“Her mother-in-law died in June  
 But she weeps for her in July.”

(Of an improper time for a business.)

(86) *Khá' pia' astái,*  
*Gunjó bharí japóro rí.*

“A clever man eats and drinks,  
 But a fool's moustache is detected”

(Used when the culprit escapes, while an innocent man is punished.)

(87) *Snáro rí thanak thanak,*  
*Lhwáro rí ekkai.*

“The goldsmith's many taps  
 Are equal to an ironsmith's single stroke”

(Many small things are equal to one large one.)

(88) *Szu müşé kháia, brílì Ghíngá-khá chüli.*

“Having devoured a hundred mice,  
 The cat goes to the sacred place (Ganges)”

(Used when a sinful man does a virtuous act)

(89) *Merí shashuwó píth,*  
*Teré shashuwó háth.*

“My back may be oiled,  
 As well as your hands.”

(Used when both parties are interested in a transaction)

(90) *Likhí kamáé lágu dhól,*  
*Jetné uthá ubhá teine láqu hór.*

“By an accident a rolling stone struck me,  
 As I got up there came down another to hit me.”

(Used when one gets many troubles at a time.)

- (91) *Ek sháňkh,*  
*Dujá khíró rá bhará.*  
 "In the first place, a conch-shell,  
 Secondly, full of rice boiled in milk "  
 (Used when one is interested in both ways.)
- (92) *Líd kháni tí háthí rí,*  
*Janié pét tan bharuwo*  
 "If dung is to be eaten, then eat that of an elephant,  
 Wherewith the belly may be filled."
- (93) *Juthu khánu tan,*  
*Mithé re lobhar.*  
 "Refuse food is eaten  
 For the sake of its sweetness."
- (94) *Bethí návri,*  
*Kukrú shuuló.*  
 "An idle barber  
 Shaves a dog "  
 (Something is better than nothing.)
- (95) *Swádó fí' túweň khou,*  
*Bílu' fa'múweň khou.*  
 "You've spoiled the taste,  
 I'll spoil the blame."  
 (Used when a thing is spoiled in two way)
- (96) *Thode rá khé'l,*  
*Pipli rá masálá,*  
*Kuchh ní huñdá.*  
 "The practice of archery,  
 And the spice of red pepper,  
 Are no good at all."  
 (Used when a nuisance of any thing occurs.)
- (97) *Chúmbé mólé,*  
*Bhekhlai jámi.*  
 "Under a fragrant tree  
 There grew a thorny plant."  
 (Used when a well-to-do man has an ignorant son.)
- (98) *Luñdó jadé,*  
*Kukrú muchdé,*  
*Bí' ní pardí*  
 "A debauchee in speaking,  
 And a dog in making water.  
 Make no delay "

- 99 *Kālde se m ū*  
*Age pa ie ho*  
 The point of a thor  
 Is itself sharp."
- (100) *Rāni khe nāngí kūn bolō ?*  
 " Who can say that the queen has no robes ?? "
- (101) *Teti lukrá ní huñdú,*  
*Teti ká rát ní bhyauwó*  
 " Where there is no cock,  
 Does not the day break there ?? "  
 (Used when a thing can be done without one's help.)
- (102) *Fá't bári rú bí suráhná*  
 " A shrewd stroke of an enemy's is worthy of praise "
- (103) *Chulí ja' nuklá.*  
*Bháti dí purá.*  
 " Came out of a stove,  
 Fell into a large oven "  
 (Out of the frying-pan, etc )
- (104) *Purá puhí de nayáre*  
 " Kettledrums on another's back "  
 (Used when one is suffering and another happy )
- (105) *Ná ghalat̄ dawá,*  
*Ná rákshas̄ chhalá.*  
 " I neither went to the grinding stone (in a river),  
 Nor was I terrified there by a ghost "  
 (Used when one is safe from a danger )
- (106) *Khashó lígi tátí, chál bháti rátí ,*  
*Khashó howá rám, bháto rí ní kyéñ kám*  
 " When a Khash was in need, he said ' Go on, Bráhi-  
 man, by night.'  
 When the Khash got well, he said ' There is no use in  
 a Brahman ' "  
 (The Khash sept of Kanets is of selfish character )
- (107) *Bol keti thiá ?*  
*Bolo Dillí.*  
*Bolo ká karai thiá ?*  
*Bolo bhár jhokú thiá*  
 " ' Say, where have you been ? '  
 He replied that he was at Delhi.  
 ' What were you doing there ? '  
 He replied that he was making a fire for parching  
 grain."  
 (Of negligence in a man.)

- (108) *Jetnu gharó ja' panhair hó,*  
*Tetnúi panhair ja' ghar hó.*  
 "As far as is the water-place from the house,  
 So far is the house from the water-place."  
 (It shows the equality of two things )
- (109) *Mauté re thén' re inré .*  
 "The food at an officer's house is tasteful "  
 (It shows superiority.)
- (110) *Jasrú báo sí,*  
*Sé kwai daró ?*  
 "He, whose father is a lion,  
 Why should he fear ?"  
 (A lion's young one has no fear )
- (111) *Sáppó-i e kháé-khe, dínguli-rá daur.*  
 "He who was bitten by a snake, fears even a stick."
- (112) *Bolau leti thiá? Bolau swgé,*  
*Kí karai thiá? Tálli láu-thá.*  
 "'Where have you been ?—'I was in paradise.'  
 'What were you doing there ?—'I was mending my  
 clothes.'"  
 (To denote ignorance )
- (113) *Elgu kultá é lay shári,*  
*Merí jan dé árá chhári*  
 "Take this basket and take these apricots,  
 But be pleased, my friend, to spare my life "  
 (One who is in great distress )
- (114) *Mered jhúñ eá, kaniéñ galá, áñ kadí bhik bi ná deú-thi ?*  
*Bolau, rándié, séi jal tau láge.*  
 "'O my beloved property, how did you burn ? I never  
 used to give even alms They replied, 'O widow !  
 that is the reason for burning your property.'"  
 (Tit for tat.)
- (115) *Toré baídó-re tau lámbé shiñg a'*  
*Riñd bi iniéñ i kiÿyñ u*  
 "'Oh ! your ox has long horns.'  
 'Yes, but I was widowed by them.'"  
 (A good thing which causes injury )
- (116) *Dárié, háhí-re dáñd a' é,*  
*Dekhjé-re horó, chápne-re horó.*  
 "'Oh my dear ! These are the elephant's teeth,  
 One lot to be looked at and the others to chew with '  
 (One whose words differ from his deeds )

- (117) *Reke-ri fato tan thaquwe char-yi<sup>h</sup>,*  
*Jau fato úpmi tan ká karí?*  
 ' One ought to take warning, from seeing another's  
 eyes hurt.  
 What's to be done when one's own are injured ? ''  
 (Of precautions against danger )
- (118) *Priunó-rá bhán kanau ná thanau,*  
*Ghaṭo-rá bhúrī dewau límbí lérau.*  
 One who has his sieve full will not groan,  
 But he who has to go to the mill will weep over his  
 heavy load ''  
 (When one is happy and another not )
- (119) *Ghaichu rau múnkhá ápnii dashná ho.*  
 ' One has to show one's own property and one's own  
 face ''
- (120) *Dekh riñdo-rá chálú,*  
*Shu nángá múnkh kálú.*  
 ' See the widow's trick,  
 Bare head and black face. ''
- (121) *Huñ-de karau chhwáyí,*  
*Bethi-ro ní chhwáyá cháñyíñ*  
 ' It does not matter if the sun sets on its way,  
 But it ought not to set while sitting still.' ''  
 (One ought not to be idle )
- (122) *Shil-báñkí góriyá, paun-báñkí ghoriyá,*  
*Maryád-báñká mard, dùd-báñkí gau*  
 ' She who is chaste is pretty that is a horse which is  
 swift  
 He is a man whose conduct is good, and a good cow  
 is that which gives much milk.' ''  
 (Handsome is that handsome does )
- (123) *Men ghin ná karu tan meré skañd karu*  
 ' If you do not love me, I give you an oath ' ''  
 (Love requires no oath )
- (124) *Lava-ni ghin rau líuari dárí ni huñdi.*  
 ' One-sided love and a ragged beard are good for nothing  
 ' Unrequited love is a disgrace )
- (125) *Ká káku lá káku ru pít,*  
*Sári hañdi-iyá Mándi rau Sulé*  
 What a little thing a tinder box is !  
 Yet it has been all through Mandi and Sulé ''  
 Of      v o d e s    o    f   w o r k

(126) *Chiso-dá pátha, páyá, taa thulé-khe dewau*

"It a stone is thrown into the water it sinks to the bottom."

(A weighty word attracts attention )

(127) *Bashkál kitná: bashau pláh-dé chauní pách*

It does not matter whether there is a heavy monsoon or a light one, the tree (*Butea frondosa*) always has no more than three leaves "

(One who is just the same whether in comfort or adversity

(128) *Ek akkh tiñdi bi duáñj*

He has only one eye, and in that too there is pain." (Trouble upon trouble )

*Note* —Most of these were furnished by Baba Shub Datt Mahtá and Tara Datt Parohit of Kotí State

#### PAHARI RIDDLES

(1) *Chár chiri charmakan-lágí,  
Dó khari dó náñchan-lágí.*

"Four birds began to sing,  
Two stand and two dance."

*Reply*. a cow's udder

(2) *U'pr bél bhuiñ tháñwlá,  
Má gorí put sáñwlá*

"A creeper above and a basin below,  
The mother white and the son black "

*Reply* Mugoh (an edible root.)

(3) *Poró áwi ráñd  
Táñ-khe lyá kolthó-ri jáñd*

"There came a widow,  
And she brought you a bundle of pulse "

*Reply*. a snail.

(4) *Lau jhiri lashkar chálau,  
Néol ghúmau, parbat hálau*

"If the creeper is pulled an army seems to be marching,  
The lowland rises up and the hill shakes,"

*Reply* a hand-loom

(5) *Dúñgi dábri daniyar karau,  
Mánku mámá báuwé tarau*

"A deep pond resounds,  
And uncle Mánku swims "

*Reply* a frog.

(6) *Wár chhláká pár chhláká  
Mañjh nál é jañtu páká*

"One wave hither and another thither,  
In the centre of a ravine a citron is ripe."

*Reply:* the churning of curd<sup>1</sup>

(7) *Poró áwi rúi,  
Múnd goi pchruí*

"There came the cotton,  
And hurt the head with its nails."

*Reply:* a comb

(8) *Nhyári náli sí garláná,  
Páñj jané dewé pákr-dé dúié áná*

"In a dark ravine a lion roared,  
Five men went to catch him but two brought him in."

*Reply:* mace

(9) *Poro áwu kuktu lujbude lán,  
Máñ ná khái kuhtuwá áñ terá jajmán*

"There came a pup with quivering ears,  
Don't bite me, O pup, I am your customer."

*Reply:* Forget-me-not

(10) *Bjhyaini láu bjhai ni láu bujh bujhaiyá-burá,  
Eksai dalie chayn tal lágé, híng, puun rau jura*

"O you, that understand a puzzle, I tell you a riddle  
On one plant there are three fruits, viz. asafoetida, caraway and cummin"

*Reply:* a large kitchen spoon

(11) *Harr karau jharr karau chuñj karau chash.  
Chár sapái taa chálau jaa kamr karau kash.*

"They quiver and shake with a bird-like noise,  
The four peons will go on when they have girt up  
their loins"

*Reply:* a palanquin or a spinning wheel (*charkhá*)

(12) *Bhit-dá taká, sabí-rá saká.*

"It sits on the wall,  
And is friend of all."

*Reply:* a lamp

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the hillmen churn the curd in an earthen pot, shaking it by one hand hither and thither until the butter is gathered like a ball.

3 P au c e c a  
p locikk dá l la b

One s co e tl ere

He himself is small but has a long beard ”

*Reply* an ear of barley

Note — Most of these were furnished by Mehta Kashi Ram of Shikar village of Koti Sta e

(14) Kúte ré kátu ná, ná dhoné dhoú,  
Bel merie pyáru, sá i prithí khe cholou hou.

Neither has a spinner spun it, nor has a washer washed it,  
Say, my dear, what is it that makes a cloak for the whole world ”

*Reply* the snow.

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### THE SONG OF THE BLA'J FAIR SUNG IN BLA'J.

Pahlá náñw Náráyan rú, jumneñ dharti puánu,  
Jalátholi hoi pírthibí, debí Mansá rákhi jagáli  
Mánu ná hole kweñ rikhi, ek u Náráyan rájá holá,  
Siddh zurú rí jholi ja, dhái dáná sheró rá ihará

5. Dhái dáná sheró rá, mháré shwárié bijau,  
Bijí báji, ó sheró, jámadé lá-gé,  
Jámi ró sheró, god-né láyé,  
Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,  
Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

10. Gáhi mándi ró, kyá howá pwájá ?  
Dhái dáná bijau rá, chhurú howá pwájá  
Chhurú bhari sheró rá, mháré bijau shwáre,  
Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,  
Jámi ró sheró, godané láyé,

15. Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,  
Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

Gáhi mándi ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?  
Chhurú bhari bijau rá, páthá howá pwájá  
Páthá bhari sheró rá, mháré bijau shwáre,

20. Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,  
Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,  
Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,  
Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

Gáhi mándi ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?  
Páthá bhari sheró rá, jún howá pwájá  
Jún bhari sheró rá, mháré bijau shwáre

- Bíjí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,  
 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,  
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lági.
- 30 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweň láyé  
 Gáhi mándi ró sheró, kyá horá pwáji  
 Jún bhari bíjau ráu, khár horá puáji  
 Khár bhari sheró rí, mháré bíjau Balqí sheri,  
 Bíjí ró sheró, jámadé lagé,
- 35 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,  
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lági,  
 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweň láyé  
 Gáhi mándi ró sheró, kyá horá puáji  
 Khár bhari bíjau ráu hoi kharshú púró.
- 40 Khárshé shírshé bháiyó, mhárié muñdar bánu,  
 Siddh gurucé mañdur búná,  
 Byáló ke pahré áyi ludró, byálí ke pahré, áyi Li  
 Jimi samánu, báne mudró.  
 Chand ró surjó, báne mudró,
- 45 Táre re mañdaló, báne mudró,  
 Bású re naqó, báne mudró,  
 Sáte samudre, báne mudró,  
 Chauró rau dhúró, báne mudró,  
 Rishi rau muni, báne mudró.
- 50 Kotí rí paulí, báne mudró,  
 Ráná Raghbir Chandó, báne mudró,  
 Tíké dothányiňyeň, báne mudró,  
 Beré rau báne, báne mudró.  
 Deó Klígnú, báne mudró.
55. Deó Sharáli, báne mudró,  
 Deó rau Síph, báne mudró,  
 Deo rau Dháńdi, báne mudró,  
 Deó Korganó, báne mudró,  
 Deó rau debi, báne mudró,
- 60 Cháklú ri chhaurí, báne mudró,  
 Es Barlajó, báne mudró.  
 Manó dí upjé debi Mansá,  
 Tú hi debié ruwé jagáti,  
 Sát kaļash, Nárdyané ditté, rákhané khé,
65. 'Inó debié, rákhař bhdáré,'  
 Báró barshó khé, suté Nárdyan jaló-biché,  
 'Tú debié, ruwé jagáli,  
 Nas mhinič kaļashó rákhé bhdáré,  
 Mhinič dasweň fırná láné,'
70. Ek kaļah jord debié, Brahmá pайдá horó;  
 'Táň ló bolí Brahmeyáň, merá dená byáhrú kari'  
 'Charijó ná bolaj, málá debié,  
 Tú sáč fugó ri, dharmó ri málá'  
 Krush upjé debi dí baró
- 75 Duxi kaļash jord debié Pashna pavidá bhdáré

I tell thee, O Brahma, be pleased to solemnize my wedding."

"O mother goddess, say not such a strange thing, Thou art my virtuous mother of the seven ages," said Brahmá,

The goddess being very angry, burnt him to ashes. The second pot was broken by the goddess, and there appeared Vishnu.

"I tell thee, O Vishnu, pray perform my wedding," said the goddess.

"O goddess, say not such a strange thing, thou art my seven ages' virtuous mother, answered Vishnu, The goddess being very indignant, burnt Vishnu to ashes.

The third pot was broken by her, and there appeared Mahádeb (Shib):

"I tell thee, O Mahádeb, be pleased to arrange for my wedding," said the goddess.

"Promise me, O goddess, thou that hast killed my two elder brothers,"

Be pleased to restore them to life.

The goddess threw a drop of nectar, straightway arose Brahmá and Vishnu

Brahmá and Vishnu besought the goddess.

"We will perform thy wedding after we have created men."

A man twenty-seven feet in height was created, but he did not suit the earth,

A man of two feet was created, but he did not suit the earth.

The next time they again created a man.

A man was created of gold and silver, but he did not suit the earth.

A man of bell-metal and copper was created, but he did not suit the earth.

A man of Cupid was created, who answered and was called Húñkár,

Húñkár got a son, who was termed Nírañkár

Nírañkár got a son, who was called Hari Chánd

In the reign of Hari Chánd all his subjects were very happy,

In his time, the leopard used to graze goats,

In his time the cat was the keeper of the milk-store,

In his time the mouse became the keeper of the grain store,

And, in his reign, the civet was perhaps the door-keeper

Hari Chánd got a son whose name was Rájá Bal Chánd

- In the reign of Bal Chand the earth was dazzling  
 Bali Chand said  
 "Ask learned pandits to find a lucky time to build a  
 palace,"
- Twelve gates were erected, and twelve persons ap-  
 pointed gatekeepers.
- The palace was built of stone and beams of iron  
 fitted
- Its planks were of copper and bell-metal, and its  
 roof was made of silver,
- Its uppermost roof was made of gold. Then he  
 bade call Nárad.
- Invitations were sent to the four quarters: sages and  
 sages were summoned.
- All the deities of the four directions were invited. Then  
 he said: "O Nárad, invite all,  
 But take care that Vishnu may not hear!" Vishnu,  
 assuming the form of a dwarf,
- Arrives at the door of Bali Chand, and seats himself at  
 the gate.
- He neither takes food nor drinks water. Bali Chand  
 said, "O Bráhman, please accomplish my sacri-  
 fice;
- I will give you whatever you may ask for." The  
 dwarf bound him by an oath.
- He fed the sacred flame with iron fuel, and lighted a  
 lamp with water. [gift.]
- Thus accomplishing the sacrifice he naked for the  
 And Bali Chand said: "O Bráhman, ask for the gift,  
 ask for the gift,
- Whatevver you ask for is acceptable to me."
- The dwarf inquired. "O Rája, what is that thing  
 like a pan?"
- The Rája replies. "O Bráhman, call it not a pan, 'tis  
 the full moon."
- The dwarf inquires. "O Rája, what is that like a  
 rope there?"
- The Rája replies: "O Bráhman, call it not a rope,  
 it is the Básukinág.
- O Bráhman, ask for a gift, there is no refusing any-  
 thing you may ask for."
- The dwarf inquires again: "O Rája, what's that on  
 the roof like a golden basket?"
- The Rája replies. "O Bráhman, call it not a basket,  
 'tis the golden roof."
- The dwarf said. "I have accomplished your sacri-  
 fice, but you are changed.
- Bestow on me two and a half paces of land," Said  
 Bali Chand. "You are misled and don't know  
 how to ask

- 129 Gold silver orse and robes are gifts for a Bráj man  
It wold have given you the fertil land in Balg, where-  
in grows a khársh of grain."
- In one step he covered half the earth and in another  
the whole world,  
But ther being no room for the half step, Rájá Bali  
Chand bent down his neck for it,  
He was cast down into the seventh lower region. Rájá  
Bali besought Vishnu, saying "Do not abolish  
my name.
- 130 Give me two days of conjunction and two days of the  
new moon," asked Rájá Bali Chand.  
"O Rájá Bali Chand, I cannot give you so much, but  
I'll allow you one day of conjunction and one day of  
the new moon," added Vishnu.  
Bali Chand exclaimed "O Diwáli, when will you  
come?" She said, "in October."  
"With what greedy desire?" "Of maidens and  
children."
- 135 "O Diwáli, when will you come?" "with the desire  
of walnuts and roasted grain,<sup>1</sup>  
And with the desire of beautiful women and hand-  
some youths."

So much is the Blá'j Song

<sup>1</sup> Roasted grain and walnuts are divided among friends and rela-  
tions at the fair.

A  
GRAMMAR  
AND DICTIONARY  
OF  
KANWARI

# GRAMMAR

OR

## THE KANÁWARI LANGUAGE.

### THE ADJECTIVE.

(1) "da" is the Definite Article and "i" the Indefinite.

### EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLES.

"Gu tháshk kis i rág jogshid." *I hear that you have bought a horse.*

"Da rág tá dám má dú, págis ké'ch." *The horse is not good, it kicks.*

(2) The comparative degree is generally made by prefixing the word "Doech," (*than*) to the positive form; as: "Doech-lig," heavier. "Doech-thó'g," whiter. "Doech-thíg," sweeter. "Doech-lámas," longer. "Doech-lámgich," lighter.

(3) "Záú" is prefixed to form the superlative degree; as "Záú-ránk," the highest. "Záú-sukhsank," the happiest. "Záú-té'g," the greatest. "Záú-kanchhang or Kanshang," the youngest.

(4) Some adjectives have totally different words for the three degrees; such are: "Dám," good. "Dámbás," better, "Bínas," the best. "Márr bad. Máskach," worse "Thachchi-máskach," the worst

(5) In the Kanáwari language some adjectives have distinctions of gender like Sanskrit and Hindi; that is to say, there are different words for male and female as: "Rujá," old (man). "Yángzé," old (woman). "Bánthás," handsome (man). "Bánthin," beautiful (woman). "Dékhras," young (man). "Dékar," young (woman).

(6) The word "má" prefixed to an adjective gives it a negative sense like that of the English un- or dis-; as: "Má-lungeh," unripe. "Má-fánc," useless. "Má-rásk," unsharp or blunt. "Má-pákyách," unripe. "Má-lungeh rí thá twáyin," don't pluck the unripe edible pine

(7) The Feminine affix "shé" and the Masculine affix "yá" added to an adjective denote one of the kind, as :—

"Té'g-shé."	<i>The large one.</i>	} fem.
"Tálk-shé."	<i>The hard one.</i>	
"Té'g-shyá."	<i>The large one.</i>	} masc.
"Tálk-shyá."	<i>The hard one</i>	
"Kólas-shé."	<i>The soft one.</i>	} fem.
"Bágich-shé."	<i>The watery one.</i>	
"Kólas-shyá."	<i>The soft one.</i>	} masc.
"Bágich-shyá"	<i>The watery one.</i>	

(8) Adjectives are sometimes used in reduplicated form with vowel *i* inserted to denote 'merely of that kind', as. "Koehyá-kochyáng," merely not good, or merely wicked.

(9) The following are the Cardinal Numerals\*.—

"Id," one "Nish," two. "Shum," three. "Pü," four  
 "Ngá," five. "Tuk," six "Stish," seven. "Rái,"  
 eight. "Zgui," nine "Sái," ten. "Sid," eleven.  
 "Sanish," twelve. "Sórum," thirteen. "Sápü,"  
 fourteen "Songá," fifteen "Sóruk," sixteen "Sas-  
 tish," seventeen "Sa-rái," eighteen "Sas-gui," nine-  
 teen. "Nijá," twenty.

(10) It should be mentioned here that the Kanawari people have numerals up to twenty, the others up to one hundred being formed as follows —

"Nijá-ú-id," twenty-one. "Nijá-ú-nish," twenty-two. "Ni-  
 já-ú-shum," twenty-three. "Nijá-ú-pü," twenty-four.  
 "Nijá-ú-ngá," twenty-five. "Nijá-ú-tuk," twenty-six.  
 "Nijá-ú-tish," twenty-seven. "Nijá-ú-rái," twenty-  
 eight. "Nijá-ú-gui," twenty-nine. "Der-nijá," thirty.  
 "Der-nijá-ú-id," thirty-one. "Der-nijá-ú-nish,"  
 thirty-two. "Der-nijá-ú-shum," Thirty-three "Der-  
 nijá-ú-pü," thirty-four. "Der-nijá-ú-ngá," thirty-

\* These numerals are merely corruptions of the Tibetan numerals which, twenty, are as follows Chug, 1. Ni, 2 Sum, 3. Ji, 4. Nga, 5., 6 Dun, 7 Gyád, 8. Gá, 9. Chu, 10 Chu-chig, 11 Chu-ni, 12., sum, 13. Chu-pü, 14 Cho-ná, 15 Cho-thug, 16 Chu-b-dun, 17 b-gyád, 18 Chob-gú 19 Nish'a thambá, 20

jīe. "Der-nijá-ú-tuk," thirty-six "Der-nijá-ú-tis," thirty-seven. "Der-nijá-ú-ráí," thirty-eight. "Der-nijá-ú-gui," thirty-nine. "Ni-nijá," forty "Ni-nijá-ú-id," forty-one "Ni-nijá-ú-nish," forty-two. "Ni-nijá-ú-shum," forty-three "Ni-nijá-ú-pù," forty-four. "Ni-nijá-ú-ngá," forty-five "Ni-nijá-ú-tuk," forty-six. "Ni-nijá-ú-tish," forty-seven. "Ni-nijá-ú-ráí," forty-eight. "Ni-nijá-ú-gui," forty-nine. "Dái-nijá," fifty. "Dái-nijá-ú-id," fifty-one. "Dái-nijá-ú-nish," fifty-two "Dái-nijá-ú-shum," fifty-three, &c. "Shum-nijá," sixty. "Shum-nijá-ú-id, sixty-one, &c. "Sáre-shum-nijá," seventy "Sáre-shum-nijá-ú-id," seventy-one, &c. "Pú-nijá," eighty. "Pú-nijá-ú-id," eighty-one, &c. "Sáre-pú-nijá," ninety. "Sáre-pú-nijá-ú-id," ninety-one, &c. "Rá," hundred "Hanzár," thousand

*Shyá* or *she* is added to cardinals to make them ordinal.  
Thus —*idshyá* or *idshe*, first, *pushyá* or *pishe*, fourth.

- 11) "Jap" added to the Cardinals expresses the number of, as: "Ijap," once. "Ni-jap," twice "Shum-jap," "Sanish-jap," twelve times "Nijá-ú-ngá-jap," twenty-times.  
 12) "í" and "sí" added to the Cardinals denote 'only' any; as: "Idi," only one, "Ijapsí," only once.

#### EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVES.

- (a) "Kin rokk tepang áé thó'g gáchi hám dú? Where is your black cap, and white waist-band?  
 (b) "Té'g láti rang zigich látu budó dí." The little boy is coming with the big girl.  
 (c) "Kis dapang ngájap lóshid." You told him five times.  
 (d) "Shum mis kámangó má-bí-mig." Three persons should not go to work.  
 (e) "Ángú doeck thó'g ráng gyámig tó." I want a whiter pony than that.  
 (f) "Daú man ban rujá áé yángzé dú." His parents are old.

- (g) "Goldarú wá mán té'g botango lánschi dí." The nest of the vulture is built on the loftiest tree.  
 (h) "Hujú rágú báll zai ránk dí." This mountain has the highest peak.

### ON THE NOUN

(13) Examples—Common Nouns—"Patrang," a leaf. "Láng," cow. "Pyá," a bird. "Máchhas," fish. "Pishi," a cat. "Mi," a man. "Chhesmi," woman. "Pántig," pheasant. "Gárang," a river. "Chí," grass. "Ráng," horse, or mountain.

Proper Nouns: "Kailás," "Jítá Sukh," "Mánserrang," Mansarobar). "Shyál-pyá" (a peak of the Hindlayas). "Tírang" (the name of a river).

Verbal Nouns: "Chú," cough (derived from the verb Chú-mig," to cough), "Chhug-shi-dyá," visitor (from the verb Chhug-shi-mig," to pay a visit), "Khob," cover (from Khob, mig," to cover).

Compound Nouns: "Ti-lán-mech," rainbow. "Rángpálas," groom. "Ádeshas-pádeshas," neighbourhood.

### EXERCISES ON THE FOUR KINDS OF NOUNS

- (a) "Kailás stil-shyá zai-ránk rág dí." Kailás is the highest mountain with eternal snow.  
 (b) "Báspá gárangú tí mafí lisk dí." The water of the Báspá river is very cold.  
 (c) "Sanam Pálú stish chháng také." Sanam Pál had seven sons.  
 (d) "Jú báningú khób hám tó?" Where is the lid of this vessel?  
 (e) "Kin rágú den shokshi-dyá hét také?" Who was the rider on your horse?  
 (f) "Datí kim heringch té wárk tó?" How far is his house from here?  
 (g) "Datí kim hezinch nish dyáru óm dí." His house is two days' journey from here.

## NUMBER.

(14) Kanawari has two numbers, viz. Singular and Plural.

"Chhang," son. "Latú," boy.

"Chhangá," sons. "Latúgá," boys.

(15) The Plural of nouns ending in a consonant is generally made by the addition of "á" at the end; as: "Lang," cow. Langá, cows.

(16) The Plural of nouns ending in a vowel is formed by adding "ga" as: "Latí," girl. "Latigá," girls.

(17) When any numeral adjective, with the exception of 'one,' is used before or after a noun, the plural affix "á," "gá" is altogether omitted; as:

"Pü latú bùdó take," Four boys were coming.

"Kin chhang shum duá?" Have you three sons?

(18) Some nouns have no plural; that is to say, they are alike in the singular and plural; as: "Chhwá," food, or corn. "Ti," water. "Mi," man, or men. "Sargang," the sky. "Yúné," the sun. "Golchhang," the moon.

(19) Some nouns add "e" or "we" in the plural as:

"Bot," Bread	"Roté," Loaves.
--------------	-----------------

"Pál," Apple.	"Pélé," Apples.
---------------	-----------------

"Kui," Dog.	"Kuwé," The dogs.
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"Pishí," Cat	"Pishé," Cats.
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"Sut," Bug.	"Suté," Bugs.
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## EXERCISES ON THE NUMBERS.

"Teling chhongó té mi bishid?" How many men went to trade this year?

"Kin dashangú pâthang hâló dû?" What is the custom of your village?

"Jú binas rimá hâtú dû?" Whose are these good fields? ('best.')

"Latúgá yochái dû roté li jád dû." The boys are playing as well as eating the loaves

"Kin kuwé hám bí bi také? Hán hu yárlu tə  
 "Kí hexing yágma, kinú sute chug chó If you sleep  
 here, the bugs will bite you.

## GENDER

(20) There are three genders: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter.

Nouns denoting male beings are Masculine, as. "Dámas," ox.

Nouns which denote female beings are Feminine; as "Gonmá," mare.

Things without life are generally Neuter, as. "Rágg," stone, "Rut," horn.

(21) There are two ways of distinguishing the Masculine and the Feminine Genders, viz., (1) by using different words for male and female; (2) by prefixing "Skyó" or "Kyó," and "Mañch" or "Mañth" for males and females respectively.

Note—"Kyó" and "Mañch" are used by the Shuwing people and "Skyó" "Mañth" are used by the Tukpá people

The first way is as follows --

Masculine Gender.	Feminine Gender.
"Bawá." Father.	"Ámá." Mother.
"Memé." Grandfather	"Ápi." Grandmother.
"Áté" or "Báyá." Brother.	"Ringz." Sister.
"Chháng." Son	"Chimet." Daughter.
"Látú." Boy.	"Láti." Girl.
"Bánjó." Maternal uncle's son	"Bápú." Mat. uncle's daughter
"Teté" Mat grandfather.	"Tegó." Mat. grandmother.
"Chhád." Son-in-law	"Stem." Daughter-in-law.
"Gyálbo." King.	"Gyálmo" Queen
"Rú." Father-in-law.	"Yumed." Mother-in-law
"Ráng." Horse.	"Gonmá." Mare.
"A'sh." He-goat	"Bákhor." She-goat.
"Kárr." Ram	"Kháss." Ewe.
"Khatich." Bridegroom	"Khatich." Bride.
"Shyákpó." Wife's brother.	"Boesá." Wife's sister.
"Bi-ápa" Stepfather.	"Bi-ámá" Stepmother.

*Grammar of Kanawari the Cases*

*Masculine Gender.*

*Feminine Gender.*

“Ban.”	<i>Papa.</i>	“Man,”	<i>Mama</i>
“Gyábung.”	<i>Ass.</i>	“Bongmō.”	<i>She-ass</i>
“Dámas”	<i>Bull</i>	“Láng.”	<i>Ox.</i>

The second way is as follows.—

“Skyó-spách.”	<i>Grandson</i>	“Maňch-spách.	<i>Granddaughter</i>
“Skyó-Pyá.”	<i>Male bird</i>	“Maňch-pyá.”	<i>Hen bird.</i>
“Skyó-fó.”	<i>Stay.</i>	“Maňch-fó.”	<i>Doe.</i>
“Skyó-tig.”	<i>Chukor.</i>	“Maňch-tig.”	<i>Hen chukor</i>
“Skyó-goldas.”	<i>Vulture.</i>	“Maňch-goldas.”	<i>She-vulture</i>

*EXERCISES ON GENDER.*

“Daň memé tóto také,” *His grandfather was ill.*

“Hírá Sukhúchhang áé chumet kimó má-ech,” *The son and daughter of Hirú Sukh are not at home*

“Tú tenfát áng ámáú tánges sírayiň,” *Take this little present for my mother.*

Kin maňch-spách hálé dú ?” *How is your granddaughter?*

Áng bawás jánglo shum skyó-fó áe nish maňch-fó tágashid,” *My father saw three stags and two does in the forest.*

(22) The Masculine and Feminine Affixes used in Kanáwar are as follows:—

*Masculine Affixes.*

*Feminine Affixes*

“Chyá,” dyá,” “jyá,” shyá.” | “Ché,” “de,” “je,” “she.”

*EXAMPLES.*

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
<i>Giver</i>	“Rán-chyá.”	“Rán-ché.”
<i>Forgetter</i>	“Boshi-dyá.”	“Boshi-de.”
<i>Watcher</i>	“Bung-jyá.”	“Bung-jé.”
<i>Rider</i>	“Ráng-shyá.”	“Ráng-shé,”

*THE CASES.*

(23) There are four cases. 1 Nominative, 2 Objective  
3 Possessive, and 4. Vocative.

Examples Nominative "Jitá Sukh hám bímhi du?" Where is Jitá Sukh gone? "Sándup Darzé rhmo kámang láno dū," Sándup Darzé is working in the field

Objective. "Rám Sukh-pang shum báping rániyih," Give three vessels to Rám Sukh. "Sanam Tanbás Chhering Darzé-pang í dohři ránshid," Sanam Tanbá gave a blanket to Chhering Darzé.

Possessive. "u" and "nu" are added to a noun in the possessive case, the former for the singular number, the latter for the plural, as : "Látuú," boy's. "Látuúi," boys'.

The word "Yá" is generally put before a noun in the vocative; as Yá áté ló-jáyih," O brother, come here "Yá ringé angú chhirap tí kényih," O sister, give me a little water.\*

#### EXERCISES ON THE CASES.

"í chhesmí rang kin báñjó dáshtó dū," Your (maternal uncle's son) nephew is quarrelling with a woman.

"Jitá Sukhú bawá-pang, násam jwá bún-mig, lórayih," Tell Jitá Sukh's father to come here to-morrow.

"Kin deshángfú nyúk káchyá thü dí?" What's the news from your village?

"Tóling lágé-tí dám má bùdá hodé sababis sá'l fasul dám má dū," It did not rain much this year so the harvest is not good.

#### ON THE PRONOUNS.

(24) The Personal Pronouns are thus declined :—

#### NOMINATIVE CASE.

	Singular.		Plural.
1st Per.	"Gü."	I.	1st Per.
2nd Per.	"Ká."	Thou	2nd Per.
3rd Per.	"Da"	He	3rd Per.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó."	She.	3rd Per. Fe.

\* "Ch" added to a noun denotes littleness; as in báyach. Nouns ending in consonants are in some parts formed by adding e to the vocative as in "Ringé," but "Yá-báyach," O little brother!

Grammar of Kanawari : the Cases.

OBJECTIVE CASE.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

1st Per.	"Ángú."	Me.	1st Per.	"Ningánú."	Us.
2nd Per.	"Kánú."	Thee.	2nd Per.	"Kinánú."	You.
3rd Per.	"Dapang."	Him	3rd Per.	"Dagogápang."	Them
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagópang."	Her.	3rd Per.	"Dagowápang."	Them.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

1st Per.	"Áng."	My.	1st Per.	"Ning."	Our.
2nd Per.	"Kán."	Thy.	2nd Per.	"Kin."	Your.
3rd Per.	"Dan."	His.	3rd Per.	"Dagogánú."	Their.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagoú."	Her.	3rd Per.	"Dagowánú."	Their.

(25) "Apú" in the singular and "Apegánú" m. "Apewánú" f. in the plural are used to denote "own" in all persons; as :—

"Da apú kimó má dū," He is not at his own home.

"Dagogá apewánú maitang také," They (the women) were at their own parents'.

"Gü apú kámang láno duk," I am doing my own work.

"Ningás apegánú rágá reshid," We sold our (own) horses.

(26) The word "Aneaf" is used in all persons, numbers and genders ; as :—

"Dagogás aneaf ring-tash," They themselves will say.

"Dapang gü aneaf kháu kétak," I myself will give him food.

"Dago aneaf chéo dū," She is writing herself.

"Ki aneaf eohhi thá bí-yih," Do not go yourself alone.

(27) The word "Anek-sung" is used reciprocally ; as : "Dagogá aneksung nunnázik má ni-yáh ?" Are they not sister to each other ?

(28) The Interrogative Pronouns are thus declined :—

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

Nom. Case "Hát ?"	Who ?	Nom. Case. "Háté ?"	Who ?
Obj. Case. "Hát-pang ?"	Whom ?	Obj. Case. "Hátépang ?"	Whom ?
Pos. Case. "Hátú ?"	Whose ?	Pos. Case. "Háténdi ?"	Whose ?

(29) The word **Thu** is used to denote 'what' or 'which' the Neuter, as - "Kíthū ringotayň?" *What are you saying?*

(30) "**Thúdyáng**" is used for 'whatever' or 'whichever,' as - "**Thúdyáng gyáma gyálbos kinú kétő,**" *The Ríjú will give you whatever you require.*

(31) The Relative Pronouns are thus declined --

#### NOMINATIVE CASE.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

"**Hátyáng**," *who* or *which*.

"**Hátyángás**," *who* or *which*.

#### OBJECTIVE CASE.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

"**Hátyáng-pang**," *whom.*

"**Hátyángás-pang**," *whom.*

#### POSSESSIVE CASE.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

"**Hátyángú**," *whose*

"**Hátyángánú**," *whose*

(32) The Demonstrative Pronouns are thus declined --

#### NOMINATIVE CASE

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

"**Jú**" or "**Hujú**," *this*

"**Jugogá**," *these*,

"**Nú**" or "**Hunnú**," *that.*

"**Nugogá**," *those.*

#### OBJECTIVE CASE

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

"**Ju-pang**," *to this.*

"**Jugogá-pang**," *to these.*

"**Nupang**," *to that.*

"**Nugogá-pang**," *to those.*

#### POSSESSIVE CASE

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

"**Juú**," *of this.*

"**Jugogánú**," *of these*

"**Nuú**," *of that*

"**Nugogánú**," *of those*

(33) For the Feminine "**Jugowánú**" and "**Nugewánú**" are used in the Plural.

34) The following words are the Adjectival Pronouns or ronominal Adjectives.

"Thach" or "Thí," *something*. "Thachmá or "Thímá," *nothing* "Cheí," *all*. "Choé," *whole*. "Idé," *some* "Idé-idé," *some of them*

### EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUNS.

"Kinú gus daú cheí bátang ring-tak," *I will tell you all about his proceedings*

"Kin rang mé hát také?" *Who was with you yesterday?*

"Násam dagogápang áng kimó shé-ra-yiň," *Send them to-morrow to my house.*

"Nugogánú rim té wárk dí?" *How far away is their field?*

"Jugogánú kim hám dí?" *Where is their house?*

"Ning áté rang dagogánú wástá thach má dí," *They have nothing to do with our eldest brother*

"Da gyáltó, hátyáng oms dwách," *He who comes first will win.*

"Dagoú parinú molang thü dí?" *What is the price of her woollen cloth?*

"Ki thü lénó tayiň?" *What are you doing?*

"Dagogá apegánú rimáč má bitoá?" *Are they not going to their fields?*

### ON THE VERB.

35) A word, which denotes an action or being, is called a verb, as : "Bí," *go* "Bün," *come*. "Ní," *be* "Lon," *speak* "do." "Kán," *bring*. "Shoksh," *ride*

36) Verbs are of two kinds, Transitive and Intransitive  
"Das kháú jáshid," *He ate the food*, Transitive; Intransitive  
"Dagó apí rimó bíshid," *She went to her field*

37) The transitive verb has two voices, active and passive;  
"Hujú kágli gús chéshid," *I wrote this letter* "Hujú áng-dakch chéshis take," *This letter was written by me*

38) In the Past Imperfect and Future the nominative of a transitive verb is added with "s" if it ends in a vowel, and with "z" when it ends in a consonant; as in the above sentence

(39) All verbs have Number Person, Tense and Mood and of these the two former are like those of the nouns.

(40) The Tenses are three—Present, Past, and Future; as, "Da lántó," He makes. "Das lánsfid," He made "Das lántó," He will make.

(41) The Present has two forms, as: "Gū chetak," I write. "Kí cheó-tayiñ," You are writing

(42) The Past has three forms; as: "Das ché-shid," He wrote "Das cheó-také," He was writing. "Das ché-shis také," He had written.

(43) The Future has two forms, as. "Das chétak," He will write. "Das cheó nító," He will be writing.

(44) When an action takes place in the present time, the Present Tense is used; as "Da kin kámang lán-tó," He does your work. "Sanam Pál ning kapes dú," Sanam Pál is our friend. "Hírá Sukh i chíthí cheó-tó," Hírá Sukh is writing a letter

(45) "Shid" is added in the past tense: as: "Ningás má néshid," We did not know "Dagogás rágáñú den shokshi-shid," They rode on the horses "Jítá Sukh Kánam bishis také," Jítá Sukh had gone to Kánam

(46) The "s" and "as" are added to the words which are nominative to a future tense; the former to those ending in vowels, and the latter to those ending in consonants, as. "Gús ré-tak" or "Gús ré-chak," I will sell. "Dagogás bush-tash," They will learn. "Násam ningás somsi Sunnam bítayiñ," We will go to-morrow morning to Sunnam

### ON THE MOODS.

(47) The Moods are of five kinds; viz., Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Potential and Subjunctive.

(48) In the Infinitive Mood "mig" is added to the verbal root; as: "Ni-mig," to be. "Lán-mig," to do. "Kán-mig," to bring. "Bün-mig," to come.

(49) The form of the verb in which an action is pointed out is called the Indicative Mood; as: "Debá Sukh hun dáñ

\* The latter form is used by Takpe people

huah-tó," *Debā Sukh* reads well now. "Dagogás násam Yángpá bi-tash," They will go to-morrow to Yángpú

(50) The form of the verb in which a command or request is expressed is called the Imperative Mood; as "Daú ráng áng dá káyih," Bring his horse to me "Hujú-pang áng tánges lániyih," Do this for me. "Dapang áng dá thá shéyiñ," Do not send him to me

(51) The form of the verb which expresses power is called the Potential Mood; as : "Gū lánim hán-tak," I can do. "Das láng kádim má hán-shid," He could not bring the cow "Kin chhangánú yóchim thá shéyiñ," Don't let your sons play.

(52) The Subjunctive Mood depends upon another assertion, as "Das charas jámá, toto njá," If he eat too much, he will be sick. "Dago mé bámá, dám njá," It would be better if she were not to go.

(53) Verbs are again of two kinds, *viz.*, Regular and Irregular, as:

*Regular.*

*Irregular.*

"Bí-mig," to go.

"Bün-mig," to come.

(54) The Present Participle of a regular verb is formed by adding "d," and that of an irregular one by adding "dó," and dropping the final letter; as. "Bíd," going. "Büdó," coming.

(55) The Past Participle of all verbs is formed by adding the suffix "shis"; as: "Bí-shis," gone "Bü-shis," come

(56) The Compound Participle of a verb of one syllable is formed by repeating it once, and that of more than one syllable by doubling the last syllable; as: "Bí-bí," having gone "Bü-bü," having come. "Tángahi-shi," having seen "Chhugahi-shi," having visited.

(57) The Irregular Verb "Nimig," to be, together with "Tannig," (auxiliary) (to be) is thus conjugated.—

\* The upper Kanawari people say "Tannig."

In the feminine, the "a" of the auxiliary "Tannig" is changed into "i," but only in the plurals of all the three persons; as—

"Ning'a bitiyih," We (women) go. "Kiná bitiyih," You (women) go.

## PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gu duk, or gü tak," "Ningá duyiň, or tayiň," <i>I am</i>	"We are" <i>We are</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká dun, or ká tan," "Kí duyiň, or tayiň," <i>Thou art</i>	"You are." <i>You are.</i>
3rd Per.	"Da dí, or da tó," "Dagogá dush, or tash," <i>He is</i>	"They are" <i>They are</i>

## THE PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gu duek, or takek," "Ningá duyiň, or takeyiň," <i>I was</i>	"We were." <i>We were.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká duen, or taken," "Kí duyiň, or takeyiň." <i>Thou wast.</i>	"You were." <i>You were.</i>
3rd Per.	"Da dué, or také," "Dagogá duyiň, or takeyiň," <i>He was</i>	"They were" <i>They were</i>

## THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Güs ni tak," "Ningás ni-tayiň," <i>I will be.</i>	"We will be." <i>We will be.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás nitan," "Kís nitayiň," <i>Thou wilt be</i>	"You will be." <i>You will be.</i>
3rd Per. Ma	"Das nító," "Dagogás nítash," <i>He will be.</i>	"They will be" <i>They will be</i>
3rd Per. Fe	"Dagos nító," "Dagogás nitish," <i>She will be.</i>	"They will be." <i>They will be.</i>

(58) The Regular and Transitive verb "Ché-mig" (*to write*) is thus conjugated —

## PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gu ché-tak," "Ningá ché-tayiň," <i>I write.</i>	"We write" <i>We write</i>

2nd Per.	"Ká ché-tan," Thou writest.	"Kí chetayiň," You write.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da ché-tó," He writes.	"Dagogá chétash," They write.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago ché-tish," She writes.	"Dagogá ché-tish," They write.

## THE PROGRESSIVE PRESENT.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gü cheó duk," I am writing.	"Ningá cheo duym," We are writing.
2nd Per.	"Ká cheó dun," Thou art writing.	"Kí cheó duyiň," You are writing.
3rd Per. Ma	"Da cheó dú," He is writing.	"Dagogá cheó dush," They are writing.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago cheó dñ," She is writing.	"Dagogá cheó dush," They are writing.

## PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

1st Per.	"Gü ché-shid," I wrote.	"Ningás ché-shid," We wrote.
2nd Per.	"Kás ché-shid," Thou wrotest.	"Kis ché-shid," You wrote.
3rd Per. Ma	"Das ché-shid," He wrote.	"Dagogás ché-shid," They wrote.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos ché-shid," She wrote.	"Dagogás ché-shid," They wrote.

## THE PROGRESSIVE PAST.

1st Per	"Gü cheó takek," I was writing.	"Ningá cheó takéyiň," We were writing.
2nd Per.	"Ká cheó taken," Thou wast writing.	"Kí cheó takéyiň," You were writing.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da cheó také," He was writing.	"Dagogá cheó takésh," They were writing.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago cheó také," She was writing	"Dagogá cheó takish," They were writing.

## THE PERFECT PAST

1st Per.	"Güs chéshis takek," <i>I had written.</i>	"Ningás chéshis takéyih," <i>We had written.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás chéshis taken," <i>Thou hadst written.</i>	"Kis chéshis takéyih," <i>You had written.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chéshis také," <i>He had written.</i>	"Dagogás chéshis takésh," <i>They had written.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chéshis také," <i>She had written.</i>	"Dagogás chéshis takish," <i>They had written.</i>

## THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
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1st Per.	"Güs chétak," <i>I will write.</i>	"Ningás chétayih," <i>We will write.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás chétan," <i>Thou wilt write.</i>	"Kis chétayih," <i>You will write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chétó," <i>He will write.</i>	"Dagogás chétash," <i>They will write.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chétó," <i>She will write.</i>	"Dagogás chétish," <i>They will write.</i>

## THE PROGRESSIVE FUTURE.

1st Per.	"Güs cheó nitak," <i>I shall be writing.</i>	"Ningás cheó nitayih," <i>We shall be writing.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás cheó nitan," <i>Thou wilt be writing.</i>	"Kis cheó nitayih," <i>You will be writing.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das cheó nító," <i>He will be writing.</i>	"Dagogás cheó nítash," <i>They will be writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos cheó nító," <i>She will be writing.</i>	"Dagogás cheó nítish," <i>They will be writing.</i>

(59) When two or more verbs are compounded together, if "im" is added to the first, if it ends in a consonant, but if ends in a vowel only "m" is added to it, as: "Dapai chém-shéyih," *Let him write.* Ángú ringim shéyih," *Let say.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

"Ché," Write.	"Chéyiñ," Please write.
"Chém-shéyiñ," Let (him) write	"Ché ra-yiñ," Please write.

## PRESENT TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(60) In the Subjunctive Mood "má" is added to the verbal root: as, "Ché-má," If write.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gú ché-má," If I write.	"Ningá ché-má," If we write.
2nd Per.	"Ká ché-má," If thou write.	"Kí ché-má," If you write.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da ché-má," If he write.	"Dagogá ché-má," If they write.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó ché-má," If she write.	"Dagogá ché-má," If they write.

## PAST TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	Singular	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gús chéshis-tonmá," If I had written.	"Ningás chéshis-tonmá," If we had written.
2nd Per.	"Kás chéshis-tonmá," If thou had'st written.	"Kis chéshis-tonmá," If you had written.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chéshis-tonmá," If he had written.	"Dagogás chéshis-tonmá," If they had written.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chéshis-tonmá," If she had written.	"Dagogás chéshis-tonmá," If they had written.

## FUTURE TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gús ché-má," If I shall write.	"Ningás ché-má," If we shall write.
2nd Per.	"Kás ché-má," If thou wilt write.	"Kis ché-má," If you will write.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das ché-má," If he will write.	"Dagogás ché-má," If they will write.

3rd Per Fe.	Dagos ché má'	"Dagogás ché má'
	If she will write	If they will write
POTENTIAL Mood, PRESENT Tense.		
	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gú chém-hán-tak."	"Ningá chém-hán-tayiň."
	I can write	We can write
2nd Per	"Ká chém-hán-tan"	"Ki chém-hán-tayiň."
	Thou canst write.	You can write.
3rd Per. Ma	"Das chém-hán-tó."	"Dagogá chém-hán-tash."
	He can write	They can write
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago chém-hán-tó."	"Dagogá chém-hán-tish."
	She can write	They can write.
POTENTIAL Mood, PAST Tense.		
	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Güs chém-hán-shid."	"Ningás chém-hán shid."
	I could write	We could write
2nd Per	"Kás chém-hán-shid."	"Kis chém-hán-shid."
	Thou couldst write.	You could write.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chém-hán-shid."	"Dagogás chém-hán-shid."
	He could write.	They could write.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chém-hán-shid."	"Dagogás chém-hán-shid."
	She could write	They could write.
SUBJUNCTIVE Mood, PROGRESSIVE FORM.		
	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gú cheó-tonmá."	"Ningá cheó-tonmá."
	If I should have been writing.	If we durst have been writing.
2nd Per	"Ká cheó-tonmá."	"Ki cheó-tonmá."
	If thou wouldest have been writing.	If you wouldest have been writing.
3rd Per. Ma.	"Dá cheó-tonmá."	"Dagogá cheó-tonmá."
	If he would have been writing.	If they would have been writing.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago cheó-tonmá."	"Dagogá cheó-tonmá."
	If she would have been writing.	If they would have been writing.

## INFINITIVE MOOD

"Ché-mig," to write.

"Chémó," for writing.

(61) The irregular intransitive verb "Bün-mig" (to come) is thus conjugated.

## PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gü bü-tak."	"Ningá bü-tayiň."
	<i>I come.</i>	<i>We come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bü-tan."	"Kí bü tayiň."
	<i>Thou comest.</i>	<i>You come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma	"Da bü-tó."	"Dagogá bü-tash."
	<i>He comes.</i>	<i>They come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó bü-tó."	"Dagogá bü-tish."
	<i>She comes.</i>	<i>They come.</i>

## PROGRESSIVE PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per	"Gü büdó tak."	"Ningá büdó tayiň."
	<i>I am coming.</i>	<i>We are coming.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká büdó tan."	"Kí büdó tayiň."
	<i>Thou art coming.</i>	<i>You are coming.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da büdó tó."	"Dagogá büdó tash."
	<i>He is coming.</i>	<i>They are coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó büdó tó."	"Dagogá büdó tish."
	<i>She is coming.</i>	<i>They are coming.</i>

## PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gü būshid."	"Ningá būshid."
	<i>I came.</i>	<i>We came.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būshid."	"Kí būshid."
	<i>Thou camest.</i>	<i>You came.</i>

3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būshid."	"Dagogā būshid."
	<i>He came.</i>	<i>They came</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagō būshid."	"Dagogā būshid."
	<i>She came.</i>	<i>They came</i>

## PROGRESSIVE PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

## Plural.

1st Per.	"Gū būdō takek."	"Ningā būdō takéyih."
	<i>I was coming.</i>	<i>We were coming.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kā būdō tākēn."	"Kí budō takéyih."
	<i>Thou wast coming.</i>	<i>You were coming.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būdō také."	"Dagogā būdō takésh."
	<i>He was coming.</i>	<i>They were coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagō būdō také."	"Dagogā būdō takish."
	<i>She was coming.</i>	<i>They were coming.</i>

## PERFECT PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

## Plural.

1st Per.	"Gū būshis takék."	"Ningā būshis takéyih."
	<i>I had come.</i>	<i>We had come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kā būshis také."	"Kí būshis takéyih."
	<i>Thou hadst come.</i>	<i>You had come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būshis také."	"Dagogā būshis takésh."
	<i>He had come.</i>	<i>They had come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagō būshis také."	"Dagogā būshis takish."
	<i>She had come.</i>	<i>They had come.</i>

## THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

## Plural.

1st Per.	"Gūs būtak."	"Ningás būtayih."
	<i>I shall come.</i>	<i>We shall come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás būtan."	"Kis būtayih."
	<i>Thou wilt come.</i>	<i>You will come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das būtō."	"Dagogás būtash."
	<i>He will come.</i>	<i>They will come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos būtō."	"Dagogás būtish."
	<i>She will come.</i>	<i>They will come.</i>

## PROGRESSIVE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būdō nítak."	"Ningá būdó nítayih."
	<i>I shall be coming.</i>	<i>We shall be coming</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būdó nítan."	"Kí būdó nítayih."
	<i>Thou wilt be coming.</i>	<i>You will be coming.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būdó nító."	"Dagogá būdó nítash."
	<i>He will be coming.</i>	<i>They will be coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fa.	"Dagó būdó nító."	"Dagogá būdó nítish"
	<i>She will be coming.</i>	<i>They will be coming.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
	"Já."	"Jáyih"
	<i>Come.</i>	<i>Please come.</i>
	"Já-rayih."	"Bün-shéyih."
	<i>You may come.</i>	<i>Let him come.</i>

## PRESENT TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū bún-má."	"Ningá bún-má."
	<i>If I come.</i>	<i>If we come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bún-má."	"Kí bún-má."
	<i>If thou comest.</i>	<i>If you come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da bún-má."	"Dagogá bún-má."
	<i>If he come.</i>	<i>If they come</i>
3rd Per. Fa.	"Dagó bún-má."	"Dagogá bún-má."
	<i>If she come</i>	<i>If they come.</i>

## PAST TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gibúshistónmá."	"Ningá bushis tónmá."
	<i>If I should come.</i>	<i>If we should come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bushistónmá."	"Kí bushis tónmá."
	<i>If thou wouldest come.</i>	<i>If you would come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Dabushistónmá."	"Dagogá bushis tónmá."
	<i>If he would come.</i>	<i>If they would come.</i>
3rd Per. Fa.	"Dagóbushistónmá."	"Dagogá bushis tónmá."
	<i>If she would come.</i>	<i>If they would come.</i>

## FUTURE TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Güs bun-má." "If I should come."	"Ningás bün-má." "If we will come."
2nd Per.	"Kás bün-má." "If thou wilt come."	"Kis bün má." "If you will come."
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das bün-má." "If he will come."	"Dagogás bünmá." "If they will come."
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos bün-má." "If she will come"	"Dagogás bün-má." "If they will come."

## POTENTIAL MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gü büdim hántak." "I can come."	"Ningá büdim hántayih." "We can come."
2nd Per.	"Ká büdim hántan." "Thou canst come."	"Kí büdim hántayih." "You can come."
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da büdim hántó" "He can come."	"Dagoşá büdim hántash" "They can come."
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago büdim hántó." "She can come."	"Dagogá büdim hántish" "They can come."

## POTENTIAL MOOD, PAST TENSE.

	Singular	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gü bü-dim hánshid." "I could come."	"Ningá bü-dim hánshid." "We could come."
2nd Per.	"Ká bü-dim hánshid." "Thou couldst come."	"Kí bü-dim hánshid." "You could come."
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da bü-dim hánshid." "He could come."	"Dagoşá bü-dim hánshid." "They could come."
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago bü-dim hánshid." "She could come"	"Dagogá bü-dim hánshid." "They could come."

## EXAMPLES OF VERBS.

- "Dagópang mé kis thü lóshid?" What did you tell her yesterday?
- "Kí dwá bím má hán tayah?" Can you not go there?
- "Ningá má néma té hót néto?" If we do not know then we know not?

Gu yunim má hán tak, dagogánu kim kush wárk dí." I cannot walk, their house is too far.

Hánmá gū násam bútak." I will come to-morrow if I can.

Dagogás má bug ringó tash." They are saying that they will not come.

Í kágg rotú tukri khu-khu í botangú barú den náshi-shid." A crow, having stolen a bit of bread, sat on the branch of a tree.

Mé áng bálé ráshang také, toró gū bréshis dñk." Yesterday I had a headache, but to-day I am well.

Rábangú dyérö, látagá botangú sóyangú yutung yóchó take." In the summer, the boys used to play under the shadow of a tree.

Rávana-pang Rámas sáng-shid." Rám killed Rávan.

Rámú dakch Rávan sáng-shus také." Rávan was killed by Rám.

Nímá Rámas í rág jog-shid." Nímá Rám bought a horse.

I ráng Nímá Rámú dakch jog-shis také." A horse was purchased by Nímá Rám.

Shahkar Dásas í káglí ché-shid." Shankar Dás wrote a letter  
Í káglí Shahkar Dású dakch ché-shis také." A letter was written by Shankar Dás.

Búring rán-mig koé fi-mig nishí kochyáng dí." It is wrong to give or take a bribe.

Gú má nék, kin dehhángú páthang hálé nitó." I do not know what will be the custom of your village

Da áng kimó báln-má, gú gop khushí ni-tak." I shall be very glad if he comes to my house.

### (62) The adverbs that express time are.—

"Hun." Now. "Hunái." Just now. "Térang?" When? "Hodrang." Then. "Terangái." Whenever. "Testang?" How long? "Testang." As long as. "Toró." To-day. "Toro-myá." Now-a-days. "Mé." Yesterday. "Násam." To-morrow. "Me shá." Last evening. "Romé." Day after to-morrow. "Tóleng." This year. "Nóleng." Last year. "Róleng." Year before last year. "Hedmyá." Next year. "Hunaketang." Till now. "Páé.", Day after to-morrow. "Tolingchmyá." During the present year. "Shupákch." By the evening. "Somesi." In the early morning. "Rí."

Day before yesterday "Nípi" Afterwards "Méshpáráting." Last night.

(63) The adverbs that express place are —

"Jwá." Here. "Dwá." There. "Thwá." Up. "Ywá." Down. "Hám?" Where? "Hálékó?" Whither? "Lókó." Hither. "Nuskó," Thither. "Hámyángá." Where. "Hámyángái." Wherever. "Kumó." In. "Bairang." Out. "Thwá-káchyáng." Upwards. "Ywá-káchyáng." Downwards. "Nesh-neshi." Straight forward. "Hámch?" Whence? "Dwákoh." Thence. "Ywákoh." Hence. "Hám-yángch." Whence. "Hodrangí." At the same place. "Ring." Up. "Shóng." Down. "Nesh." Thither. "Testerang." Sometimes.

(64) Some adverbs that express the manner of an action are:

"Zabná." Suddenly. "Háll." Soon. "Hásal." Fast. "Shyúrís." At once. "Méshángs." Slowly, carefully. "Mápmá." Otherwise. "Máni." No. "Thá." Don't. "Má." Not. "Cháhge." Never. "Hákatté." Part for good. "Hálé?" How? "Thú?" Why?

(65) Compound participles are sometimes used as adverbs of manner; as:—

"Manangshéshé." Attentively. "Thurérá." Runnily. "Shokahishi." Ridingly.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE ADVERBS.

"Kin chháng hun manang-shé-shé hush-tóá?" Does your son read now attentively.

(In the above sentence the words "Hun" and "Manang-shé-shé" are both adverbs.)

"Da hun hám bió?" Where he is going now?

"Gü kin rang terangá kí bínmá bitak." I will go with you whenever you chance to come.

"Kiná méshángs bír-syih." You go carefully.

"Dagogá cháhgé má bítash." They will never come.

"Ningá hásal bítch, kiná thá jáyiñ." Do not come, we will come at

(66) Prepositions in Kanawari are of three kinds; viz. —

1st. Those used after a possessive case, as :—

“Ampí.” Before. “Dakch or Doeck.” Than “Tánges.”  
For. “Den.” On. “Rang.” With. “Nang.” With.  
“Lang.” With. “Dang” To, by “Dá.” To, by.  
“Nyum.” Behind. “Nyumch.” Behind.

2nd. Those put after a noun or pronoun; as :—

“Báskyang.” Except. “Rigen.” Up “Thud.” Above  
“Thwá.” Over. “Eké.” Together.

3rd. Those added to nouns and pronouns as affixes; as :—

“Ch.” From. “Pang.” To. “Nú.” To. “O.” In. “U.” Of.

#### EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS.

“Das áng ampí má lóshid.” He did not say before me.

“Chhirap datí tánges lí tá-yih.” Keep a little for him too.

“Ning rang nésam hásam bútó?” Who will come with us to-morrow?

“Jítá Sukhú nang thá bí-yih.” Don’t go with Jítá Sukh.

“Dagó kimfí nyumch tóshó dú. She is sitting behind the house

“Kin dakch da te’g dú.” He is older than you.

“Bhagwán báskyáng áng háti má dū.” There is no one of mine except God.

“Kí Chínich térang bù-yih?” When did you come from Chini?

“Kimo hát dú, áé rimó hát dú?” Who is in the house, and who is in the field?

“Hírá Sukhú ringstí námang thü dí?” What’s the name of Hírá Sukh’s sister?

“Bhagwán Dás áé Amír Chand eké hushó dú.” Bhagwán Dás and Amír Chand are reading together.

(67) The following are the conjunctions :

“Ás.” And. “Lí.” Also. “Koé.” Or. “Má.” If (Added to a verb.)

#### EXERCISE ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

“Datí rang gúslí bútak.” I will also come with him.

“Dagó bún-má tá dám.” Better if she come.

“Koé Páhgpá, koé Tháhgpá.” Either of Páhgpá or of Tháhgpá.

## (68) Interjection

"Achhachh." Oh! "Amayó." O mother! "Apayo." O father! "Yá." I. "Achhachh áng gud bogshid." Oh my hand burst! "Apayó hodé motes sápes." Oh my father, so fat a monk!

## SYNTAX.

## (69)

"Dapang gü jigichóch neó duk." I know him from childhood.

(In the above sentence the word "Dapang" is put at the first place, because the object is always placed first, the nominative and then the verb following it.)

## EUPHONY OR THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS IN A COMPOUND WORD.

(70) The last letter is generally dropped in a compound as

"Thó'g+ráll=" Thoráll. White-ox.  
"Nish+rá=" Nirá. Two hundred.  
"Rág+pyá=" Rápyá. Green pyra.  
"Guí+rá=" Gu-rá. Nine hundred.  
"Nish+nijá=" Ni-nijá. Two score.

(71) "Ch" is sometimes changed into "s," as,

"Chhech+mi=" Chhesmi. Woman

## (72)

"Dám miú rang shímó lí bímig, kochyáng miú rang jámó lí má bímig."

*With a good man better go even unto death, but you not with a bad man even to take food*

## THE SONG OF JWÁLÁ-MUKHÍ.

"Thú namanná-namanná Jwálá-mukhí tithang,  
"Jwálá-mukhí tithang, rágo mé bardó;  
"Rágó mé bákyáng, tíó mé bardó."

*What a wondrous is the sacred place of Jwalamukhi, where fire burns in a stone; besides burning in the stone, it burns into the water*

Note — In the volcano in Jwalamukhi (in Kangra District) the fire comes out of the stone wall of the temple · therefore they say, “ Fire burns in the stone ”

A few steps above the temple, there is a smallest water tank, the water of which if stirred about produces a flame for some seconds : therefore they say, “ It burns also in the water.”—PANDIT TIKA RAM JOSHI.

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## KANAWARI LANGUAGE.

**A.**" An affix, added to nouns, ending in consonants, to denote the plural number. Ex. "Ráng," horse, "Rángá," horses; "Láng," cow, "Lángá," cows. In interrogations, this affix is also added to nouns, verbs, adjectives, &c. Ex: "Biká," may I go? "Shwigá," Do you mean red? "Semchaná," Do you mean the animals?

**Achhachh.**" int. Oh! Ha! O! "Achhachh, áng gud bogshid," Oh my hand is burnt!

**Achi-lámó.**" n. (Tib.) A dramatist, actor or dancer: a caste or group of professional dancers and musicians in Tibet.

**Acho,** n. See Áté." (Used in Upper Kanawar). A respectful word addressed to an elder.

**Ádang.**" n. (S. Ardha.) Half. -des Like the half. -she or -shyá. The half.

**Adargang.**" n. (S. Árdraka.) Ginger. -she. She who has ginger. -shyá. One who has ginger. -des. Like ginger.

**Ádeshas-pádeshas.**" n. Neighbourhood -des. Like the neighbourhood. -she. The neighbour, fem. -shyá, neighbour, masc.

**Ae.**" con. And.

**Agg.**" n. A cave, den. -des. Cave-like, -she or -shya. Relating to a cave. -obimig. v i.re. To enter a cave.

**Agre.**" ad. Indeed, certainly.

**Ál.**" n.f. Grandmother. (Used in Upper Kanawar.)

**Áid.**" ad. pro. Another. -myá. The other day. -des. a. Like the other. -she or -shyá, a. The other one

**Aipang.**" n. The udder of a milch cow.

**Airang.**" n. A shooting excursion. -myá During a shooting excursion.

**Aitwárang.**" n. (S. Áditya-vára.) Sunday -myá. On Sunday. -stang. adv. Till Sunday.

- "Ájang" n. *Entrails*
- "Akálang." n. (S. Akála.) *Famine.*
- "Ákhá." n. (Tib.) *Pain, ache* -shé or -shyá. *One suffering from pain.*
- "Ákhrang." n. (S. Akshara.) *A letter*
- "Ákú." n. (Tib.) *An uncle.*
- "Aldo." n. and a *Difficulty, difficult* -háchamig. v.i.ir. *To be difficult*
- "Álkólang" or "Árkólang." n. *Falseshood, fabrication* The former form is used in Upper Kanáwar and the latter by the Tukpá *parganu* people.)
- "Alkoles." a. *False, lying, a liar.*
- "Ámá." n.f. (S. Ambá, T. Amá.) *Mother*
- "Amí." n. *An enemy, foe*
- "Ampí." pro. *In front, before.* Ex. "Áng ampf jára-yih." *Come before me*
- "Anang." n. (S. Anna.) *Oora, grain*
- "Ánchi-chi." c.p and adv. *Having got up.* adv. *In a hasty manner* -dyá. m. *One who gets up.* -dé. f. *She who gets up*
- "Ánchi-mig." v.i.ir. *To get up, rise.* -shé or -shyá. *The place of getting up.*
- "Ánchim-shenmig." v.t.ir. *To cause or make one rise, to rouse*
- "Ánchis," pas par *Risen, got up* "Ánchó." pro. *per* *Rising, getting up.*
- "Áné." n.f. *Aunt, father's sister.*
- "Aneksung." pro. *Each other.*
- "Anenú." pro. *His or their*
- "Anesi." pro. *Self,* used for all persons and numbers. Ex "Güs ní kámang anesi lanchak." *I will do that work myself.* "Ningás anesi chétak." *We will create ourselves* "Kí anesi lorayiú." *You should till yourself.*
- "Áng." pro. *My or mine*
- "Angí." a. *Pretty, fine.*
- "Ánglang." n. (Tib.) *An answer, reply.*
- "Apú." pro. *Own, used for all persons and numbers.*
- "Anyárang." n. (S. Andhakára.) *Darkness, gloom*
- "Anyáres." a. *Dark, gloomy.*
- "Ápá." n.m. (Tib.) *Father progenitor*
- "Arbá." n. *Request* lén-mig + i.re *To request to beseech*

- "Argá." n. A garland of small bells, for ponies.
- "Ar-mig." v. See Kwár-mig. Used in the Bhāhā pargana.
- "Áro-lyá-mig." v.t.re To bother, trouble. Árolyá-ché or -chy  
n f. and m. One who troubles. -m-shenmig. v.t.ir. To cause c-  
mahr trouble. -o. pre. par. Troubling. -shis. p.p. Troubled.
- "Arpyá-ché." n.f. She who puts or keeps.
- "Arpyá-chyá." n.m. One who puts, a keeper.
- "Arpyá-mig. v.t.re. To put, keep. -shé or -shyá. -i thing -  
be kept.
- "Arpyám-shenmig." v.t.ir. To cause to be or have placed, to pu-
- "Arpyám-she-sho," adv. Having had placed or put.
- "Arpyáo." pre. par. Putting, keeping.
- "Arpya-pyá" c.p. Having kept or put.
- "Arpyá-shis." pas. par. Kept, put.
- "Arpyástang." adv. Till or until putting.
- "Árhi-dyá, n.m. One who basks in the sun or before a fire -dés
- "Árshi-mig. v.i.ir. To bask in the sun or before a fire. -she c-  
-shyá. Sun, fire, sun-beams. (The Tukpá pargana people  
use "Pál-shi-mig" instead.)
- "Árshim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bask in the sun  
or before a fire.
- "Árshi-shí." c. p. Having basked in the sun or before a fire
- "Árshi-shis." pas. par. Basked in the sun or before a fire
- "Árhistang." adv. Till basking in the sun or before a fire
- "Áraho." pre. par. Basking in the sun or before a fire.
- "Á-ryá-ché," or -chyá. n.f and m. One who sends for.
- "Á-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To send for. -shé or -shyá. One who  
sent for. "Á-ryá-mig-des." a. Worth sending for. "Á-ry-  
mo." For sending for.
- "Á-ryám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause to be sent for.
- "Á-ryáo." pre. par. Sending for.
- "Á-rya-rá." c.p. Having sent for.
- "Á-ryá-shis." pas. par. Sent for.
- "Á-ryá-stang." adv. Till sending for.
- "Áshá, n. (S. Áshá, hope) Hope.
- "Ashárang. n. (S. Áshára.) The third Hindú month corre-  
ponding to June. -myá. In June.
- "Ashing." n. Bad fuel.
- "Askiń." n. A kind of wild sheep, found on the snowy ranges, ibe

- Ash** n.m. *He goat*
- Atál botang**" n. *The soap-nut tree*
- Atál-pato.**" n. *A soap-nut*
- Atar.**" n. *Hemp.* -tung-mig. v.t.re. *To smoke the hemp or hemp drugs*
- Áte.**" n.m. (Tib. Ájó, ájhó, or áchó) *Elder brother:* frequently used among the Kanáwar people as well as among the Tibetans in addressing one another. Ex. "Kí hám bio áte." *Where are you going, brother?*
- Á-tyá-ché.**" n.f. or -chyá. n.m. *One who fills up or makes good.*
- Á-tyá-mig.**" v.t re *To fill up, make good* -shé or -shyá  
*The place to be filled up or made up* -des. a. *Worth filling up.*
- Á-tyá-mó.**" phrase *For filling up*
- Á-tyá-shen-mig.**" v.tir. *To cause or allow to be filled up, or made good*
- Á-tyá-d.**" pre. par. *Filling up.*
- Átyá-shis.**" pas. par. *Filled up.*
- Á-tyá-stang.**" adv. *Till filling up.*
- Á-tya-tá.**" c.p. *Having filled up.*
- Aulis.**" a. *Poor, not rich* -des. a. *Like the poor.* -shé or -shyá. *A poor man.*
- Auntaun.**" n. *A relation.*
- Á-ú-shen-mig.**" v.tir. *To call aloud, halloo*
- Ayánang.**" n. *An infant, baby* (The Upper Kanáwar people use "Thiklakch.")
- Ayo.**" n.f. *Great-grandmother.* -des. a. *Like a great-grandmother.* -shé or -shyá. *Pertaining to a great-grandmother.*
- Ayó.**" 2 int. *Oh, alas.* (From "Amáyo!" *Oh mother!*)

**B**

- Bá-chhá.**" n. *A plant or herb, the cotton-like substance of which is used for tinder.*
- Ba-chhió.**" n. *A plant, the root of which is used for medicine and in dyeing.*
- Bachyá-ché,**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who saves or escapes.*  
shva shvá" c.p. *Having saved or escaped*

- "Bachya-mig." v.t. and i.re. To save, escape -des. a. Capable of saving or escaping. -shé, or -shyá. n. That which is to be saved.
- "Bachyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to escape, to save.
- "Bachyáó." pre. par. Saving, escaping.
- "Bachyá-shis" pas. par. Saved, escaped.
- "Ba-da-ché." or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which increases.
- "Ba-da-dá." c.p. Having increased
- "Ba-da-dó." pre. par. Increasing
- "Badan-mig." v.t. ir. To increase, improve, ameliorate, grow. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which increases. -des a. Improbable. "Badanmó." For improvement.
- "Badam-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to improve.
- "Bada-shis" pas. par. Improved.
- "Badi," a. Too much, abundant.
- "Badi-khákang-shé." n.f. A talkative woman, a scold.
- "Badi-khákang-shyá." n.m. A talkative man.
- "Badi-lán-raig." v.t.re. To enlarge.
- "Bá-gam," n. (S. Bhága.) The fee for grinding corn in a water-mill.
- "Bagárú." n.m. A porter, cookie, one who carries a load.
- "Bá'ge." a. Last.
- "Bá-gich." a. Thin, watery.
- "Bá-gin." n. (S. Bhágya.) Fate, fortune.
- "Bág-li" or "Báglít." n. A share, part, portion. [Creator
- "Bag-wán," n. (S. Bhagawána.) God, the Almighty, th.
- "Bá-gyá-las," n.m. A kinsman.
- "Báhó." a. Dear, affectionate.
- "Bai-rang." adv. (S. Vahir.) Out. -káchýáng. Outside outward, a. Outlandish, strange.
- "Bájó." n. A musical instrument: from Hindi Bajá.
- "Bajyách." a. Sounding.
- "Ba-jyá-ché." n.f. She who plays a musical instrument
- "Ba-jyá-chyá." n.m. One who plays a musical instrument.
- "Ba-jyá-jyá." c.p. Having played on a musical instrument.
- "Ba-jyá-mig." v.t.re. To beat (drums), to play a musical instrument.
- "Ba-jyá-mig-shé" or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is played a musical instrument.

- “Ba-jyám-shen-mig” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to play
- ‘Ba-jyáō.’ pre. par. Playing, of music
- “Bajyá-shis.” pas. par. Played, of music.
- “Bákh-las.” a. (1) Thick. (2) Rough. -des. a. Thick. -lán-mig. v.t.re. To make thick. -shé or -shyá. n. The thick one
- “Bá-khor.” n.f. A she-goat. (A more usual word for this is “Zedd.”)
- “Baktáwar or Baktábar. (H. Bakhtáwar.)” Wealthy
- “Bá-lang.” n.f. (1) (Tib.) The Tibetan cow. (2) Sand : probably from the Sanskrit Béluka, meaning sand.
- “Bal-bal.” c.p. Having broken down.
- “Bál-bál-shó.” n. A kind of wild strawberry found on the snowy ranges of Kanáwar, also found in abundance between Matláná and Nárkandá. It ripens in July and August ; when quite ripe, its flavour is in no way inferior to that of the ordinary strawberry.
- “Bal-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which breaks down
- “Bá-ling.” n. (See Bálang) : Used in the Tukpá pargani.
- “Báll.” n. (Tib.) The face, head.
- “Báll-khar.” n. A human skull.
- “Bal-mig.” v.i.re. (1) To be broken. (2) To grow up. -shé or -shyá. n. That which breaks. -des. a. Breakable.
- “Baló.” pre. par. Breaking down.
- “Bál-tí.” n. A term for the people of Ladákh.
- “Bám.” n. (Pronounced like the English word Balm) A large kettle-drum.
- “Bám-mig.” v.i.re. To fail.
- “Ban.” n.m. (1) Father. Sym. Ápa, bawá. (2) Forest, from Sanskrit Vana, forest. “Bapang,” from the same root, means a forest.
- “Báná-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who crosses a river.
- “Báná-mig,” v.t.re. To cross. -des. a. Fordable. -shé or -shyá. n. A river.
- “Bánám-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cross.
- “Bána-ná. c.p. Having crossed.
- “Bapang.” n. (See Ban.)
- “Bánáō.” pre. par. Crossing.
- “Báná-shis.” pas. par. Crossed.
- “Ban-chyú-ling” n. (S Bhú-chá-lana) An earthquake

- "Bándié." n.f. *A childless woman.*
- "Ban-dá-khang." n. (S. Vana-drákshá.) *The wild grape.*
- "Bán-dras." n. (S. Vánara.) *A monkey.*
- "Bandwá." n. (H. Banduwá). *Fetter made of iron.*
- "Báng." n. (Tib. Káng-pá.) *Foot.* -chháb or -sháb. n.  
*Socks.* (The former is the meaning in the Shúwá *parganá*,  
 the latter in Tukpá).
- "Báng-khon," n. *Leg.* "Bángkhonú yuṭung yábchen."  
*The stirrup is under the leg.*
- "Bang-mig. v.i.re. *To be filled.* "Bangyó." a. *Filled.*
- "Báng-prách." n. *Toes.*
- "Bángú-ban-prách." n. *Toe.*
- "Bán-jó." n.m. (S. Bhágineya.) *Sister's son, maternal nephew*
- "Bánoyi." n. *Revenue*
- "Bán-thas." a.m. *Handsome (of a man)*
- "Bán-thin." n.f. *Beautiful (of a woman.)*
- "Bánthó." n. (H. Báhtá.) *Portion, part.*
- "Bánú." n.f. *Sister's daughter.* From H. Bhánji.
- "Bárang." n. (S. Vára, day, and Bhára, load.) (1) *Day.*  
 (2) *Load or weight.* (Also a village so called, in Tukpá  
*parganá*.)
- "Bará-shang." n. *Rhododendron.* (The Simla Hill people call  
 it Brüss.)
- "Bar-bar." o.p. *Having burnt*
- "Bár-bár." o.p. *Having lighted.*
- "Bar-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A Combustible.*
- "Bár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who lights.*
- "Ba-ré." n.f. *Brother's wife.*
- "Barim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to burn.*
- "Bárim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to light.*
- "Barji." a. *The middle one.*
- "Bar-mig." v.i.re. *To burn.* -des. a. *Inflammable.* -shé or  
 -chyá. n.f. and m. *That which burns.*
- "Bár-mig." v.t.re. *To light.* -des. a. *Capable of being light-  
 ed.* -shé or -chyá. n.f. and m. *That which is lighted.*
- "Baro." pre. par. *Burning.*
- "Bá-ro." pre. par. *Lighting.*
- "Bar-shang." n. (S. Varsha.) *Year.*
- "Bar-shis." pas. par *Burnt.*

- "Bár-shus' pas par *Lighted*  
 "Bá-sé-ché" or -chyá n.f and m. *One who lives*  
 "Bá-sé-dó." pre. par. *Living.*  
 "Bá-sém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to live on*  
 "Básen-mig." v.i.ir. *To live, settle in. -shé or shi  
     dwelling, habitation.*
- "Báse-sé." c.p. *Having lived.*  
 "Bá-sé-shis." pas. par. *Lived.*  
 "Básh." n. *A rope, twine. (Also pronounced "Bosh."*  
 "Bá-shang." n. (S. Vansí.) (1) (Musical) pipe. (2)  
 "Básh-básh." c.p. *Having twined.*  
 "Básh-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who twines.*  
 "Báshim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to twine*  
 "Básh-mig." v.t.re. *To twine. -shé or -shyá. That  
     twined.*
- "Básho." pre par. *Twining.*  
 "Bá-shyá-mig." v.i.re. *To warble.*  
 "Bá-shyán-mig." v.i.ir. *To cry out.*  
 "Bá-sing." n.f. *An adze.*  
 "Báski." n. *Music.*  
 "Báskyáng." pre. *Except, besides.*  
 "Báspá." n. *Ashes. (S. Bhooman.)*  
 "Básyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who colonizes*  
 "Básyá-mig." v.t.re. *To maintain, establish.*  
 "Bá-syá-mig." v.t.re. *To colonise. -des. n. Colonist  
     or -shyá. That which is to be colonized.*  
 "Bá-syám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to colonize*  
 "Básyáó." pre. par. *Colonizing.*  
 "Bá-sya-sá." pas. par. *Having colonised.*  
 "Básyá-shis." pas. par. *Colonized.*  
 "Bát." n. *A brass vessel.*  
 "Bá-tang." n. (S. Vártá.) *Thing, matter.*  
 "Bát-ch." n. *A cup.*  
 "Bát-las. a. Round.  
 "Bát-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who makes  
     round.*  
 "Bát-lyá-lá." c.p. *Having made round.*  
 "Bát-lyá-mig." v.t.re. *To make round. -shé or -shy  
     m. That which is rounded.*

- "Bát-lyá-m-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or make round.
- "Bát-lyáó." pre. par. Rounding.
- "Bát-lyá-shis." pas. par. Rounded.
- "Bató." n. 1 spider. ("Dul-butuk" is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Batwá." n. (H. Batuwá.) Money-bag, purse
- "Ba-tyá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who converses
- "Ba-tyá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To converse. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is talked with.
- "Ba-tyá-shum-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to converse.
- "Ba-tyá-shis." pas. par. Conversed.
- "Ba-tyá-shó." pre. par. Conversing.
- "Báyár, or Báiyár." a. Brotherly.
- "Bá-yá-ché" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who shoots or throws.
- "Bá-yá-mig." v.i.ra. To shoot, throw. shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is shot at
- "Bá-yám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to shoot
- "Bú-yáó." pre. par. Shooting.
- "Bá-yá-shis." pas. par. Shot.
- "Bú-ya-yá." c.p. Having shot
- "Báytú." n. (S. Vápi.) A pool, an oblong water pool.
- "Be-cháng." n. Price, cost.
- "Ben-nang." n. (1) Love, affection. (2) Separation. -lán-mig. To love. -bun-mig. v. To pine in love.
- "Bér." n. Time, period. (Also Bérang.)
- "Ber-gá." n. (Tib. Berká.) A long stick used to gather walnut
- "Ber-ní." n.f. (1) The wife of a drummer. (2) A dancer (fem.)
- "Ber-tí." n. (S. Vritti) Wealth, riches.
- "Be-rú." n.m. A drummer, a low-caste man.
- "Bes-ras." n. A kind of wild pear.
- "Bhá-drang." n. (S. Bhádra.) The 5th Hindu month (corresponding to August).
- "Bhu-bing." n. The storey of a house. "Shum bhubingú kim. A house with three storeys.
- "Bhumí" n. (Tib.) The character in which the Tibetan religious books are written.
- "Bhumpá." n. (Tib.) (1) A small water jar. (2) The zodiac sign of Aquarius.
- " " n. (H. ) Fodder

- "Bi-áma" n. Step-mother.
- "Bi-áng-n" (S. Víja) Seed (From H. Bi)
- "Bi-bí," c.p. Having gone.
- "Bi-chár." (S.) A curse.
- "Bi-chá-ri-kas." n. Helpless, poor. (From H. bichárá.)
- "Bi-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who goes.
- "Bi-chhú." n. The bolt of a door (Also Pi-chhú.)
- "Bi-big." c.p. Having extinguished.
- "Bi-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which is to extinguish.
- "Bi-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to be put out, or extinguish.
- "Bi-mig." v.i.re. To put out, extinguish. -des. a. Extinguishable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which extinguishes.
- "Bigo," pre. par. Extinguishing.
- "Big-shis." pas. par. Extinguished.
- "Bi-já." n. The kernel of an apricot-stone. (S. Víja.)
- "Bi-kyá-mig." v.i.rg. To be sold or disposed of. [to a blanket.]
- "Bil." n. Woollen thread. -shen-mig. v.i.n. To attach woollen threads.
- "Bi-mig." v.i.re. To go, proceed, walk. -des. a. Unable of going. -shé or -shyá. Destination.
- "Bi-nas." a.sude. Best.
- "Bi-nyá-mig." v.t.re. To select, elect.
- "Bió." pre. par. Going.
- "Bi-shá-khang." n. (S. Vaisákha.) The 1st Hindu month (corresponding to April). -myá. adv. In April. -stang. adv. Till April.
- "Bishá-rang." n. Wonder, strange.
- "Bi-shang." n. (S. Vishá.) Poison.
- "Bi-shis." pas. par. Gone.
- "Bist." n.m. A prime minister, a minister. -ágí. n.f. The wife of a minister.
- "Bi-ting." n. (S. Bhitti.) A wall.
- "Bizil or Bi-sul." n. (S. Vídyut.) Lightning. (The latter form is used by the Tukpá-people.)
- "Bi-sul-zil-si-lyán-mig." v.i.ir. To flash (used of lightning).
- "Blángim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to chew.
- "Bláng-je" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who chews.
- "Bláng-mig." v.t.re. To chew. (Also Brágimig or Brámig) -des a. Fit to be chewed. -shé or -shyá. That which is chewed.

- "Blango." pre. par. *Chewng*
- "Blang-shis." pas. par. *Chewed*
- "Blech-mig." v.i.re. *To slip down.* a. *Slippery*
- "Bod." n. *Bark of the birch.* -botang. n. *The birch tree*  
-skád. (Tib.) *The Tibetan language*
- "Bó-ding." n. *A window*
- "Bó-é-sá." n.f. *Wife's sister.*
- "Bog-bog." c.p. *Having consumed*
- "Bog-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *A consumer, a burner.*
- "Bo-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to consume*
- "Bog-mig." v.t. and i.re. *To consume with fire, to be on fire*  
Sym. "Ma-é-bí-mig." -des. a. *Capable of burning.* -shé  
or -shyá. (1) *Combustible.* (2) *An incendiary.*
- "Bogó." pre. par. *Consuming.*
- "Bog-shis." pas. par. *Consumed.*
- "Bo-grea." n. *Inferior grain, such as barley, &c.*
- "Bok." a. *Warm, hot* -lán-mig. v. *To make warm.* -des. a.  
*Lukewarm.*
- "Ból." n. (Tib.) See "Báng-chháb." (Used in Upper  
Kanawar.) -gách-hyá-mig. v.i.re. *To put on socks.*
- "Ból-mig." v.i.re. *To grow up, to flourish.*
- "Bó-lyá-mig." v.t.ir. *To converse.*
- "Bó-mig." v.i.re. *To run away.* -des. a. *Capable of running;*  
*away.*
- "Bong-bú." n.m. (Tib.) *A camel.*
- "Bong-mó." n.f. *A she-ox.*
- "Bong-res. s. (S. Bhramara.) *The black bee.*
- "Bosh-bosh." c.p. *Having forgotten.*
- "Boshi-dé" or -dyá. u.f. and m. *One who forgets.*
- "Bo-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To forget, to err.* -des. a. *Forgetful*  
-shé or shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is forgotten.*
- "Bo-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to forget.*
- "Bo-shia." pas. par. *Forgotten.*
- "Bo-shó." pre. par. *Forgetting.*
- "Bó't." n. *Watery curds.* -lan-mig. v.i.re. *To churn curds.*
- "Bó-táng." n. *A kind of pulse.*
- "Bo-tang." n. (1) *A tree.* -chám. n. (2) *Lichen, Aaron's beard*
- "Brág-mig." v.t.re. See "Bláng-mig."
- "Brál" or "Bráll." n. *Farewell.*

- "Brá lam." n. A cross-road a junction of paths.
- "Bráí bráí" c.p. Having bidden farewell. adv. In the manner of bidding farewell.
- "Bráí-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who bids farewell.
- "Brálm-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bid farewell.
- "Bráí-mig. v.i.re. To bid farewell. -des. Capable of bidding farewell. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is bidden farewell. -u-bró. adv. At the time of departure
- "Bráíó." pre. par. Bidding farewell.
- "Bráí-shis." pas. par. Having bid farewell.
- "Bránn." n. The sleeve of a garment.
- "Brásh." n. A kind of inferior hill-grain called Páfrá or pháphrá.
- "Bré." n. (1) A kind of tree. (2) A vessel used for measuring grain, equal to three-fourths of a seer. the Simla Hill people call it "Thákri."
- "Bré-bré," c.p. Having recovered. adv. In a recovering manner.
- "Bré-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who recovers.
- "Bré-chi-chí. c.p. Having slipped down. adv. In a slipping manner.
- "Bré-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who slips down.
- "Bré-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To slip, to fall down. -des. a. Slippery -shé or -shyá. A place from which to slip.
- "Bré-chim-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to slip.
- "Bré-dó." pre. par. Convalescent.
- "Bré-mig." v.i.ir. To recover from illness. -des. a. Capable of recovering (of a disease). -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A medicine, drug or herb, lit. 'that which may cure.'
- "Bré-shis." pas. par. Recovered.
- "Bres-pat." n. (S. Vrihaspati.) Thursday. -myá. adv. On Thursday. -stang. adv. Till Thursday.
- "Bri-mé." n.f. (Tib.) See "Bálang." (Used by the Tukpa people.)
- "Brin." a. Lying down or sleeping. -bi-mig. v.i.re. To lie down
- "Bró-bró." c.p. Having mixed together. adv. In a confused manner.
- "Bró-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who mixes together.
- "Bró-mig" v.t.re. To mix together. -des. n. Capable of being mixed together. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is mixed together

- "Bróm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to mix together.*
- "Broó." pre. par. *Mixing together.*
- "Bró-shis." pas. par. *Mixed together.*
- "Brush." n. *A kind of wild creeper which bears small black berries.* The Simla Hill people call it *mugoh* and use its root as a vegetable.
- "Brush-brush." c.p. *Having fallen.*
- "Brush-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who falls.*
- "Bru-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fall*
- "Brush-mig." v.i.re. *To fall, to drop.*
- "Bru-shis." pas. par. *Fallen.*
- "Bru-shó." pre. par. *Falling*
- "Bú." n. *Leprosy.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *A leper.*
- "Bú-bú." pas. par. *Having come, having arrived*
- "Bú-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *A comer.*
- "Bú-chi-chí." c.p. *Having overflown (of a heat).*
- "Bú-chi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *That which overflows (of a heat), milk, &c.*
- "Bú-chi-mig." v.i.e. *To overflow (of a heat).* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *The milk, etc.*
- "Bu-dhá-rang." n. (S. Budhavára,) *Wednesday.* -myá. On *Wednesday.* -stang. adv. *Till Wednesday.*
- "Budd" n. *Union.*
- "Bú-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To allow to come.* [copper.]
- "Bu-khring." n. *A long musical instrument made of brass or*
- "Bul-bull." a. (1) *Dear.* (2) n. *Dawn.*
- "Búmó." n.f. (Tib.) (1) *A girl.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Virgo.*
- "Bún-mig." v.i.ir. *To come, arrive.*
- "Buras," n. *Jute-cloth used for waist bands.*
- "Bú-ring." n. *A bribe.* -ké-mig. v. *To take a bribe.* -rán. mig. v.i.re. *To give a bribe.*
- "Bú-shis." pas. par. *Come.*
- "Byáng." n. *Fear, terror.*
- "Byáng-byáng." c.p. *Having feared or having been afraid.*
- "Byáng-jé" or -jyá, n.f. and m. *One who fears.*
- "Byáng-kár." n. *The Tibetan sheep*
- "Byáng-lm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or make to fear, or to terrify.*
- "Byáng-mig." v.i.re. *To fear, to be in terror.* -des. a. *Terrible* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which causes fear.*

- "Byángó" pra. par. *Fearing*  
 "Byáng-shis." pas. par. *Feared, or a coward.*  
 "Byá-pár." n. (S. Vyápára.) *Use, work*  
 "Byon-mig, or pyon-mig," v.t re. *To exile.* (The latter form is used in Tukpá *parganá*.)  
 "Byóró, or byórá." n. *Matter, subject.*  
 "Byug-mig." v.i re. See "Big-mig." Used by the Tukpá people)  
 "Byu-gyám." a. *Binding, the last.*  
 "Byur" or "Sbyur" or "Ebyur." n. (1) *A kind of herb that has a scent like that of camphor.* (The two latter forms are used in the Tukpá *parganá*.) (2) *Mistletoe.*

## O

- "Chá." n. *Tea.* (from H. Cháh). -stup. n. A stick for churning tea. -ti. n. *Water for tea.*  
 "Chá," n. (Tib.) (1) *A bird* (2) *A Tibetan cru*  
 "Chá-chá," c.p. *Having danced.*  
 "Chá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who dances.*  
 "Chad." n. *A disease, an illness, a wound, a hurt.* -shé or -shyá. a. *Sick, ill, wounded.*  
 "Chag-chag." c.p. *Having broken.*  
 "Chág-chág." c.p. *Having moistened.*  
 "Chág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who moistens.*  
 "Chag-chá" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who breaks*  
 "Chágg." n. *Juice, the sap of vegetables.*  
 "Cha-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to break.*  
 "Chá-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to moisten.*  
 "Chag-mig." v.t.re. (Tib. Chogpá.) *To break, burst, to crush.*  
 "Chág-mig." v.t.re. *To moisten, wet.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is moistened*  
 "Cha-go." pre. par. *Breaking.*  
 "Chágo." pre. par. *Moistening.*  
 "Chag-shis." pas. par. *Broken.*  
 "Chág-shis." pas. par. *Moistened.*  
 "Chá-khyung." n. (Tib.) (1) *A vulture which feeds on snakes.*  
     (2) *The bird and vehicle of Vishnú.*  
 "Chák-thal." n. *An iron vessel used for cooking.*  
 "Chál-chál." c.p. *Having felt.*

- "Chái-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who feels.*
- "Chá-lím-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to feel.*
- "Chái-lang," n. (S. Chálání.) *A sieve, strainer* (The Simla Hill people call it "Chhálñi.")
- "Chál-mig," v.t.re. *To perceive, know, feel.*
- "Chá-ló," pre. par. *Feeling, knowing.*
- "Chál-shis," pas. par. *Known.*
- "Chá-lyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f and m. *One who sifts a thing.*
- "Chá-lyá-lá," c.p. *Having sifted.*
- "Chá-lyá-mig," v.t.re. *To sieve, sift, strain.* -shé or -shyá.  
n.f. & m. *That which is sieved.*
- "Chá-lyám-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to sift.*
- "Chá-lyáč," pre. par. *Sifting.*
- "Chá-lyá-shis," pas. par. *Sifted.*
- "Chámá," v. See Chámig. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Chá-mang," n. (S. Charma-kára.) *A shoe-maker, one who works in leather, a currier.*
- "Chám-bat," n. *A wild plant, which bears leaves like those of the turneræ.* (The hill people use it for making mats.)
- "Chá-mig," v.t.re. *To dance, to move with measured steps.*
- "Chánum," n. *Wool.* -kán-mig. v.i.re. *To bring wool.* -pán-mig.  
v.i.re. *To spin wool.*
- "Chám-mig" or Jám-mig," v.t.re. *To summon.*
- "Chá'm-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to dance.*
- "Chanélas," n. *A basket-maker.*
- "Cháng," n. (Tib.) *The north.* -shyár. n. *North-east* -tak  
n. (Tib.) *A lion, tiger.*
- "Chángé," adv. *Ever.* -má. adv. *Never.*
- "Chánkú," n. (Tib.) *A kind of wild dog, found in the Hima  
layan forests.*
- "Cháo," pre. par. *Dancing.*
- "Cháp-mig," v.t.re. *To summon.* (Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Cháraa," n. *The headman of a village.*
- "Chá-reá," a. *Much.*
- "Chra," n. *A fence.*
- "Chá-rok," n. (Tib.) *A crow.*
- "Chá-sé," a. *Idle.*
- "Chás-gé," n. *Dried ginger.*
- "Chá-shi-mig," v.i.ir. *To walk jumpingly.*

- " pas par Having danced  
 "Chas-tan." u A kind of black pea called seo-phali in Hill  
 " Chat." n. A dwelling.  
 "Chá-thang." n. See "chá't." (Used in Shum-éhó for tea.)  
 "Ché." A feminine affix added to a verb to make a noun. Ex. B  
     ché. She who goes.  
 "Ché-ché." c.p. Having written. adv. In a writing manner.  
 "Ché-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A writer.  
 "Che-gá." n. (Tib cheagá). Dried ginger.  
 "Ché-i." n. The whole. -péxang. n. All the kith and kin.  
 "Chem-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who sees.  
 "Chem-chem." Having seen. adv. In a seeing manner.  
 "Ché-mig." v.t.re. To write. -shé or -shyá. n. That which  
     written.  
 "Chem-mig." v.t.re To see, to fasten with a needle. -shé  
     -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is seen.  
 "Che-mó." pre. par. Seeing p.p. "Chem-shia." Seen.  
 "Chém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to write.  
 "Che-ngí." adv. The past or the coming fifth day.  
 "Cheó." pre. par "Writing."  
 "Cher-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who tears.  
 "Cher-cher." Having torn. adv. In a tearing manner.  
 "Che-rim-shen mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to tear.  
 "Cher mig." v.t.re. To tear, to pull to pieces. -shé or -shyá  
     n.f. and m. That which is torn.  
 "Che-ro." pre. par. Tearing.  
 "Cher-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To be hurt.  
 "Cher-shis." pas. par. Torn.  
 "Ches-tan." n. See "Chastan." (Used by the Tukpá people.)  
 "Che-trang." u. (S. Chaitra.) The 12th Hindu month corresponding to March.  
 "Chá." n. (Tib.) Salt.  
 "Cháb-jág." n. Assurance, certainty.  
 "Chá-ohhá." c.p. Having illuminated.  
 "Chá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who illuminates.  
 "Chádd." n.m. A son-in-law.  
 "Chádim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To tire.  
 "Chádk." a. Light, bright.  
 "Chád kang" n. Brightness.

- “Chhád-mig.” v. re. *To fatigue*  
 “Chhá-do.” pre. par. *Fatiguing.*  
 “Chhád-shis.” pas. par. *Fatigued*  
 “Chhái-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who whitewashes*  
 “Chhái-chhái.” c.p. *Having whitewashed.*  
 “Chhái-lé.” n. (Tib.) *Burax.*  
 “Chhái-lim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to whitewash.*  
 “Chhái-mig.” v.t.re. *To whitewash.* -shé or shyá. n.f. and n  
     That which is whitewashed  
 “Chhái-ló.” pre. par. *Whitewashing.*  
 “Chhái-shis.” pas. par. *Whitewashed.*  
 “Chhái-tí.” n. *A wave*  
 “Chhám-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A folder.*  
 “Chhám-chhám.” c.p. *Having folded.*  
 “Chhái-mim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fold.*  
 “Chhái-mig.” v.t.re. *To illuminate, to light.* -shé or -shyá  
     That which is illuminated.  
 “Chhám-mig.” v.t.re. *To fold.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and n  
     That which is folded.  
 “Chhámm.” n. (Tib. Zámpá.) *A bridge*  
 “Chhái-mó.” pre. par. *Folding.*  
 “Chhám-pá” or “Chhám-bá.” n. *Cold and cough.* (The latter  
     form is used by the Tukpá people.)  
 “Chhám-pá-bún-mig.” v.i.ir. *To catch cold*  
 “Chhandol-manḍol.” a. *One who goes his own way, autocratic*  
 “Chháng.” n.m. *Male offspring, a son.* -khul. n. *The polo  
     womb.*  
 “Chhángrá-darsé.” n. (Tib.) *The deity Bhairava.*  
 “Chhánli.” n. *An woollen shawl or chádar.*  
 “Chha-prá.” n. *Mica.* khá-ning. n. *Mica-mines.*  
 “Chhá-prang.” n. *The floor of a house*  
 “Chharak.” n. *Brotherly friend, especially of a man*  
 “Chhá-rán.” n. *A long woollen vessel used for giving salt to sheep*  
 “Chhá-rat.” n. *The wild pigeon. (Also “Rá-pyá.”)*  
 “Chhár-bá.” n. (Tib. Chhárpa.) *Rain* “Chharbá mār  
     shirí lámaú pítang khañdal bahñdal.” *The rain and storm  
     were violent, and the Lama's door fell down.* -bún-mi  
     v.i.ir. *To rain.*  
 “Chhárch.” or “Chhárj.” a. *Dried.*

- "Chhár-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. One who dries.
- "Chhár-chí" n. Hay.
- "Chhár-chi-chí." c.p. Having dried.
- "Chhár-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. (1) That which dries up.  
 (2) One who dries.
- "Chhár-chi-mig." v.i. and t.ir. To dry up, to dry. -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. That which is dried up.
- "Chhár-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dry up.
- "Chhár-chi-shis." pas. par. Dried up.
- "Chhár-chhár." c.p. Having dried.
- "Chhár-chó." pre. par. Drying up.
- "Chhá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.re. To allow to dry.
- "Chhár-mi." n. Autumn.
- "Chhár-mig." v.t.re. To dry. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is dried.
- "Chhá-ró." pre. par. Drying.
- "Chhár-shis." pas. par. Dried.
- "Chhass" or "Chhoss." (Tib.) The Tibetan scriptures, the doctrines of the Buddhists.
- "Chhat-kang." n. (1) Chin. (2) A temple.
- "Chhass-til-mig." v.i.re. To read the Buddhist scriptures.
- "Chha-tró-lí." n. (S. Chhatra.) An umbrella.
- "Chhá-yang." n. Rays, beams and light. "Nú-ohháyang chhá-yang, nú hárú ohháyang?" Where light is that?
- "Chhé." n. pro. See thü. (Shum-chhó dialect.)—"lámá." What is to be done?
- "Chheb." n. The mortal world.
- "Chhech." n.f. Female, one of the sex that brings forth young.
- "Chhed." n. Filth, dirt.
- "Chhe-mar." n. A lizard.
- "Chhemar-dákhang." n. The Virginia creeper.
- "Chhem-mig." v.t.re. To pluck. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is plucked, Vegetables, &c. a. Chhem-chhem, c.p. Having plucked. [Plucked.]
- "Chhem-mo." pre. par. Plucking. Ohhem-shid. pas. par.
- "Chhea-mi." n.f. A woman, a female.
- "Chhí." n. Gum of the pine.
- "Chhi-ohhá." n. White mud. (Used for whitewashing.)
- "Chhig." a. Dirty.

- Chhi gyám-chhó" n. (Tib. Gyámchhó) *The ocean, sea Chhi-lálé.*" a. *Dirty.*
- "Chhi-nang," n. (H. Chhini.) *A chisel.*
- "Chhi-rap," a. (Tib. Shrib.) *Little, adv. For a moment. Chhirap thá rayiñ. Wait a little.*
- "Chhut-kyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who cards.*
- "Chhit-kya-kyá." c.p. *Having carded. Also adv. Carding, as it were.*
- "Chhit-kyá-mig." v.i.re. *To card wool. -shé or -shyá, n.f and m. That which is carded.*
- "Chhitkyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to card.*
- "Chhit-kyá6." pre. par. *Carding.*
- "Chhit-kyá-shis," pas. par. *Carded.*
- "Chhó." (Tib.) *A lake, a village.*
- "Chhó-bá-tang." n. *The raspberry. (The Simla Hill people call it "Hír.")*
- "Chhob." n. *Vegetables or pulse.*
- "Chho-gá," n. *Reading.*
- "Chhog-dak," n. (Tib.) *See Lágná-darxé.*
- "Chho-gyáll." n. (Tib.) *The deity Yama.*
- "Chhol-duk." n. *See "Kapes."* (This word is used in the Shum-chho dialect.
- "Chhok," n. (Tib.) *Quarter, direction.* [Narsing.]
- "Chhok-ten-kárbo." n. (Tib.) *The white temple of Nrisinha, or*
- "Chhok-ten-nák-pó." n. (Tib.) *A black temple.*
- "Chhol-bá," a. (Tib.) *Idle.*
- "Chhol-mig." v.t.re. *To expend.*
- "Chho-lo." n. (Tib.) *A kind of dice. A Tibetan proverb says.*  
"Chholo hinnang ohholbá hin, delá tágan hyunbá hin."  
*He who plays at dice is an idle man, but one who looks on at it is mad too.*
- "Chho-lo-yo-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To play at dice.*
- "Chholpá." n. (Tib.) *The last offices performed after a cremation.*
- "Chhol-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To be expended.*
- "Chhom-mig." v.i.re. *To catch, to hold up.*
- "Chhong." n. (Tib. Nyo-chhong.) *Trade, traffic, commerce.*
- "Chhongó-bí-mig." v.i.re. *To go on trade.*
- "Chhong-pá." n.m. *A trader.*
- "Chhos-gang" or Chhotang. n. *A waterfall.*

- CHH**
- "Chhoss" n. (Tib Lá-chhoss) See "Chham."
- "Chhos-ten" or -tenc. (Tib. Chhodten.) A pyramid, a stucture. (The small pyramidal structure generally found in Kanáwar with the inscription "Om maní páñf húm" on them)
- "Chhos-tung." n. A chain, an amulet (Worn round the neck by the Kanáwar people in a silver cylinder.)
- "Chhot-kang." n. (Tib.) See "Chhat-kang." [water]
- "Chhú." n. A narrow wooden drum of a water-mill. (Tib.) n. The
- "Chhu-bá." n. A garment, cloak. -lán-mig. v.i.re. To make a cloak. -likshi-mig. v.i.ir. To wear a cloak (Generally used to denote the woollen garment used in Kanáwar)
- "Chhu-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A binder, One who binds
- "Chhu-chhu." c.p. Having bound.
- "Chhu-dó." pre. par. Binding.
- "Chhug-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. A visitor.
- "Chhug-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To visit, to call upon. -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. One who is visited.
- "Chhug-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to visit
- "Chhug-shis." pas. par. Visited.
- "Chhug-shó." pre. par. Visiting.
- "Chhu-láng." n.f. (Tib.) A buffalo.
- "Chhul-ché" or -chyá. A barker, dog or bitch.
- "Chhui-chhui." c.p. Having barked.
- "Chhulim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bark.
- "Chhul-mig." v.i.re. To bark. -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. One who is barked at.
- "Chhu-ló." pre. par. Barking.
- "Chhui-shis." pas. par. Barked.
- "Chhu-mit." n. (Tib.) Torrents of water.
- "Chhung-má." n. A stick, staff.
- "Chhun-mig." (Tib. Chhingwá.) v.t.ir. To twist into a rope or make into a chain. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is bound.
- "Chhun-pá. n.f. A female servant. ["Dhwálí"]
- "Chhur." n. Down hill, a descent. (The Hill people call it
- "Chhu-rá." n. The dried curd of the Tibetan cow's milk (used in cold diseases as a medicine).
- "Chhu-ríd." n. Twine a strap

- "Chhu-shis." pas. par. *Bound*
- "Chhu-erin." n. (Tib.) (1) *A marine monster.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Capricorn.*
- "Chhu-tyá-mig." v.i.re. *To fix or appoint a day.*
- "Chhwá." u. *Food.* (Used also for 'grain.')
- "Chhwáng." a. *Male*
- "Chhwár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who leaves.*
- "Chhwá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to leave*
- "Chhwár-mig." v.t.re. *To leave -shé or -shyá. That is left*
- "Chhwáró." pre par. *Leaving.*
- "Chhwár-shis." pas. par. *Left.*
- "Chhyárá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who releases.*
- "Chhyárá-mig." v.t.re. *To release. -shé or -shyá. n.m. He or she who is released.*
- "Chhyá-rám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to release*
- "Chhyá-ráó." pre. par. *Releasing.*
- "Chhyá-ra-rá." c.p. *Having released.*
- "Chhyá-rá-shis." pas. par. *Released.*
- "Chi." n. *Grass, fodder.*
- "Chias," or chios." n.f. *Maiden.*
- "Chich." a. *Putrid.*
- "Chi-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who washes.*
- "Chi-chí." c.p. *Having washed.*
- "Chig-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A biter.*
- "Chig-chig." c.p. *Having bit.*
- "Chig-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To bite.*
- "Chi-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow]to bite.*
- "Chig-mig." v.t.re. *To bite. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. who is bitten*
- "Chi-go" or "Chig-chó." pre. par. *Biting.*
- "Chig-shis" or Chig-chi-shis." pas. par. *Bitten, or bitten*
- "Chí." n. *A pine tree. (Also "Chíx.")*
- "Chí-lá-mig." v.t.re. *To throw stones at, to stone.*
- "Chil-chili." n. *Dawn, early morn.*
- "Chi lim." n. *A bubble-bubble*
- "Chil-toch." n. *The cone of the pine.*
- "Chi-lyá-mig." v.t.re., *To beat with stones, to throw stones*
- "Chi má" n.f. *The mother's sister*

- “Chí-mig.” v.tre. To wash, to make clean. -shé or -sh  
and m. That which is washed. -des. a. Fit to be ea  
“Chum-lakch.” n. A kind of cake, a small present of a  
eatable.
- “Chim-to,” n. See “Krám-pá.” (Used in Lower Kanáu.)
- “Chin.” n. A nail. (In Pahári Nash.)
- “Chintí.” ad. In jest, falsely.
- “Chúó.” pre. par. Washing.
- “Chipur.” n. Liver.
- “Chi-sang.” n. Flour. (Used for wheat-flour.)
- “Chia-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which rots.
- “Chis-chis.” pas. par. Having rotten.
- “Chí-shis.” pas. par. Washed.
- “Chi-sim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to rot.
- “Chis-mig.” v.t. and i.re. To rot, putrefy. -shé or -shy  
and m. That which is putrefied.
- “Chi-só.” pre. par. Rotting.
- “Chis-shis.” pas. par. Rotten.
- “Chiwá.” n. (Tib.) (1) A mouse. (2) A Tibetan era.
- “Chó.” n. A thorn.
- “Chog-mig.” v.i.re. To leak.
- “Chok-cho-kyá-mig.” v.i.re. To knock, tap, put, rap.
- “Chó-khas.” a. Sharp, keen. -lán-mig. v.t.re. To sha
- “Chóli.” n. A woman's upper garment.
- “Cho-ná'i.” n. Standing crops.
- “Chon-mig.” v.i.ir. To leak, or let water in.
- “Cho-prang.” n. Butter.
- “Chó-shó.” n. A kind of black raspberry.
- “Chótú.” n. Ety. Chó, a thorn, and tú, a flower. A thorn  
flower of blue colour.
- “Cho-yá.” n. See “Ká-cho-yá.” (Used by the Tukpá.)
- “Chú.” n. (Tib. Lú.) A cough.
- “Chú-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who coughs.
- “Chú-chú.” c.p. Having coughed.
- “Chul” or “Chuli.” n. (Tib.) The hill apricot.
- “Chul-ohhi.” n. Gum. (Generally of the apricot.)
- “Chum-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who holds.
- “Chum-chum.” c.p. Having held.
- “Chu-min-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to hold

- "Chú-mig." v.i.re. (Tib. Luwá.) *To cough.*
- "Chum-mig." v.t.re. *To hold, to retain.*
- "Chumó." pre. par. *Holding.*
- "Chum-pálak." n.f. *A nurse.*
- "Chumshí-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who arrests.*
- "Chum-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To arrest.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is arrested.*
- "Chum-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to arrest.*
- "Chum-shis." pas. par. *Held.*
- "Chumshi-shí." c.p. *Having arrested*
- "Chumshi-shis." pas. par. *Arrested.*
- "Chum-shó." pre. par. *Arresting.*
- "Chund" or "Chunth." n. *A miser.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people)
- "Chun-mong-bu-thong-má." n.f. (Tib.) (1) *A chaste and pretty woman.* (2) *A celestial nymph*
- "Chuó." pre. par. *Coughing.*
- "Chur." n. See "Chhur." (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Chur-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who milks.*
- "Chur-chur." c.p. *Having milked.*
- "Chu-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to milk.*
- "Chur-mig." v.i.re. *To milk.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *Milk-maid, -man*
- "Chu-ro." pre. par. *Milking.*
- "Chur-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To brew, to distil.*
- "Chur shis." pas. par. *Milked.*
- "Chut-kang." adv. *Silently, calmly.*
- "Chu-tram." n. *The plant called *Burbis, burbra*.* (The Hill people call it "Kash-mal") *A thorny plant, the roots of which are boiled to make a salve for sore eye.*
- "Chwán-mig." v.t.re. *To improve, to stretch.*
- "Chyán-kú-rojanmá." n. (Tib.) *A lion.*
- "Chyít" or "Chyítí." n. *A black bird.* (The Hill people call it "Chakliot.")

## D

"Da," def. art. and pro. *The or He.* Ex. "Da mí hám dú?"  
*Where is the man?* "Da kin kimo bishid." *He has gone to your house*

- "Dá." pre. *By, with.* Ex. "Áng dá jerayih." *Come with me*
- "Dái dá thá biyih." *Don't go with him.* (Also "Dang.")
- "Dáb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who pulls or draws*
- "Dáb-dáb." c.p. *Having drawn or pulled*
- "Dá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to draw*.
- "Dáblá-thuk-kárbo." n. (Tib.) *The deity of war.*
- "Dáb-mig." v.t.re. *To pull, to draw* -she or -shyá. n.f. and m  
That which is pulled or drawn.
- "Dá-bó." pre. par. *Pulling, drawing.*
- "Dabrá." n. *A large brass or iron vessel.*
- "Dá-brang." n. *A mouse's hole.*
- "Dáb-ryá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who threatens or warns.*
- "Dab-ryá-mig." v.t.re. *To threaten, to warn.* -she or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. *One who is threatened.*
- "Dab-ryám shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to threaten*
- "Dab-ryá-6." pre. par. *Threatening*
- "Dab-ryá-rá." c.p. *Having threatened.*
- "Dab-ryá-shis." pas. par. *Threatened*
- "Dáb-shis." pas. par. *Pulled, drawn.*
- "Dá'-ch." n.m. *Husband.*
- "Daohan." n. (Tib.) *The ascending node.* in mythology the son of Sinhiká, a "daitya," who had the tail of a dragon and whose head was severed from his body by Vishnu, but being immortal, the head and tail retained their separate existences, and being transferred to the stellar sphere, became the cause of eclipses; the first especially, as he endeavours at times to swallow the sun and moon. Ráha, the 8th planet
- "Dá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who drops.*
- "Dá-dá." c.p. *Having dropped.*
- "Dá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to drop.*
- "Dá-dó." pre. par. *Dropping.*
- "Dádpá." n. (Tib.) *Exposition, explanation.*
- "Dág-chi-chí." c.p. *Having lived.*
- "Dág-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who lives.*
- "Dág-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To live, to remain, to be alive.* -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That by which to live.*
- "Dág-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to live.*
- "Dág-chis" or "Dág-chi-shis." pas. par. *Lived.*

- Dágohis-dngchis. a. Remaining  
 "Dág chó" pre par Living  
 "Dág-mig." v.t.re To decrease, to decay.  
 "Da-gó." pro. She, pl. "Dago-gá." They.  
 "Da-gó-gá-nú." pro. Their, of them. f. Dagowánú.  
 "Dagogá-pang." pro. Them, to them.  
 "Dago-pang." pro. Her, to her.  
 "Da-goú." pro. Her, of her.  
 "Dáhi," adv. No more.  
 "Dái." n. Two and a half. (H. Dhái.)  
 "Dak." con. Again. (Also adv Then)  
 "Dakch." pre. From, thence.  
 "Dá-khang." n. (S. Drákshá.) A grape. [dialect]  
 "Dákhát." a. See Minchhat. (Used in the Shum-chhó)  
 "Dák-pó." n.m. (Tib.) Owner, master. f. Dágmo.  
 "Dá-lang." n. A bough, branch.  
 "Dál-dish." a. (S. Daridrī.) Poor, needy, indigent.  
 "Dál-mang." n. (S. Dárima.) The pomegranate.  
 "Dál-mig." v.i.re. (1) To delay. (2) To escape. -shé or -shyá.  
     n.f. and m. That which causes delay.  
 "Da-lyá-mig." v.t.ir. To grind coarsely to split (pulse)  
     (H. Dalná.)  
 "Dám" or "Dámm." a. and adv. Good, well.  
 "Dá-mas." n.m. An ox, a bull.  
 "Dám-bar." n. A village-god. -jé-nyá-mig. v.t.re. To ask  
     from the village-god.  
 "Dám-bás." a. Better.  
 "Dám-mig." v.t.re. See "Dáb-mig." (Used by the Tukpá  
     people.)  
 "Damrich." a. A little.  
 "Dámsé." n. (Tib.) The highest of the four Hindú castes a  
     Bráhman.  
 "Dan." n. Purpose, object.  
 "Dá-nang." n. (S. Danda.) A fine. -lánmig. v.i.re. To fine.  
 "Dán-fo." n. (Tib.) A guest.  
 "Dang." pre. See "Dá."  
 "Dáng." n. The pheasant called mandí  
 "Dangá." n. A log.  
 "Dáng-chí." n. Asparagus.

- "Dáng khul." n. *The skin of a maned pheasant*
- "Dangli." a. *Ending the latter*
- "Dang-mb." n. *A bamboo cylinder used for churning butter, in tea*
- "Dáng-shyí-ras." n. *The wild hawk.*
- "Dangyá-chyá." n.m. *One who trains. (F. -ché.)*
- "Dangyá-mig." v.t.re. *To train.*
- "Dán-khar." n. *A kind of hill grain, a pot-herb. The Siml Hill people call it "Báthú" from Sanskrit Vástuka.*
- "Dán-mig." v.i.ir *To drop. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which drops*
- "Da-pang." pro. *Him.*
- "Dá'r." n. *Timber.*
- "Dár-chhat." n. (Tib. Darchog.) *A small flag on which is printed "Om Mání páni húm," frequently seen on houses in Upper Kanáwar. From S. "Om maṇih padme hūm" "The jewel is in the lotus." That is, The God is in the heart.*
- "Dar-dang-bar-dang." a. *Young. (Used in the Shumchh dialect.)*
- "Dargá." n. (P. Dargáh). *The next world.*
- "Dár-mig." v.i.re. *To be contrary.*
- "Dár-ri." n. *The beard. (H. Dárh.)*
- "Dar-sé." n. (Tib. Dorasé.) *A holy implement used by Lamás and made of brass.*
- "Dar-zé-gyá-dum." n. (Tib.) *A thunder-bolt*
- "Dar-zom." n. *A large wooden water-pot.*
- "Dashá." n. (S. Dashá, fate.) *Evil fate.*
- "Dá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who quarrels.*
- "Dáshim." n. *A quarrel.*
- "Dáshim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to quarrel*
- "Dáshi-mig." v.t.ir. *To quarrel, to contest.*
- "Dáshi-shí." c.p. *Having quarrelled,*
- "Dáshi-shis." pas. par. *Quarrelled.*
- "Dáshó." pre. par. *Quarrelling.*
- "Dáthú." a. *Ugly, ill-looking.*
- "Da-ú." pro. *His.*
- "Da-ú-ko." a. *To that side.*
- "Dáwá." n. (Tib.) (1) *Monday. (2) The moon.*
- "Dayang." n. (S. Dadhin.) *Curd. (H. Dahi.)*
- "Dá-yang." n. *A hook*

- "Dé." (Tib.) A feminine affix added to verbs ending in shi or chi. Ex. "Chhugshidé." A lady visitor. "Lanchimig," to wear, to put on. "Lanchidé." She who wears
- "Dé-áng." n. (S. Deha.) The body, the limbs.
- "Dé-bás." adv. Well, in a good manner
- "Dé-kar." a.f. A young (woman)
- "Dé-khras." a.m. A youth
- "Dé-kó." adv. Thither.
- "Dé-lí." n. Four annas, a quarter of a rupee.
- "Dé-mig." v.i.re. To get up, stand up.
- "Dé-mó." a. Fine, handsome, pretty.
- "Den" or "Dén." pre. On, upon. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Dangá." n. The root of a felled tree, a stump.
- "Dén-shár-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who gets up.
- "Dén-shár-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To get up, to stand. -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. She or he who is made to get up.
- "Dén-shár-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to get up
- "Dén-shár-shis." pas. par. Got up.
- "Dén-shár-shi-shí." c.p. Having got up.
- "Dén-shár-shó." pre. par Getting up.
- "Deorang" n. A temple. (The Simla Hill people call it Deorá.)
- "Dé-ra-yih." v. You may go.
- "Dé-ró." n. (H. Dérá.) A lodging, dwelling.
- "Des." a. Like. (Also an affix added to verbs) (As Ráng-des Like a horse Rímig-des. Capable of going. Chhug-shi-mig-des. a. Worth visiting Shwig-des. reddish.)
- "Deak," a. Like.
- "Dé-sháng." n. (S. Desha.) (1) Country. (2) A village
- "De-shángiá." n. A man of one's own country
- "Dhá-gu-lo." n. A bracelet.
- "Dhá-khang" or "Dháh-khang." n. A precipice (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Dhan-jyut-gibá." n. (Tib.) A black cow
- "Dha-ram." n. (S. Dharma.) Virtue.
- "Dhá-rang." n. Edge. (H. Dhár.) [dúras]
- "Dha-tú-ró." n. (S. Dhattura.) The thorn-apple. Sym. San
- "Dig." n. (Tib.) (1) A scorpion. (2) The zodiacal sign Scorpio

- "**Dig.**" n. P *Deg*) *A kettle a pot*  
 "**Digoh.**" n. *A little kettle, a small pot*  
 "**Di-grá.**" n. *An ornament of silver.*  
 "**Di jan-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To be assured*  
 "**Dímang.**" a. *Right, correct.*  
 "**Dímo-dáfák.**" n.f. (Tib.) *A kind of sho-devil.*  
 "**Dinglî.**" n. *A kind of musical instrument.*  
 "**Dingyá-mang.**" n. *Purpose, object.*  
 "**Dingyá-mang.**" n. *Fate.*  
 "**Dingyás.**" a. *Clever, active.*  
 "**Diu-sang.**" n. (S. Divasa.) *Day.*  
 "**Do-bar.**" n. (S. Dwi-prahara.) *Mid-day.* (H. Dopahar.)  
 "**Do-bar-láé.**" n. *Mid-day*  
 "**Doh-ří.**" n.f. *A blanket.* (Used to denote the garb of the Kanáwar women, because they wear a woollen cloth also termed Dohří.)  
 "**Dó-ing.**" n. *A hole, a pit.*  
 "**Doing-twán-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To make a hole.*  
 "**Do-khá.**" n. (H. Dhokhá.) *Deception, deceit.*  
 "**Do-khyá-ché**" or -*chyá.* n.f. and m. *One who deceives.*  
 "**Do-khya-khyá.**" o.p. *Having deceitful.* (Also adv.)  
 "**Do-khyá-mig.**" v.t.re. *To deceive, to cheat.* -*shé* or -*shyká.* n.f. and m. *One to be deceived.*  
 "**Do-khyám-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to deceive.*  
 "**Do-khyáō.**" pre. par. *Deceiving*  
 "**Do-khyá-shis.**" pas. par. *Deceived.*  
 "**Dol.**" n. *A drum.* -*bájyámig.* v. *To beat a drum.*  
 "**Dolmá.**" n.f. (Tib.) *A goddess or devi.* She is described as of white complexion, with two hands, offering a boon in the right, and the left in the *Abhaya* position. She is dressed in a splendid robe wearing many ornaments and much jewellery; seated on a lotus. The mantra is:—Om tárē tu tárē ture swáhá. "O goddess, thou, who art the remover of worldly troubles, bestowest upon us blessings."  
 "**Dol-mig.**" v.i.re. *See Dolmig.*  
 "**Doltu**" n. *Earrings.* (The Simla Hill people call them Darotu.)  
 "**Dó-mang.**" n. *An iron-smith, a low caste man.* (Used to denote the lowest caste. The other Hill people call it Dágí or Koli.)

- "Dó-pas" n. A master.
- "Do-shang" n. (S. Dosha) Defect, blemish fault.
- "Do-shi-mig." v.tir. To go to receive.
- "Do-shong." adv. That side.
- "Dra-mang." n. (S. Dúrbá.) Bent grass, commonly called Dúb (*Panicum dactylon*.)
- "Dristí." n. (Tib.) A crab.
- "Dú." v. Is "Duá." Is there? (2) n. A kind of food made of barley flour.
- "Du-ang." n. Smoke. (H. Dhúñwáñ.)
- "Duág-mig." v.tre To dig.
- "Dú-bang." n. A dip.
- "Dú-bas." a. Deep.
- "Du-chí." n. Holy water.
- "Du-chí-mum-bá," n. (Tib.) Nectar vessel.
- "Dúchis-dáchis." a. Fostered with great care.
- "Dú-du." n. An owl. a. Dark. (Used in Upper Kanawar)
- "Dué." v. Were.
- "Dug." n. (Tib.) One of the twelve eras of the Tibetans.
- "Dug." n. (Tib.) Thunder.
- "Dug-dul." n. (Tib.) A cobra.
- "Dugpá." n. (Tib.) A devotee.
- "Du-iñ." v. Are.
- "Duk." v. Am. 1st person sing of the verb "Nímig," to be. The verb is irregular and is thus declined:—Duk, am, Dun, art; Dúi, is; Duiñ, are.
- "Dukar." n.m. (Tib.) The Indian Trinity equivalent to *Dattátryamuni*. He is represented as of white complexion, with three heads, yellow, white, and blue in colour, with eight hands, holding respectively an image of the *Hopámed* deity, an arrow, a thunderbolt, and a boon in the four right hands, and in the four left hands, *Abhaya*, a noose, a bow and a nectar-cup, respectively, seated in the *Padmásana* attitude. The mantra is:—Om shri panmá latútá bájrá todá hulu hulu húm phat swáhá. "O then reverend sage, promote our welfare, and destroy our enemies."
- "Du-khang." n. (S. Duhkha.) Indignation, anger.
- "Dukhang-lán-mig." v.i.re. To be angry.
- "Dul." n. (Tib.) (1) A snake (2) The 5th era of the Tibetans.

- 'Dul." n. *The dung of goats or sheep*
- "Dul-chi-chi," c.p. *Having drosped.*
- 'Dul-chi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who drooops.*
- 'Dul-chi-mig," v.i.ir. *To droop, to dose.* -shé or -shyá, n.  
*That which causes one to dose.*
- 'Dul-chim shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to droop.*
- "Dul-chi-shis," pas. par. *Drooped*
- 'Dul-chó," pre. par *Drooping.*
- 'Dul-kang," n. *An earthen pot.*
- "Dum," n. *A meeting, conference.*
- 'Dú-mang," n. (S. Dhuma.) *See "Duáng."* (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- 'Dum-ché" or -chyá, n. *One who holds a meeting*
- "Dum-dum," c.p. *Having held a meeting*
- 'Dum-gyur," n. *The large praymn-wheel*
- 'Du-mim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hold a meeting*
- 'Dum-mig," v.i.re. *To hold a meeting or conference.* -shé or -shyá, n. *The purpose for which a meeting is held*
- "Dumo," pre. par. *Holding a meeting*
- "Dum-shis," pas. par. *Having held a meeting*
- 'Dun," v. *See Duk.*
- 'Dung," n. (Tib.) *A conch-shell.*
- 'Dung-chhang," n. (Tib. Donbú or Donbhū.) *A small shell used as a coin.* Dung means a conch and chhang means a son : so the word appears to mean 'son of a conch.' A bundle of these small shells is worn by Kanáwar women in their braided hair.
- 'Dun-nang," n. *A kind of wild garli.*
- "Du-pyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who burns incense*
- 'Du-pyá-mig," v.i.re. *To cause. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m.*  
(1) *That which is burnt as incense.* (2) *A censer.*
- "Du-pyám-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow incense*
- "Dú-pyáó," pre. par. *Incensing.*
- "Dú-pya-pyá," c.p. *Having incensed.*
- "Dú-pyá-shis," pas. par. *Incensor.*
- 'Dúrang," n. (S. Dhuripa.) *The first place.*
- "Dúre," a. *First.* (Used in the Shum-chho dialect.)
- "Du-re-ning," n. *The circle or disc formed by clouds round the sun or moon*

- "Dú g n. A narrow window in the roof for letting smoke—a chimney. [to be]
- "Dush." v. Are. (The 3rd per. plural of the verb "Ními")
- "Dus-tí." n. Perspiration, sweat.
- "Dustí-kho-lyá-chi-mig." v.i.ir. (1) To cause to perspire (2) put into trouble.
- "Dustí-twán-mig." v.i.ir. To perspire.
- "Dutári." n. A flute.
- "Dú-yang." n. Mist. (The Hill people call it "Kuhet.")
- "Dúyán-mig." v.i.ir. To bray.
- "Duzang" or "Dujang." n. (Tib.) A feast offered to forefathers.
- "Dwá." adv. There.
- "Dwá-ché" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who comes out.
- "Dwá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to come out
- "Dwá-dó." pre par. Coming out, rising.
- "Dwá-dwá." c.p. Having come out.
- "Dwáng-ché" or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which gets opened
- "Dwáng-dwáng." c.p. Having opened.
- "Dwáng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to be opened
- "Dwáng-mig." v.i.re. To have opened. -shé or -shya. n.f. and m. That which gets opened
- "Dwángó." pre. par. Getting opened.
- "Dwáng-shis." pas. par. Got opened.
- "Dwán-mig." v.i.ir. To rise, to come out. -shé or -shya. n. and m. That which comes out.
- "Dwá-rang." n. (S. Dwára.) A door. (Sym. "Pítang.")
- "Dwá-shis." pas. par. Having come out.
- "Dyá." A masculine affix added to the verbs ending in "chi" "shi." Ex. Chhugshidya=a visitor; "tangshidyá"=one who sees.
- "Dyár" or "Dyárang." n. Day.
- "Dyárang-dyárang." adv. Every day.
- "Dyárang-tuyá-mig." v.i.re. To fix a day.

## E

- "E." An affix added to nouns ending in a consonant to form the vocative case. Ex. Ringje. O sister.
- "Ech." v. There is. (From Ech-mig. To be.)
- "Ech-chhi." a. Alone.

- "Ech-ehhi-há-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To be alone.
- "Ech-mig." v.i.ir. To be.
- "Egg," n. (Tib.) (1) A kind of hawk. (2) An eagle.
- "Eké." adv. Together.
- "Eké-bi-mig." v.i.re. To go together.
- "Eké-bá-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To be together.
- "Ekó." ad. Only.
- "Ekur." n. A kind of plant used in medicine.
- "Emm." a. Sweet, tasty.
- "Em-mig." v.i.re. To be tasty.
- "Emo." n. A wild animal said to be like a mule. The Lhoba people call it "Aimbú."
- "Engi." adv. The 5th day hence.
- "Engi-myá." adv. On the 5th day from to-day.
- "Engi-stang." adv. Till the 5th day.
- "Esá." a. Sweet, fine, tasty.

## F

- "Fá-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who vomits.
- "Fág." n. (Tib.) (1) A hug. (2) The name of the last era of the Tibetan.
- "Fái." n. Hanging.
- "Fák-pá-jámpal." n. (Tib.) The deity Dharmáj.
- "Fa-lang." n. (S. Fala.) Fruit.
- "Fa-lang." n. (S. Fala.) A ploughshare.
- "Fál-mig" or "Fol-mig." v.t.re. To break. (The latter is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Fám-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who pounds.
- "Fám-fám." c.p. Having pounded.
- "Fá-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to pound.
- "Fám-mig." v.t.re. To pound, to beat. -shé or -shyá. i.e. That which is pounded. -des. a. Worth Pounding.
- "Fá-mó." pre. par. Pounding.
- "Fám-shis." pas. par. Pounded.
- "Fa-ná." n. (Tib.) A root.
- "Fánch." a. Useful.
- "Fáné." adv. Long before this.
- "Fáng-nang." n. (S. Fálguna.) The 11th month of the year, called Phágún, corresponding to the English month of

- “Fángs” or Fánch. a. Worthless, useless.
- “Fán-mig.” v.i.re. To be useful, to be of interest.
- “Fá-pú or Pápú.” n. A kiss. (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- “Fápú-ké-mig.” v.i.re. To kiss.
- “Fápú-rán-mig.” v.i.re. To give a kiss.
- “Fás-fás.” c.p. Having vomited.
- “Fá-shang.” n. Itch, of cattle.
- “Fá-shim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to vomit.
- “Fás-mig.” v.i.re. To vomit. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which causes vomiting.
- “Fá-só.” pre. par. Vomiting.
- “Fás-shis.” pas. par. Vomited.
- “Fá-sur.” n. Wine, liquor.
- “Fa-tan.” Pride.
- “Fá-teg.” n. The thin piece of wood that is made with an adze, a shingle. “Fátegá shing má-nárah.” Shingles are not to be reckoned as fuel.
- “Fa-tyán-mig.” v.i.ir. To survive.
- “Fáyul.” n. Native land.
- “Fé” or “Fe’ch.” n. The female pudenda.
- “Fé-pú.” n. The hair of the private parts.
- “Fi-ché” or -chyá.” n.f. and m. A leader.
- “Fi-fi.” c.p. Having led.
- “Fi-kyá-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who spills or scatters.
- “Fi-kyá-kyá.” c.p. Having spilt or scattered.
- “Fi-kyá-mig.” v.t.re. To spill, to scatter. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is spilt or scattered.
- “Fi-kyám-shen mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to spill or scatter.
- “Fi-kyád.” pre. par. Spilling, scattering.
- “Fi-kyá-shis.” pas. par. Spilt, scattered.
- “Fi-mig.” v.t.re. To take away, to lead. -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is led.
- “Fím-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to take or lead.
- “Fin-tan.” n. A message, a word. “Sántan teteú fintan, án chá Mindup Chhering, áng chá Mindup Chhering, bánthinú lálochú thá láyiñ.” Sántan grand-father’s message is: O my dear Mindup Chhering, don’t be hankering after beautiful women.

- “Fin tan shen mig.” v.lir. To send a message. (“Pré-  
mig” is need by the Tukpa people)
- “Fin-tan-shyá.” n.m. A messenger.
- “Fi6.” pre. par. Taking, Leading.
- “Fi-shis.” pas. par. Taken, led.
- “F6.” n. (Tib.) A deer, a wild animal.
- “Fo’ch.” n.m. An ass.
- “F6-chén.” n.m. (Tib Fochhen.) A gelded horse
- “Fog-ché” or -chyá.” n.f. and m. One who puts on.
- “Fog-fog.” c.p. Having put on.
- “Fog-im-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to put on
- “Fog-mig.” v.t.re. To put on, to wear. -shé or -shyá. u  
m. That which is put on, a shawl or quilted covering.
- “Fo-gó.” pre. par. Putting on.
- “Fog-shi-dé” or -dyá. n.f and m. A wearer.
- “Fog-shi-mig.” v.t.ir. To wear, to dress. -shé or -shy  
and m. A dress.
- “Fog-shim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dress
- “Fog-shis.” pas. par. Put on.
- “Fog-shi-shí.” c.p. Having worn.
- “Fog-shi-shis.” pas. par. Worn.
- “Fog-shó.” pre. par. Wearing.
- “Foi.” adv. For nothing, without any purpose.
- “Fol-mig.” v.t.re. To break.
- “Fong-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who throws away.
- “Fong-fong.” c.p. Having thrown away.
- “Fong-im-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to throw awa
- “Fong-mig.” v.t.re. To throw away, to cast away. -shé or -  
n.f. and m. That which is cast away.
- “Fongo.” pre. par. Casting away.
- “Fong-shis.” pas. par. Cast away.
- “Foni.” n. Shoes. Syn. “Pon” or Spon (used in the Shum-  
dialect).
- “Fon-mig.” v.t.re. To root up. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and  
That which is rooted up.
- “For-mig.” v.t.re. To unsew. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m  
which is unsewn.
- “Fo-ryá-mig.” v.t.re. To train. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and  
That which is trained

- "Fó-shang." n. Scattered or light rain.
- "Fó-shang-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who sprinkles.
- "Fó-shang-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to sprinkle.
- "Fó-shang-mig." v.t.re. To sprinkle. -ché or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which is sprinkled.
- "Fó-shang6." pre. par. Sprinkling.
- "Fó-shang-shang." c.p. Having sprinkled.
- "Fó-shang-shis." pas. par. Sprinkled.
- "Frá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A kneader.
- "Frá-frá." c.p. Having kneaded.
- "Frál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A feller.
- "Frál-frál." c.p. Having felled.
- "Frálim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to fell.
- "Frál-mig." v.t.re. To fell. -ché or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which is felled.
- "Frál6." pre. par. Felling.
- "Frál-shis." pas. par. Felled.
- "Frá-mig." v.t.re. To knead. -ché or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which is kneaded, flour.
- "Frám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to knead.
- "Frá6." pre. par. Kneading.
- "Frá-shis." pas. par. Kneaded.
- "Frengá." n. (Tib. Thengwá.) A garland, a wreath, a rosary.
- "Frengá-shu-ryán-mig." v.i.ir. To turn the beads of a rosary.
- "Fru-brú." n. (Tib.) (1) Thursday. (2) The planet Jupiter, or the regent of the planet Jupiter, identified astronomically with the planet; in Mythology, he is the son of Ángiras, and preceptor of the gods.
- "Fu-ál." n. A shepherd. (Also Pálas.)
- "Fu-kri." n. A bamboo cylinder used to kindle fire.
- "Fu-kyá-mig." v.t.re. To burn, to cremate.
- "Ful." n. Provision for a journey.
- "Fu-laich." n. A fair of the Kandávar valley which takes place in August.
- "Fu-pot." n. A leaflet, a budding leaf.
- "Fur." n. (H. Phórá) An ulcer.
- "Furá." n. See Bárr. (Used in the Shum-chho dialect.)
- "Fyá." n. The forehead.
- "Fyág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who measures.

- “Fyág-fyág.” c.p. *Having measured.*  
 “Fyá-gim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to measure.*  
 “Fyág-mig” or “Fyáng-mig.” v.t.re. *To measure.* -shé or  
 -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is measured.* (The latter  
 form is used by the Tukpá people.)  
 “Fyág-mig-des.” a. *Measurable.*  
 “Fyá-gd.” pre.par. *Measuring.*  
 “Fyág-shis.” pas.par. *Measured.*  
 “Fyon-mig” or “Pyon-mig.” v.t.re. *To ruin, to destroy.* -shis  
 or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is ruined.* -des, a. *De-  
 structible.*  
 “Fyur-mig.” v.t.re. *To cast away.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
*That which is cast away.* -des, a. *Capable of being cast away.*

## G

- “Gá.” n. (Tib) *A wooden saddle.* (Also a particle or an affix  
 added to nouns ending in vowels. As “Láṭugá.” Boys  
 “Láṭigá.” Girls.)  
 “Gáb-cha” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A piercer.*  
 “Gáb gáb.” c.p. *Having pierced.*  
 “Gábum-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to pierce.*  
 “Gáb-je.” n. *A tortoise.*  
 “Gáb-mig” or “Gám-mig.” v.i.re. *To pierce.* -shé or -shyá,  
 n.f. and m. *That which is pierced.* (The latter form is used  
 by the Tukpá people.)  
 “Gá-bó.” pre.par. *Piercing.*  
 “Gáb-rán-mig.” v.i.ir. *To be uneasy, to be perplexed.*  
 “Gáb-shis.” pas.par. *Pierced.*  
 “Gá-ohhá” or “Gá-shá.” n. *Clothes, dress.* (The latter form  
 is used by the Tukpá people.)  
 “Gá-ohhá-chí-mig.” v.t.re. *To wash clothes.*  
 “Gá-ohhyá-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A wearer,*  
 “Gá-ohhyá-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who dresses (an-  
 other).*  
 “Gá-ohhya-ohhá.” c.p. *Having worn.*  
 “Gá-ohhya-ohhá.” c.p. *Having dressed (another).*  
 “Gá-ohhyá-mig.” v.t.re. *To wear, to put on.*  
 “Gá-ohhyá-mig.” v.t.re. *To dress.*  
 “Gá-ohhyám-shen-mig” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wear.*

- ‘Gá-chhyám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to dress*
- ‘Ga-chhyáó.’ pre. par. *Weaving.*
- ‘Gá-chhyáó.’ pre. par. *Dressing*
- ‘Ga-chhyá-shi-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To put on* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *A robe, a dress*
- ‘Gád-pó.’ u.m. (Tib.) *The lambarða; or headman of a village.*
- ‘Ga-lang’ or ‘Go-lang.’ n. (S. Gala.) *The throat.*
- ‘Gál-mig.’ v.t.re *To be pleased with.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-ché’ or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A melter.*
- ‘Gá-lyá-ché’ or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who works on begár or corvée.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-lá.’ c.p. *Having melted*
- ‘Gá-lyá-lá.’ c.p. *Having worked on begár.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-mig.’ v.i.re. *To melt, to dissolve.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which melts.*
- ‘Gá-lyá-mig.’ v.i.re. *To work on begár.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *The work of begár.*
- ‘Ga-lyám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to melt.*
- ‘Gá-lyám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to work on begár*
- ‘Ga-lyáó.’ pre. par. *Melting.*
- ‘Gá-lyáó.’ pre. par. *Working on begár.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-shis.’ pas. par. *Melted.*
- ‘Gá-lyá-shis.’ pas. par. *Having worked at begár.*
- ‘Gámm.’ n. *A wooden vessel used for keeping butter* (In Barserí and Sánglá villages they make pretty ‘Gamm’ of birch-wood with covers with the aid of a mill-stone, at a cost of from four annas to one rupee.)
- ‘Gám-mig.’ v. See ‘Gáb-mig.’ (Used by the Tukpá people)
- ‘Gá-n.’ n. *An account.*
- ‘Gá-nam.’ n. (S. Gandha.) *Smell, fragrance.*
- ‘Ganbó-chhág-dug-bá.’ n.f. (Tib.) *The goddess Tárá or Tárá Deví* She is described as of blue colour like the forget-me-not, with six hands, a fat short body, three eyes and wearing a lion's skin. Her mantra is: Om s'ihá húm phat, “turn away enemies”
- “Ganbó-chhág-jibá” n.f. (Tib.) *Tárá Deví*. She has four hands. This is the only point in which she differs from Ganbó-chhág-dugbá, and her mantra is the same.
- “—“—“nibá” n.f. (Tib.) *Tárá Deví* She has only

two hands. In other respects she is like Gan  
and her mantra is the same.

g-dugbá,

"Ganbó-pening-chhág-jibá-zil-zibá." n.f. (Tib.) Tárá Deté.  
She is described as of white complexion, having four heads and  
four arms or hands and wearing a garland of human heads,  
but resembling in other respects Ganbó-chhág-dugbá. Her  
mantra is: Grihápa payah grihápa payah, húm phat  
swáhá, hánáho bhagwáná bájrá binderánzá húm phat  
swáhá. "O goddess, be pleased to accept this milk, and  
shower down upon us thy blessings."

"Gáhdú." a. Of no use.

"Gángá." n. The name of a festival.

"Gáng-báll." n. The snow lizard.

"Gáng-gáng." o.p. Having swollen.

"Gáng-je" or -jyá. n.f. and m. That part which swells.

"Gáng-kár-bó." n. (Tib.) A lake, the lake Mánasarohar. (See  
Mán-sa-rang.)

"Gáng-mig." v.i.re. To swell, to aggravate. -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
and m. That which swells. (Used by the Upper Kanáwar  
people.)

"Gángó." pre. par. Swelling.

"Gáng-shis." pas par. Swollen.

"Gáhgyul." n. The name of a Ghori in Upper Kanáwar.—  
skádd. n. The dialect of Gáhgyul Ghori.

"Ga-ník." n. (S. Gandhak.) Sulphur.

"Gan-thang." n. (S. Ghantá). A bell.

"Gán-thung." n. (S. Granthi.) A knot, a tie.

"Ga-pyá-mig." v.t.re. To count. (From S. Gopana.)

"Gár" or "Gárr." n. (Tib.) A tooth.

"Gar-ban." n. Domestic work, homely duty. [Gáy, and Nau.]

"Gá-rang." n. A river, stream. (The Simla Hill people use

"Gá-rap." a. Too much.

"Gá-rí." a. (Tib.) Glad, pleased, joyous.

"Gáring." n. A mouthful.

"Gá-ryá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To go to receive. (Used by the Upper  
Kanáwar people.)

"Gás-gá" or "Gos-ká." n. (Tib. Gozgá.) A obsuri, the tail of  
the yak used to whisk off flies, and also as an emblem or insignia  
of princely rank.

- "Gá-shang." n. *The flour of the grain called Oglá or Kotú.*  
 Gáss." n. *See "Gá-chhá."* (Used by the Tukpá people.)  
 "Gé." n. *The wild chestnut.*  
 "Geling." n. (Tib.) *A kind of musical instrument.*  
 "Geng-geng." c.p. *Having been prolific.*  
 "Geng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *Productive.*  
 "Gengim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to become prolific.*  
 "Geng-mig." v.i.re. *To become prolific* -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
 m. *That which becomes prolific.*  
 "Gengó." pre. par. *Becoming prolific.*  
 "Geng-shis." pas. par. *Having become prolific.*  
 "Gé-pyá." n. *A kind of bird.*  
 "Gha-nang." n. *A tool used to crush stones, &c.*  
 "Gha-ne-rú." n. *Small birds.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Ghráurú.")  
 "Ghá-tá." n. (H.) *Want.*  
 "Ghá-tes." a. *Narrow.*  
 "Ghá-tó." a. *Small, little.*  
 "Ghá-toch." a. *The smallest.*  
 "Gháto-lán-mig." v.t.re. *To lessen.*  
 "Gha-tyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *That which decreases.*  
 "Gha-tyá-mig." v.t.re. *To decrease.* -she or -shyá. n.f.  
 m. *That which is decreased.* -des. a. *Liable to decrease.*  
 "Gha-tyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to decrease.*  
 "Gha-tyáó." pre. par. *Decreasing.*  
 "Gha-tyá-shis." pas. par. *Decreased.*  
 "Gha-tya-tá." c.p. *Having decreased.*  
 "Gi-ling-tá." n. (Tib.) *A horse, a pony.*  
 "Gi-ráng." pro. (Tib.) *You.* (Giráng láekú chias. You the worthy maid.)  
 "Giraú." pro. *Your.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)  
 "Gi-ring." n. (Tib.) *A piece of conch shell.*  
 "Gis-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sneezes.*  
 "Gis-gis." c.p. *Having sneezed.*  
 "Gis-im-shen-mig." *To cause or allow to sneeze.*  
 "Gis-mig." v.i.re. *To sneeze.* -shé or -shyá. *That which causes sneezing, i.e., snuff.*  
 "Gi-só." pre. par. *Sneezing.*  
 "Gis-shis" pa. par. *Having sneezed.*

- "Gi tang" n. (S. Gita.) *A song.*  
 Gitang-shen mig v.i.r. *To sing a song.*
- "Go-bá." n.m. (Tib.) *A chisstam.*
- "Go-drang, gon-drang." n. (S. Gomátra.) *The wine of a cow.*
- "Gof-ná." n. *A song, a dance.* (Men and women in the Kaniwan valley dance together and sing songs.)
- "Gofná-shen-mig." v.i.ir. *To sing and dance.*
- "Go-fó." n. (Tib.) *Size, height.*
- "Go-i-ning." n. *Rain.* -lá-gyán-mig. v.i.ir. *To rain.* "Goi ning la-gyá-do dú." *It is raining.*
- "Gól" n. *A month, the 12th part of a year.*
- "Gó-lang" See "Galang." (Used by the Takpá people.)
- "Gol-chháng" or "Gol-sháng." *The moon.* (The etymology seems to be "Gol," a month and "Chháng," a son, that is the son of the month; because the moon becomes full after a month.) The latter form is used by the Takpá people.
- "Gol-das." n. *A vulture, a kite.*
- "Go-ling." n. *A hoe, an axe or mattock.* (The Simla Hill people call it Khinlá.)
- "Gol-mig." v.t.re. *To hold, to contain.* Syn. Nang-mig.
- "Gol-thes." n. *A piece of cloth for trousers.*
- "Gom." n. (P. Gam.) *Patience, trouble.*
- "Gom-fá." n. (1) (Tib.) *A monastery, a hermitage.*
- "Gomfá." n. (2) *A step.*
- "Gó-pas." n. *An ape.*
- "Gon-drang, go-drang." n. (S. Gomátra.) *Wine of the cow.*
- "Gon-fá." n. (Tib.) *A temple, a solitude.*
- "Gong-thur." n. *A martingale.* n. (It is made of woollen cord and highly ornamented.)
- "Gohkar-chhág-dugbá." n.f. (Tib.) *Tárá Derí.* She is said to be of white complexion, but in other respects is like Ganbó-chhág-dugbá. The following is her mantra: Om shum máni chum máni húm phat swáhá. (Supposed to be a corruption of the Sanskrit mantra Om Shumbha Nishumbha vimardini, húm phat swáhá. Meaning: O you, destroyer of the demons Shumbha and Nishumbha, be pleased to us.)
- "Gon-mig." v.i.ir. See "Goshi-mig." (Used by the Takpá people.)
- "Gop." a. *Much, abundant.*

- 'Gor." n. (S. Ghata.) *An earthen water-pot.*
- 'Gorab-gárab." a. *Fallen down*
- 'Go-rang." n. *A fortress, a small fort*
- 'Gorásang." n. *The consecration of a new house.* ("Ghrásni" is used in the Simla Hills.)
- 'Gor-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who tumbles.*
- 'Gor-gor." c.p. *Having tumbled.*
- 'Go-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tumble*
- 'Gor-mig." v.i.re. *To tumble, to slip* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *A place from which one is apt to slip*
- 'Go-ro." pre. par. *Tumbling*
- 'Goshab." a. *Cut off*
- 'Gor-shis." pas. par. *Tumbled.*
- 'Go-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To have sexual connection.*
- 'Gos-ká." n. See "gás-gá."
- 'Go-tang." n. (S. Ghata.) *A grinding or mill-stone*
- 'Go-tan-gres." n. *A kind of wild dog.*
- 'Gó-than-mig." v.i.re. *To pass by, to cross*
- 'Gotiō." a. (H. Ghatiyá.) *Inferior, of less value.*
- 'Grál-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To hiccough.* (Also "Skwál-chi-mig," or "Iglil-mig," used by the Tukpá and Upper Kanáwar people respectively.)
- 'Grá-mang." n. (S. Gráma.) *A village, a town.* (Also the name of a village in Bhábá Parganá. The wooden temple of the village-deity of this village is very picturesque. The deities are called "Maheshras." They are said to be three brothers; the first Mahesha is in Shíngrá village, the second at Grámang, and the third in Chagáon; all the temples of the three Maheshras are very handsome buildings.)
- 'Grán-mig." v.i.ir. *To neigh.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *A mare, a horse.*
- 'Grá-yá-mig." v.t.re *To realize, to collect.*
- 'Gre-pán-mig." v.i.ir. *To roar.*
- 'Grig-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who satisfies.*
- 'Grig-grig." c.p. *Having satisfied.* adv. *Satisfactorily*
- 'Gri gím shen mig v.t.ir *To cause or allow to satisfy*

- Gring mig or Gring mig v.tre T at sfy in o teit c  
appease. shé or shyá n.f and m That will gav sat  
fa.tio ..
- "Gri-gó." pre. par. *Satisfying.*
- "Grig-shis." pas par. *Satisfied*
- "Grokch." n.m. *One who speaks on behalf of a village-deity*  
(Called Diwáñ, or Dihwáñ in the Simla Hills.)
- "Gró-pang." n. (S. Grahapa.) *An eclipse.*
- "Gro-wá." n. *A goblin.*
- "Guí." pro. *First person singular, I.*
- "Gu-chháb" or "Gu-sháb." n. *Gloves.* (The latter form is used  
by the Tukpá people)
- "Gud." n. (Tib.) *The hand*
- "Gug lang." n. (S. Guggula.) *A fragrant gum or resin, Bdellium, a kind of incense*
- "Gu-i" or "Sgui," or "Zgui." a. *Nine.* (The two latter forms are  
used by the Upper Kanáwar and Tukpá people respectively.)
- "Gu-jar." n. *A gnat*
- "Gum." n. *A bow.* The term "Dhapú" is used by the Simla  
hillmen.
- "Gun." n. (Tib.) *Winter.*
- "Gu-ram." n. (S. Guṛa.) *Red sugar.* [same gurī.]
- "Gur-bái" n. (S. Gurabhratā.) *Olaes-fellow, a disciple of the*
- "Gur-kung." n. (Tib.) *Saffron*
- "Gü-sí." re. pro. *I myself.*
- "Gu-thú," n. *A large wooden vessel used to wash woolen clothes.*
- "Gwá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A jumper.*
- "Gwá-chi-chí." c.p. *Having jumped up.*
- "Gwá-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who jumps up*
- "Gwá-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To jump up.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m.  
*That which jumps up*
- "Gwá-chim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to jump up.*
- "Gwá-chi-shis." *Jumped up.*
- "Gwá-cho." pre. par. *Jumping up.*
- "Gwá-gwá." c.p. *Having jumped up.*
- "Gwál-mig." v.t.re. *To weed a field.* -shyá, n.m. *A field.*
- "Gwá-mig." v.i.re. *To jump.*
- "Gwán-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who cuts corn.*
- "Gwán-gwán." c.p. *Having cut corn.*

- "Gwá-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to reap corn*
- "Gwán-mig." v.i.re. *To cut corn, to cut standing crops.* -shé c  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *Standing crops.*
- "Gwánó." pre. par. *Cutting the corn*
- "Gwán-shis." pas. par. *Having cut the corn.*
- "Gwá-ó." pre. par. *Jumping*
- "Gwá-shis." pas. par. *Jumped.*
- "Gyáb-ting." pre. (Tib.) *Behind.*
- "Gyá-bung" n. (Tib.) *See "Fo'ch."*
- "Gyá-ché" -chyá. n.f. and m. *A wisher.*
- "Gyá-gyá." c.p. *Having wished.*
- "Gyál-bet." n. *A long pole used to pound grain.*
- "Gyál-bó." n.m. (Tib. Gyálpó) *A king, an emperor.*
- "Gyál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A winner.* [Rámpú
- "Gyál-chhá." n. *A Tibetan term for the township of Kánam.*
- "Gyál-gyál." c.p. *Having won.*
- "Gyá-lum-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to win.*
- "Gyál-mig." v.t.re. (Tib. Gyálwá.) *To win, to conquer.* -shé c  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is conquered*
- "Gyál-mó." n.f. (Tib.) *A queen, an empress.*
- "Gyá-ló." pre. par. *Winning*
- "Gyál-shis." pas. par. *Having won.*
- "Gyá-mig." v.t.re. *To wish, to want, to be in need of.* -shé c  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is wished for.* (The g  
generally dropped when used with the 1st personal pronoun  
As "Gu yud má-yák." I don't want roasted flour.)
- "Gyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To allow to wish, to cause to want*
- "Gyáng-zá." n. (Tib.) *A long smoking pipe, made of copper*
- "Gyáó." pre. par. *Wishing, wanting.*
- "Gyá-shi-mig" v.t.ir. *To want, to wish.*
- "Gyá-shis." pas. par. *Having wished, wanted.*
- "Gyó." An affix added to verbs in the "Shum-chho" dialect  
meaning *has.* As "Já-gyó." *Has eaten.* "Bi-gyó." *Has  
gone.*
- "Gyul" or "Sgyul" or "Zgyul." n. *Mistletoe.* (The two  
latter forms are used by the Upper Kanáwar and Tuk  
people respectively.)
- "Gyul shyá-bótang" n. *The tree on which the mistletoe grows*

## H

- "Há-bá." (Tib.) n. *A physician, a doctor.*
- "Há-chi-chí." c.p. *Having become.*
- "Há-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f and m. *One who becomes.*
- "Há-chi-mig." v.i ir. *To become, to happen.*
- "Há-chim-shen-mig." *To allow or cause to happen, or become.*
- "Há-chi-shis." pas. par. *Having become, happened.*
- "Há-chó." pre. par. *Becoming, happening.*
- "Ha-dé" or "Ho-de." adv. *So.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Ha-de-á" or "Ho-de-á," a phrase. *Is it so?*
- "Ha-desá-ha-de-sí." adv. *Just as.*
- "Há-go-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who understands.*
- "Há-go-gó." c.p. *Having understood.*
- "Há-go-mig." (Tib. Gowá.) v.t.re. *To understand, to comprehend; -shé or -shyá. That which is understood.* (When the adverb "má"(not) is used with this verb, it is inserted after hú-as. "Há má-go-to-á?" *Don't you understand?*)
- "Há-góm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to understand.*
- "Há-go-ó." pre par. *Understanding.*
- "Há-go-shis." pas. par. *Understood.*
- "Há-jé." See "Hadé." (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people)
- "Há-kat-té." adv. *Partly good.*
- "Há'l" or "Hásal." adv. *Soon, immediately.*
- "Há-lá." adv. *How?*
- "Há-lam." a. *Ordinary, usual. -sá-lam. Extraordinary. (Kyo-lang Dumig Lámá hálam-sálam máui.) I am Dumig Lámá. I am not an ordinary man.*
- "Há-lang." n. (S. Hala.) *A plough. -lán-mig. v.i.re. To plough.*
- "Há-lé." pro. *What? -lán-mig. v. What is to be done?*
- "Há-lekó." adv. *To which side?*
- "Há-lengá." adv. *As, such as. "Há lengá gú lán-tak, hadei kí lánsh." Do as I do.*
- "Há-les." adv. *How?*
- "Há-lang." n. *The potato.*
- "Há-ling." adv. *As.*
- "Há-lo" n. *A plant bearing red flowers.*

- "Halo-chhulo." a. *False fabricated, usiform not strong*
- "Hal-zang." n. *Turmeric. (From H. Haldi.)*
- "Hám." adv. *Where?* "Da hám bíshud?" *Where is he gone?*
- "Há-má-gó-mig." v.t.re. *To misunderstand, not to understand.*
- "Há-me-ngá." adv. *Wheresoev.*
- "Hám-ká-chyáng" or "Hám-kó." adv. *To which side?*
- "Hám-stang." adv. *How far?*
- "Hán-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who can.*
- "Hán-mig." v. *Can, may.* "Jupang lánim gús mábán-tak." *I cannot do it.*
- "Hán-shis." pas. par. *Could, might.*
- "Há-rang." n. *A bone* (From H. Haddí.)
- "Há'r." n. (S. Hára.) *Enticing away any one's wife, abduction.*
- "Há'r-fí-mig." v.l.re. *To take away another's wife.*
- "Hár-mál-chei." n. *People*
- "Há'r már." *Abduction, enticement.*
- "Hás." pro. *Who?* Used in Shum-chho dialect.
- "Há-sal." adv. *See "Hál."*
- "Hás-chheb." n. *The next world.*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who yawns.*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-mig." v.i.ir *To yawn* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *Idleness*
- "Hásh-kam-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To make or let one yawn*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-shí." pas. par. *Having yawned.*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-shis." pas par *Yawned*
- "Hásh-kam-shó." pre par. *Yawning*
- "Has-ta-lang." n. (S. Hasta-tala.) *The palm of the hand*
- "Hát." pro. *Who? which?* (Plural, "Há-té.")
- "Há-te-nú." pro. *Whose?*
- "Hátí." pro. *Whoever.*
- "Hát-ká-chyang." adv. *To which side?*
- "Hát-pang." pro. *Whom?*
- "Há-tá." pro. *Whose?*
- "Há-tu-i." pro. *Whomever*
- "Hazar." n. (Tib.) *Ray, beam.*
- "Há-z-rí." n. (P. Házir, present) *An attendant, a peon.*
- "Hé." con. *Again* "Hé járayíñ." *Come again.*
- "Hé-chyá." n.m. *One who ploughs.*
- "Hed" pro. *The other* (Plural "He-dé")

- 'Hed-chen." pro *All others*  
 'He-de-nú." pro *Of others*  
 'Hed-myá." adv. *Next year.*  
 'Hed-thü." pro. *What else?*  
 'He-dú." pro. *Another's.*  
 'He-hé." con. *Again and again.* c.p. *Having ploughed*  
 'Hé-mig." v.i.re. *To plough.* -shyá. n.m. *A field*  
 'He-o." pre. par. *Ploughing.*  
 'He-rad." n.m. *See Dá-mas.* (Used by the Upper  
people.)  
 'He shi-mig." v.i.ir. *See "Hé-mig."*  
 'Hé-shis." pas. par. *Ploughed.*  
 'Hi-gé." n. (Tib.) *The Tibetan alphabet*  
 'Hi-nim." n. *The wind, air.* (Used by the Upper  
people.) (Syn. "Lá'n.")  
 'Hodd." n. *A kind of bread.*  
 'Hodrang." adv. *At that time*  
 'Hog." n. *Pasture.*  
 'Ho-grá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who halloos.*  
 'Ho-gra-grá." c.p. *Having hallooed.*  
 'Ho-grá-mig." v.t.re. *To halloo, to call aloud.* -shé  
n.f and m *One who is hallooed to.*  
 'Ho-grám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hall*  
 'Ho-grá-ó." pre. par. *Hallooing.*  
 'Ho-grá-shis." pas. par. *Having hallooed*  
 'Hó-hab." a. *Fallen.*  
 'Ho-iñ." adv. *Yes. "Hóñ if hóñ," Yet Nir, yet!"*  
 'Ho-jé." a. *See "Hadé."* (Used by the Upper Kaniwe  
 'Ho-lá" or "Ho-lá-sé." n. (Tib.) *Thanks.*  
 'Ho-lá-sé." (Tib.) *Phrase. "Very well Nir," "Thank*  
 'Hom." n. (Tib.) *A bear.* (Also "Rikha.")  
 'Hom-lé." n. *A kind of plant.*  
 "Hong." n. *An insect, a worm.*  
 "Ho-trá." adv. *So much, so many.*  
 "Hu-ché," -chyá. n.f. and m. *A teacheress, a teacher.*  
 "Hu-chi-chí." c.p. *Having caused to read.*  
 "Hu-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who causes to*  
 "Hu-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause to read, to teach.* -shé  
n.f and m *One who is made read, i.e. taught*

- "Hu-chim shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to read
- "Hu-chó pre par. Causing to read
- "Hud." a. Instructed.
- "Hu-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to instruct.
- "Hu-dó." pre.par. Teaching.
- "Hu-hu." c.p. Having taught.
- "Húl." n. A sheep offered to a deity
- "Hu-lí." n. An eunuch.
- "Hun." adv. Now.
- "Hu-na" adv. Just now. (Also "Hu-nái.")
- "Hu-nak-stang." adv. Till now, as yet.
- "Hun-mig." v.t.ir. To teach, to instruct. -shé or -shyá. That which is taught
- "Hu-rang." n. A large wooden bolt used to fasten up a door.
- "Hür-mig." v.tre. To itch.
- "Hu-ryá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who shuts in.
- "Hu-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To shut in. -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which is shut up, cattle.
- "Hu-ryám shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to shut in.
- "Hu-ryád." pre.par. Shutting in.
- "Hu-ryá-shis." pas.par. Shut in.
- "Hu-ryá-ryá." c.p. Having shut in
- "Hu-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. A learner.
- "Hu-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To learn, to gain knowledge of, to acquire skill in. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is taught, knowledge.
- "Hu-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or make one learn.
- "Hu-shis." pas.par. Taught.
- "Hu-shi-shí." c.p. Having learnt.
- "Hu-shi-shis." pas.par. Learnt, learned
- "Hu-shó." pre.par. Learning.

## I

- "I." ind.art. A, or an. (Also an affix, implying certainty, as "Dai." The same.)
- "Í-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who asks, a petitioner.
- "Í-chi-chí." c.p. Having enquired.
- "Í-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. An enquirer.

- I chi mig v.tir To enquire shé or shyá n.f. and m.  
*That which is asked*
- “I-chim-shen-mig.” v.tir. To cause or allow to enquire.
- “I-chi-shis.” pas. par. Enquired.
- “I-chó.” pre. par. Enquiring.
- “Id.” n.a. (Tib. Chig.) One.
- “Idang.” pro. Some. (Also “Idé.”)
- “Id-myá.” adv. Once.
- “I-i.” c.p. Having asked.
- “I-jap.” adv. At one time.
- “I-mig.” v.t.re. To ask. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is asked, a question.*
- “Im-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ask.
- “I-myá.” adv. Once upon a time.
- “In-dar mang.” n. The 7th Hindu month, corresponding to September.
- “I-o.” pre. par. Asking.
- “I-pang.” adv. At one place. -lán-mig. To collect, to gather.
- “I-shi-dé” or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who asks for
- “I-shi-mig.” v.tir. To ask for, to apply. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is asked for.*
- “I-shim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ask for.
- “I-shis.” pas. par. Asked.
- “I-shi-shi.” c.p. Having asked for.
- “I-shi-shis.” pas. par. Asked for.
- “I-shó.” pre. par. Asking for.

## J

- “Jáb-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who descends.
- “Já-bum-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to descend.
- “Jáb-jáb.” c.p. Having descended.
- “Jáb-mig” or “Zám-mig.” v.t.re. To descend. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The place from which one has to descend.*
- “Jáb-bo.” pre. par. Descending.
- “Jáb-shis.” pas. par. Descended.
- “Jáb-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who eats, an eater.
- “Jáb-já.” c.p. Having eaten.

- ‘Já-khang.’ n. (S. Dakshina.) *Right.* -gud. *The right-hand.* -báng. *The right foot.* -kó or -ká-chyáng. *To the right side.*
- Jál” or “Jálli.” n. *A whip.* Syn. “Chámbuk.”
- ‘Já-mig’ or “Zá-mig.” v.t.re. (Tib. Záwá.) *To eat, to take food.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is eaten, food.* (The latter form is used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)
- Ja-mó” or “Za-mó.” u.f. (Tib. Jha-mó.) *A maid, a nun, a virgin.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar. It is a custom among the women of the Kanáwar valley that some of the girls become nuns, and live either in a temple or in a monastery of nuns, called “Jamó-gomfá,” and devote their time to learning the Buddhist Scriptures and reading twice a day. In Kánam and Sunnam, villages of the Upper Kanáwar valley, there are two “Jamó-gomfás,” in which a good many nuns live. “Jamo-há-chi-mig.” v. *To become a nun.*
- ‘Jám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to eat.*
- ‘Já-myá-ché’ or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who tastes.*
- ‘Já-myá-mig.’ v.t.re. *To taste* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is tasted.*
- ‘Já-myá-myá.’ c.p. *Having tasted*
- ‘Já myám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to taste*
- ‘Já-myáo.’ pre. par. *Tasting.*
- ‘Já-myá-shis.’ pas. par. *Eaten.*
- ‘Jánch.’ n. *A scarf, a cloth, woollen cloth*
- ‘Ja-pe-tang’ or “Ja-pe-kang.” n. *A wedding, the nuptial ceremony.* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To marry.* (From H. Janet, a marriage procession.)
- Jáng” or “Jháng.” n. See Záng. [the forest]
- ‘Ján-gal.’ n. *A forest.* (H. Jangal.) -bí-mig. v. *To go to*
- ‘Já-nyá.’ n. *A marriage procession.*
- ‘Jáó.’ pre. par. *Eating.*
- ‘Jará.’ v. *Come.* (More politely “Járayih.”)
- ‘Já-rayih.’ v. *(You) may come.* (From Bún-mig, to come.)
- ‘Jás’ or “Jáss.” n. (Tib. Khá-zás.) *Food, a meal.*
- ‘Já-shis.’ pas par. *Eaten.*
- ‘Ja-thé.’ a. *Difficult.*
- ‘Já-trang.’ n. (S. Yátrá.) *A dance, a fair.* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To go out for a dance.* -shén-mig. v.i.ir. *To dance.*

- "Játyū - or Jhátyū n. *Illegitimate child or offspring.*
- "Jé." pro. (Tib. Jhé, this.) *This.* Jé-ká-chyáng. ad. *this side.*
- "Jedk." a. *So much.* (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Jesh-mang." a. (S. Jyestha.) *The elder or eldest.*
- "Jes-tang" or "Jes-thang" or "Je-thár." n. S. (Jyes) *The second Hindu month, corresponding to May.*
- "Jethong." n. *The share of the eldest brother.*
- "Ji-gich." a. *Younger, youngest (2)* Small, little. 3. *childhood.* Ex. Jigichoč. *Front childhood.*
- "Jig-pó." a. (Tib. Dug-pá.) *Handsome, pretty, fair.*
- "Ji-lang." n. *A root*
- "Jí-langeh." n. *A small root.*
- "Jimf." n. (P. Zámin.) *Land, the earth.*
- "Jing-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to entangle.*
- "Jing-jé" or jyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets entangled.*
- "Jing-jing." c.p. *Having entangled.*
- "Jing-mig" or "Zing-mig." *To entangle* (The latter so used by the Upper Kauáwar people.)
- "Jingó." pro. par. *Entangling.*
- "Jing-shis." pas par. *Entangled*
- "Ji-rá." n. (S. Jíraka.) (Tib. Zírá.) *Cumin seeds.* (Also perative mood of the irregular verb bün-mig, *to come.*)
- "Ji-tas." a. *Rich, wealthy.*
- "Ji-trang." u. *A sickle.*
- "Jogás." a. *Able, worthy.*
- "Jo-ké." n. pl. *Leeches.*
- "Jo-khyá." n. *Spiritual brotherhood* -shen-mig. v.t.ir. *admit into spiritual brotherhood.* -chhug-shi-mig. v.i ir *pay a visit to a spiritual brother.* -kú-shi-mig. v.i.ir *invite a spiritual brother or sister.*
- "Joll" n. *A bundle of wool behind the hind legs of a sheep*
- "Jog-mig." v. See Zog-mig.
- "Jo-ngeim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to leak.*
- "Jong-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *That which leaks.*
- "Jong-jong." c.p. *Having leaked.*
- "Jong-mig." v.i.re. *To leak.* -shé or -shyá. A house w. *leaks.*
- "Jongó." pre. par. *Leaking.*

- 'Jong shus pas. par. *Leaked*
- 'Jon lyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who shakes*
- 'Jon-lyá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to shake.*
- 'Jon lyá-dó." pre. par. *Shaking.*
- 'Jon-lyá-lyá," c.p. *Having shaken.*
- 'Jon-lyá-mig." v.t. and i.re. *To shake, to tremble.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which shakes or trembles.* -des. a. *Liable to be shaken.*
- 'Jon-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tremble.*
- 'Jon-lyán-mig." v.t.ir. *To shake.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is shaken.*
- 'Jon-lyáó." pre. par. *Shaking.*
- 'Jon-lyá-shis." pas. par. *Shaken.*
- 'Jor-myá-mig" or "Jon-myá-mig." v.i.re. *To be born.*
- 'Jo-ryá-mig." v.t.re. *To join.*
- 'Joshesh," n. *A kind of worm.*
- 'Jú." n. (Tib.) (1) *A bow.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Sagittarius*
- 'Jú." pro. *This.* (Also "Hu-jú," which is used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)
- 'Ju-chheb." n. *The mortal world.*
- 'Juglí," a. *Beginning, commencing.*
- 'Ju-gó," pro. f.g. *This (woman.)*
- 'Ju-gó-gá," pro. pl. *These.*
- 'Ju-gó-gá-nú," pro. *Of these.*
- 'Ju-gó-pang." pro. *To this (woman).*
- 'Jugring." n. (Tib.) *The dragon's tail or descending node;* in astronomy, the ninth planet, in Mythology, a demon: the body of **Saiñhikeya**, was severed from his head (**Ráhu**), by Vishnu, at the churning of the ocean, but remained immortal, having tasted nectar.)
- 'Ju-gyán-mig." v.t.ir. *To begin, to take in hand, to commence.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is begun.*
- 'Ju-jú" or "Zu-zú." a. *Clouded.*
- 'Jung." n. *A woollen rope.*
- 'Ju-ryá-mig." v.t.re. *To get, to prepare, to make.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is got, prepared or made.* -des. a. *That which can be made.*
- 'Jwá." adv. *Here.*
- 'Jyú." n. (S. Jíva.) *Life.*

## X

- "Ká," n. (Tib. Dargá.) A walnut. (The Simla Hill people say "Khóy.")
- "Ká." (Tib. Khyed.) Pro. 2nd person singular, thou.
- "Káb-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who *bore* (a hole)
- "Ká-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bore.
- "Káb-káb." c.p. Having bored
- "Káb-mig" or "Kám-mig." v.t.re. To bore. -shé or -shyé  
n.f. and m. That which is bored.
- "Ká-bó," pre. par. Boring.
- "Ká-bó-tang." n. The walnut tree.
- "Ká-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. One who brings.
- "Ká-cho-yá." n. The scorpion-plant, a thorny-plant.
- "Ká-chyáng." adv. On one side, towards.
- "Kádd" or "Skádd." n. A language, dialect. (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Ká-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bring
- "Ká-dó." pre par. Bringing.
- "Ká'g." a. Bitter.
- "Kág" or "Kágg." n. (S. Káka.) A crow, jackdaw.
- "Ká-gan." n. (S. Kan-kapa.) A bracelet, a ring.
- "Kág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who divides, a distributor
- "Ká-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to be divided.
- "Kág-kág." c.p. Having divided. adv. dividedly, by way of division.
- "Kág-lí." n. Paper.
- "Kág-mig." v.t.re. To divide, to distribute. -shé or -shyé.  
That which is divided. -des. a. Divisible.
- "Ká-gó." pre. par. Dividing.
- "Kág-tó-mang." n. A wild creeper bearing a small bitter fruit and white flowers, the wild gourd.
- "Ká-jang." n. (S. Káryya.) Work, business.
- "Ká-ká." c.p. Having brought.
- "Kákch." n. The neck.
- "Kák-chaṭ." n. (S. "Káka," a crow, and "chaṭ," a bird.) A crow.
- "Kák-ring." n. (S. Karkat.) The cucumber.
- "Kákring-chi." n. A kind of grass with a scent like cucumber.  
(Found in Lower Kanáwar.)

- Ká mang." n. (S.                      ) (See Kájang.)  
 Kámang-lán-mig." v.i.re To work.  
 Kám-chik." n. See "Bátang." (Used in the "Shum-chhó" dialect.)  
 Kán." pro. Thy, thine.  
 Ka-pa-kang." n. (S. Kapaka.) Wheat.  
 Ká-nang." n. (S. Karpa.) An ear. -káb-mig. v.i.re. To bore the ear. -khü. n. Ear-wax.  
 Kan-chhá." pro. You people (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect  
 Kanchhang" or "Kanshang." a. (S. Kanishtha.) Young. (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people)  
 Kanchhong." n. The portion of the youngest brother  
 Kán-der" or "Kánda." n. The peak of a hill.  
 Kán-dhé." n. (S. Skandha.) Shoulder.  
 Ka-nes" or "Ko-nes." n. A friend, companion.  
 Kángsó." n. A sacrifice.  
 Kán-gyur-tán-gyur." n. (Tib. Kágyur-tágyur.) The library of the Buddhist-Scriptures (The "Kángyur" is said to be the translation, in the Tibetan language and in the character called Bhumi, of the Buddhistic doctrines from the Sanskrit It comprises 100 volumes neatly wrapped in silk The "Tángyur" is the text of the Buddhist doctrines in Sanskrit, but in the Tibetan character, with a commentary in Tibetan it too comprises a number of volumes' The former is well understood by all Lamas who are versed in the Tibetan doctrines, while the text of the latter being in Sanskrit is only known to those Lamas who know Sanskrit, therefore their saying that the latter is very difficult is quite true.  
 Kángyur-zálmo." n. The festival of a visit to the library  
 Ká-ning." n. See "Khá-ning." (Used by the Tukpá people)  
 Káning." n. A wooden or stone mortar.  
 Kaíkapí." n. A gate with Buddhist paintings. In Sholdang Nála near Ponda a new gate erected by Jintú Zamó, of Bari village, contains a good many Buddhist paintings.  
 Kan-mig." v.i.re To butt with horns.  
 Kán-mig." v.t.ir. To bring, fetch. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is brought.  
 Ká-nc." a. (S. Kápa.) Blind, one-eyed.

- "Kan shyákoh." n. (Tib.) One of the holy books of the Buddhists.
- "Kan-té-i." n. An earring. (Called Kantélf in the Simla Hills.)
- "Kan-thí." n. A necklace. (A bead necklace.)
- "Ká-nú" or "Ká-pang." pro. Thee, to thee.
- "Kár" or "Kárr." n. A sheep (called "Kháddú, or Kharp by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Ka-ram." n. (S. Karmma). An act, object, fact.
- "Ká-rang." An affix of time As. "Shum-kárang." Thrice. Tuk-kárang. Six times.
- "Kár-gyá." n. (Tib.) Tinning (of vessels.) -shen-mig. v.t ir To tin a vessel.
- "Kár-gyul." n. (Tib.) A poiculain, cap.
- "Kár-gyut." n. (Tib.) Long life.
- "Kár-khá-nang." n. (H. Kárkháná.) (1) Workshop (2) n. Like that.
- "Kár-mig." v. See Kán-mig.
- "Kart." n. (P. Kard.) A knife.
- "Kártá" n. (Tib.) (S. Karka.) (1) A crab. (2) The zodiacal sign of Cancer.
- "Ká-sang." n. (S. Kánsya.) White or bell metal.
- "Ká-sáng." pro. (Tib.) We two, i.e., you and I
- "Ká-shis." pas. par. Brought.
- "Ka-shú." n. A kind of fragrant herb: called Podsná in Hindi.
- "Kas-tang," "Kos-tang." n. (S. Kashtá.) Trouble.
- "Ká-te-te." n.m. Great-grandfather.
- "Ká-thang" or "Ká-tang" or "Ká-ting." n. (S. Kankatiká.) A comb. (The two latter forms are used in Upper Kauñwar and Tukpá respectively.)
- "Ká-thí." n. A wooden saddle. The Tibetan syn. is "Gá."
- "Káth-ring." n. (S. Kastúri.) The musk-deer pod.
- "Ká-tyáng" or "Ka-tyár." n. (S. Kártika.) The 7th Hindu month, corresponding to October.
- "Ka-tyá-ro." n. A kind of hill peach that ripens in October. adv In October.
- "Ká-yang." n. (S. Káya.) A dance, with men and women in one line. -shen-mig v.i ir. To dance in a line.
- "Keb." n. (Tib. Khab.) A needle.
- "Kebch." n. A pin.
- "Keb-chi-mig" v.i ir To pierce

- "Keb-mig." v.t.re. *To pierce.* (Also Gáb-mig.) -shé or -shy  
n.f. and m. *That which is pierced.*
- "Ke-bo." pre par. *Piercing.*
- "Keb-shis." pas. par. *Pierced.*
- "Ke-ché." or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A giver*
- "Ke-ke" c.p. *Having given.*
- "Kel-mang." n. *The diár tree or cedar.* (*Cedrus deodara*).
- "Ké-mig." v.t.re. *To give, bestow.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
*That which is given.*
- "Kém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to give.*
- "Ke-ó." pre. par. *Giving.*
- "Ker-che." n.f. *A braider, one who braids*
- "Ke-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to braid.*
- "Ker-ker." c.p. *Having braided*
- "Ker-mig." v.t.re. *To braid.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. & m. *Th  
which is braided.*
- "Ke-ro." pre. par. *Braiding.*
- "Ker-shis." pas. par. *Braided.*
- "Késá." pro. *Our.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Kes-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *An intoxicant.*
- "Ké-sháng." n. (S. Kesha). *A pony's mane.* [dialect]
- "Kesh-tang." n. See "Kastang. (Used in the "Shum-chhó
- "Ke-sim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to be intoxicated.*
- "Kes-kes." c.p. *Having intoxicated.*
- "Kes-mig" or "Kwos-mig." v.t.re. *To intoxicate.* -shé  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *That which intoxicates.* (The latter for  
is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Ke-so." pre. par. *Intoxicating.*
- "Kes-shis." pas. par. *Intoxicated.*
- "Kháb-jug." n.m. (Tib.) *The deity Vishnu*
- "Khá-ch." n. *A lamb*
- "Khá-du-lé." a. *Dirty, muddy.*
- "Kháé," n. *A feast.*
- "Khá-gó." n. (Tib.) *A boundary, limit*
- "Khá-kang." n. (Tib. Khá, or Khás.) *The mouth* -badí-sh  
or -shyá. a *Talkative.*
- "Khák-shas." n. *A kind of pheasant which resembles the domest  
fowl* (Called by the Simla Hill people "Palásh,"  
"Plásh")

- "**Khal**" n. *The waste of oil seeds from which the oil has been extracted.*
- "**Kha-mál**," n. *A plant which bears small pink flowers.*
- "**Kha-már**," n. (S. Kumbhakára.) *A potter.*
- "**Khá-nang**," n. (S. Khanda). *A half, semi.*
- "**Khá-nangch**," n. *A quarrel.*
- "**Khán-che**" or -**hyá**, n.f. and m. *One who reckons.*
- "**Khán-domá**," n.f. (Tib.) *A celestial nymph.*
- "**Khá-ning**," n. (S. Khani.) *A mine.*
- "**Khan-jarí**," n. (H. Khanjari.) *A tambourine.*
- "**Khé-num-shen-mig**," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to reckon.*
- "**Khán-khán**," c.p. *Having reckoned.*
- "**Khan-mig**," v.t.re. *To reckon, count.* -**shé** or -**hyá**, n.f. and n. *That which is reckoned.* (This verb is especially used in enquiring from a Lámá about one's fate, fortune, or illuc.)  
The Simla Hill people say "**Gap-gu**" or "**Gáñghgu**."
- "**Khar**" or "**kharr**," n. *A piece of earthswear.*
- "**Kháring**," n. (S. Khári) *A measure equal to about one and a half maunds of grain.*
- "**Kha-riú**," a. *Too much.*
- "**Khar-shyú-ná**," n. *A jack-o'-lantern, a will-of-the-wisp, ignfatuous.* (The Simla Hill and Kumaon Hill peoples call "Barewé," and "Twálá" respectively.)
- "**Khá-rung**," n. (S. Kháta.) *A pit, a hole.*
- "**Khás**" or "**Kháss**," n. (Tib. Khásá, the snow-stag, elk.) *ram, male sheep.*
- "**Khá-shyá**," n. *A mole on the face.*
- "**Kha-khaó**," a. *Rough, unsmooth.*
- "**Khá-tá**" or "**Kha-tá**," n. *A hint, suggestion.*
- "**Khá-tam-khá**," n. (Tib.) *A trident.* (The Buddhist trider has on it three human skulls.)
- "**Kha-tanch**," n. *Bumpl, buttock.*
- "**Kha-tankoh**," n. *A spice-mortar.*
- "**Kha-tich**," n.f. *A bride.*
- "**Kha-tich**," n.m. *A bridegroom.* (Used by the Takpá people.)
- "**Khé-fú**," n. *Food, a meal.* -**fú-mig**, v.i.re. *To take food.*
- "**Khe-chí**," a. *Separate, distinct.*
- "**Khechi-khechi**," adv. *Separately, differently.*
- "**Khe-chí-lán-mig**," v.t.re. *To separate.*

- "Khe lang" or H. KhéL) A play  
 "Kher" or "Kherr." a Aslant, crooked.  
 "Khe-ryá-che" or -chyá. n.f and m. A pursuer, a beater  
 "Khe-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To chase, drive, hunt. -shé or -shyá.  
 n.f. and m. That which is chased, game.  
 "Khe-ryám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to chase.  
 "Khe-ryáó." pre. par. Chasing, hunting.  
 "Khe-ryá-ryá." c.p. Having chased.  
 "Khe-ryá-shis." pas. par. Chased, hunted.  
 "Khe-tig-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. A tickler, one who tickles  
 "Khe-tig-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To tickle, to touch lightly and cause to  
 laugh. -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. She or he who is tickled  
 "Khe-tig-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or to allow to tickle.  
 "Khe-tig-shi-shi." c.p. Having tickled. adv. In a tickling  
 manner.  
 "Khe-tig-shi-shis." pas par. Tickled.  
 "Khe-tig-sho." pre. par. Tickling.  
 "Khi-ché" or -chyá." n.f. and m. A perceiver, one who per-  
 ceives.  
 "Khi-khi." c.p. Having perceived  
 "Khi-lang." n. (S. Kila.) See "kí-lang."  
 "Khim." n. (Tib.) The twelve signs of the Zodiac, the Tibetan  
 names for which are : (1) "Lug," Aries. (2) "Láng," Bull.  
 (3) "Thig," Gemini. (4) "Kártá," Cancer. (5) "Singhé,"  
 Leo. (6) "Búmá," Virgo (7) "Sráng," Libra. (8) "Dig,"  
 Scorpio. (9) "Jú," Sagittarius. (10) "Chhu-srin," Capri-  
 corn. (11) "Bumpá," Aquarius (12) "Nyá," Pisces.  
 "Khi-mig." v.t.re. To perceive, gaze. -shé or -shyá. n.f and  
 m. The thing to be perceived. -des. a. Perceivable.  
 "Khim-shen-mig." v.t.ir To cause or allow to perceive.  
 "Khió." pre. par. Perceiving.  
 "Khi-rang." n. (S. Kshíra.) Milk.  
 "Khi-shis." pas. par. Perceived.  
 "Khi-shó." n. A pocket. (The Simla Hill people call it  
 "Khissá.")  
 "Khob." n. (Tib. Kheb.) A lid, cover.  
 "Khob-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who covers.  
 "Kho-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cover.  
 "Khob-khob" c.p. Having covered

- "Khob-mig." v.t.re (Tib Kheb-pa) To cover & put a lid on  
 -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is covered -des. a.  
*Fit to be covered.*
- "Kho-bó." pre. par. *Covering.*
- "Khob-shis." pas. par. *Covered.*
- "Khó-jang." a. *Left.*
- "Kho-lang." n. *A farm-yard.*
- "Khol-dé." a. *Hollow.*
- "Kholgang." n. *A main gate.* [to trouble
- "Kho-lyá-chi-mig." v.t.ir. To bring out. Dusti- v.t.ir. To put
- "Khó-lyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Kholná.) *To release.*
- "Khong-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bend.
- "Khong-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *A bender.*
- "Khong-khong." c.p. *Having bent.*
- "Khong-mig." v.t.re. To bend, incline -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
 and m. *That which is bent.* -des. a. *Flexible.*
- "Khongdó." pre. par. *Bending.*
- "Khong-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who bows down.*
- "Khong-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To bow down. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and  
 m *One who is bowed down*
- "Khong-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bow down.
- "Khong-shis." pas. par. Bent, inclined. [manner.
- "Khong-shi-shí." c.p. Having bowed down. adv. In a bowing
- "Khong-shi-shis." pas. par. *Bowed down.*
- "Khong-shó." pre. par. *Bowing down.*
- "Khó-rang." n. *Lameness.*
- "Khó-reá." a. *Lame.* -káchi-mig. v. To become lame.
- "Khó-tag." n. *The hearth.*
- "Kho-yang." n. *Rust.*
- "Khrá-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who delays.*
- "Khrá-khrá." c.p. Having delayed. adv. Dilatorily.
- "Khrá-mig." v.i.re. To delay, to be late. -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
 and m. *That which causes delay.*
- "Khrám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to delay.
- "Khrádó." pre. par. *Delaying.*
- "Khrá-shis." pas. par. *Delayed.*
- "Khro-dáng." n. *The young of the pheasant called manál.*
- "Khrong-mig." v. See "Khyul-mig." (Used in Upper  
 Kanáwar)

- "**Khü.**" n. (S. Gú.) *Excrement, ordure.*
- "**Khu-ché**" or -chyá. *One who steals.*
- "**Khu-dim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to steal*
- "**Khu-dó.**" pre. par *Stealing*
- "**Khü-do-ing.**" n. *Anus*
- "**Khü-hong.**" n (1) *A cockchafer.* (2) *A kind of beetle*
- "**Khu-khu.**" c.p. *Having stolen*
- "**Khul**" or "**Khull.**" n. *A skin, skin-wallet.* (Called "**Khaltá**" or **Khaltu** by the Simla Hill people.)
- "**Khu-nang.**" n. *A term for a district or parganá.* Ex: "Stish khunangní májang te'g khunang Tukpá." *Among the 7 parganás (of Basháhr) Tukpá is the largest*
- "**Khun-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To steal. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is stolen. -des. a. Capable of being stolen.*
- "**Khur.**" n. (S. Kshura.) *A razor*
- "**Khu-rang.**" n. *A house with a mud roof.* (Called **Khúd** by the Simla Hill people)
- "**Khu-rangch.**" n. (S. Kshura.) *A small razor.*
- "**Khü-sú-mig.**" v.i.re. *To break wind*
- "**Khu-shen-mig.**" v.i.ir *To go to stool.*
- "**Khu-shis.**" pas. par. *Stolen.*
- "**Khuis-rang.**" n. See "**Khü-do-ing.**"
- "**Khwá-chi-chí.**" c.p. *Having boiled*
- "**Khwá-chi-dé**" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who boils.*
- "**Khwá-chi-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To boil, bubble, agitate by heat. -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. That which is boiled. -des. Fit to be boiled.*
- "**Khwá-chim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to boil.*
- "**Khwá-chi-shis.**" pas. par. *Boiled*
- "**Khwá-cho.**" pre. par. *Boiling.*
- "**Khwákchá.**" n. *A festival.*
- "**Khyá-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sees*
- "**Khyá-khyá.**" c.p. *Having seen.*
- "**Khyál-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A selector, a chooser.*
- "**Khyá-lim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir *To cause or allow to select.*
- "**Khyál-khyál.**" c.p. *Having selected*

- "Khyál-mig." v.t.re. To elect, choose, clea : select. -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. That which is elected, chosen or cleaned. -des. a. Eligible.
- "Khyá-ló." pre. par. Electing.
- "Khyál-shis." pas. par. Elected.
- "Khyá-mig." v.t.re. To see, to look at. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is seen. -des. a. Worth seeing.
- "Khyámpó." n. (Tib.) An immigrant.
- "Khyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to see.
- "Khyád." pre. par. Seeing.
- "Khyá-shis." pas. par. Seen.
- "Khyot" or "Khyot." A spoon. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Khyot-bang." a. A spoonful.
- "Khub-mig" or "Khum-mig." v.t.re. To disgrace, dishonour, to treat with disrespect. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is disgraced. [tan era]
- "Khyi." n. (Tib.) (1) A dog. (2) The name of the 11th Tib.
- "Khyúch." n. Arm. (The Upper Kanáwar people use the form "Khyút.")
- "Khyul-mig" or "Khyur-mig." v.t.re. To peel, skin, pare. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is peeled. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Khyun-pyá." n. A kind of black duck.
- "Khyur-mig." v. See "Khyul-mig." (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Ki." pro. (Tib. Khye.) You, ye. (2nd person plural.)
- "Ki-lang." n. (S. Kila.) A peg, a nail. (Syn. "Khilang," used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Kil-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who binds.
- "Ki-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bind.
- "Kil-kil." c.p. Having bound.
- "Kil-mig." v.t.re. To bind, to fasten. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is bound. -des. a. Fit to be bound.
- "Ki-ló." pre. par. Binding.
- "Kil-shis." pas. par. Bound.
- "Kím." n. (Tib. Khyim.) A house, home, dwelling.
- "Kin." pro. Your, of you.
- Ki ná" pro pl. See "Ki" (Used by the Tukpá people.)

- "Ki-ná-nú." pro. *Of you to you*  
 "Ki-nú." pro. *To you, you.* (Also **Kí-pang.**)  
 "Kir-shá-pí." n. (S. Krishि- karma.) *Cultivation.*  
 "Ki sháng." pro. *See Ká-sáng.* (Used by the Tukpa people)  
 "Kis." pro. *You.* (Agent.)  
 "Ki-sí." pro. *You yourself.*  
 "Kli." n. (Tib. Chin.) *Urine.* -shen-mig. v.i.ir. *To make water*  
 "Ko-cháng." a. *Bad, wicked.* -lán-mig. v.t.re. *To waste.*  
 "Kodd." n. *A grain-measure equal to about 3 seers*  
 "Ko-dró." n. (S. Kodrava.) *A kind of hill-grain, dark in colour.*  
     (The Simla Hill people call it **Kodá.**)  
 "Koé." con. *Or.*  
 "Kog" or "Kogg." *A fig-tree.* (The Simla Hill people call it **Phegú.**)  
 "Ko-gar." n. *See Ghaṭangres.* [Hill people]  
 "Ko-garch." n. *A flying-fox.* (Called "Aip" "En" by the Simla Hill people)  
 "Ko-lang." n. *A small grind-stone.*  
 "Kó lang." n. *Memory.*  
 "Kó-lang-lán-mig." v.t.re. *To remember.* -shé or -shyá. n.  
     and m. *One who is remembered.*  
 "Kó-las." a. (S. Komala.) *Soft, mild, smooth.*  
 "Kol-dang-meto." n. *A kind of wild flower.*  
 "Kol-dung." n. *Circumference.*  
 "Ko-ná-ná-káñch." n. *A tick.* (Also **Koná-káñch.**)  
 "Kon-gár." n. *A grinder.*  
 "Kong-kape." n. *An ant* (The Simla Hill people call it **Chyuháti**, or **Chito.**)  
 "Konku-tá" or "Konkonk." a. *Hump-backed*  
 "Kon-nas." n. *A kind of large tick.*  
 "Kon-sang." a. *See "Kansang."* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)  
 "Kor." n. (S. Kushṭa.) *Leprosy.* Syn **Bú.**  
 "Kor-mig." v.t.re. *To weed.* -shé or -shyá. *A hoe.*  
 "Korwí." n. *A medicinal drug, called Karú.*  
 "Kot." n. (S. Koshtha.) *A box, chest.*  
 "Ko-tal." n. *A testicle.* -twán-mig. v.i.ir. *To geld.*  
 "Koṭch." n. *A small box.*  
 "Ko-teg." n. *Corner.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar. The Tukpa people call it **Zer**)

- "**Koth.**" n. *A room.*  
 Ko-thál.<sup>1</sup> *The upper storey of a house.*
- "**Ko-tí.**" n. *A kind of long basket* (The Simla Hill people call it Kiltá or Kl.)
- "**Ko-tich.**" n. *A basket.*
- "**Kó-tyá-mig.**" v.t.re. *To dig, to weed.*
- "**Ko-yáh.**" n. *A dove.* (The Simla Hill people call it Ghughí or Ghugti.)
- "**Ko-yánch.**" n. *The young of a dove*
- "**Kó-yáng.**" n. *A mosquito.* (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Krá.**" n. *A hair.* Also the imperative of the verb Kán-mig. to bring: "Bring."
- "**Kráb-che**" or "-chyá." n.f. and m. *One who weeps.*
- "**Krá-bim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to weep.*
- "**Kráb-kráb.**" c.p. *Having wept.* adv. weepingly, tearfully.
- "**Kráb-mig**" or "**Krám-mig.**" v.ir. *To weep, scream, cry.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The trouble or loss for which one weeps.* -des, a. *Lamentable* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Krá-bó.**" pre par. *Weeping.*
- "**Kráb-shis.**" pas. par. *Wept.*
- "**Krá-chok-chyá.**" n.m. *A barber.*
- "**Krá-chok-shi-dyá.**" n.m. *One who is shaved.*
- "**Krá-chok-shi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To shave.* -shyá, n.m. *That with which to shave.* *A razor.*
- "**Krá-chok-shi-shi.**" c.p. *Having shaved.*
- "**Krá-chok-shi-shis.**" pas. par. *Shaved.*
- "**Krá-chok-sho.**" pre. par. *Shaving.*
- "**Krá-mal.**" n. *A kind of high tree with broad leaves.* (It grows in the Upper Kanáwar valley, and its leaves are dried for cattle fodder.)
- "**Krám-pá.**" n. (Tib.) Tongr. (Also called "Chimt6.")
- "**Krám-shéyiñ.**" adv. *Never mind, let it go.*
- "**Krel-mig.**" v. See "**Kil-mig.**" (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Krí.**" n. *Dust, wax of the body.*
- "**Kri-gar.**" n. (H. Kárigar.) *A workman.*
- "**Krig-ché**" or "-chyá. n.f. and m. *One who trembles.*
- "**Kri-gim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tremble.*
- "**Krig-krig.**" c.p. *Having trembled.*

Krig-mig or "Kring-mig" or Kri-lén-mig" v. i. re-tremble, quake, quiver (The latter two forms are used by Tukpá and Upper Kanáwar people respectively. The last is irregular. "Dafí bál kriledó dú." His head is trembling.)

"Kri-gó," pre. par. Trembling.

"Krig-shis," pas. par. Trembled.

"Krl." n. A wild creeper which bears a pretty flower.

"Kri-lén-mig." v. See "Krig-mig."

"Knikt." n. (S. Kitā.) A grasshopper.

"Krash-mig." v.t.re To butt (with horns)

"Kró." n. A water-pot, jug Especially of a deity, when generally made of silver with a pipe. Syn. Lotrī.

"Krog." n. See "Kong-kane." (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Krub." n. A fast. Syn. "Upásang."

"Krúch." n. Elbow

"Kru-ngul." n. A yellow wasp

"Ku-chang." n. A broom. (The Simla Hill people call Shúntá. From the verb Shíwpu, to brush -lán-mig. v. To brush

"Ku-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who calls

"Ku-chi-chí." c.p. Having called.

"Ku-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who calls.

"Ku-chi-mig." v.t.ir. To call out, exclaim. -shé or -shyá. and m. One who is called for. -des. a. Worth calling.

"Ku-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to call.

"Ku-chi-shis." pas. par. Called

"Ku-chó." pre. par. Calling.

"Ku-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to call.

"Ku-dó." pre. par. Calling.

"Kug." n. (S. Ghúka.) Owl Syn. "Duđú."

"Ku-L." n. (Tib. Khyí.) A dog, mastiff.

"Ku-kras." n.m. (S. Kukkuta.) A cock.

"Ku-kri." n.f. A hen.

"Ku-ku." c.p. Having called.

"Ku-lang." n. (S. Kula.) A family, dynasty.

"Kú-lang." n. (S. Kulyá.) A small canal, or stream.

"Kulang-tí." n. Canal water

"Kul-dung." a. Too long.

- "Ku-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to beat.*
- "Kul-mig." v.t.re. *To strike, beat, pound, hit.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *One who is beaten.* -des. a. *Fit to be beaten.*
- "Kum." n. *A resting place for the head, a pillow.* -pi. adv. *At the resting place of the head.*
- "Kum-mig" or "Skum-mig." v.t.re. *To cause to sleep.*
- "Kumo." pre. *In, within.*
- "Kum-ping." n. *A grain-box.* (Also Rákumping).
- "Ku-nál." n. *A wooden vessel used for kneading flour,* &c.
- "Kundá." n. *An image, idol.*
- "Kun-das" or "Kun-nas." n. *The fourth caste of the Hindus.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Kanét.")
- "Kun-gü." a. *Broad, wide.*
- "Kun-mig." v.tir. (Tib. Kug-pa.) *To call, summon.*
- "Kun-nang." n. *A call, summons.* (Also a verb, meaning "If we call.")
- "Ku-pú." n. *A cuckoo.* Mukhtu,
- "Kush." a. *Very much.* (The Simla Hill people use the word)
- "Ku-shi-mig." v.tir. *To invite, persuade.*
- "Ku-shis." pas. par. *Called.*
- "Kú-shyá-ché" or -shyá, n.f. and m. *One who wipes.*
- "Kú-shyá-mig." v.t.re. *To wipe, to rub with something soft for cleaning.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is wiped.*
- "Kú-shyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wipe.*
- "Ku-shyáō." pre. par. *Wiping.*
- "Kú-shyá-shis." pas. par. *Wiped.*
- "Kú-tang." a. (S. Kúta.) *Crooked.* (The Simla Hill people say Bin-gú.)
- "Ku-thaun." n. *An ill omen.*
- "Ku-tí." n. *Envoy.* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To be envious.* (Used in the Shum-chho dialect.)
- "Ku-tich." n. *A small hoe.*
- "Ku-tíng." n. (S. Kutí.) *A hut, hermitage.*
- "Kwál-ché" or -shyá, n.f. and m. *One who alters or changes.*
- "Kwá-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to alter.*
- "Kwál-kwál." c.p. *Having altered.*
- "Kwál-mig" or "Skwál-mig." v.t.re. *To alter, change.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is altered.* -dea. a. *Changeable.*

- "Kwá-ló." pre. par. *Altering.*
- "Kwál-shis" pas. par. *Altered*
- "Kwá-rá" or "Skwá-rá." n. (Tib. Skorwá.) *Walking round or about, circumambulating.* -lán-mig. v.t.re *To circulate.*
- "Kwár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who weeds*
- "Kwá-rim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to weed.*
- "Kwár-kwár." c.p. *Having dug.*
- "Kwár-mig." v.t.re. *To dig, excavate, to turn up the earth,* -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. *That which is dug, a field, earth*
- "Kwá-ró." pre. par. *Digging, weeding.*
- "Kwár-shis." pas. par. *Dug.*
- "Kwás-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. *One who boils.*
- "Kwá-sim-shen-mig." *To cause or allow to boil.*
- "Kwás-kwás." c.p. *Having boiled*
- "Kwás-mig." v.t.re. *To boil, to cook.* -shé or -shyá. n.f and *That which is boiled.*
- "Kwá-só." pre. par. *Boiling*
- "Kwás-shis." pas. par. *Boiled.*
- "Kyál-khá." a. (H. Kyá-lekhá.) *Numerous, numberless.*
- "Kyó" or "Skyó." a. (Tib.) *Male*
- "Kyod-rim." a. *Tame.*
- "Kyo-lang." n. (Tib.) *Celibate.*
- "Kyó-lang." pro. *We, or I.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect)
- "Kyub-mig." v. *See Skynubmig.*
- "Kyub-shi-mig." v. *See Skyubshimig.*
- "Kyú-chi-chí." c.p. *Having appreciated.*
- "Kyú-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who appreciates*
- "Kyú-chi-mig." v.tir. *To like, appreciate, approve* -shé -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is appreciated.* -des. *Worthy of appreciation.* "Kyúch-mó." *For appreciating.*
- "Kyú-chim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to like.*
- "Kyú-chi-shis." pas. par. *Appreciated, liked.*
- "Kyú-chi-stang." adv. *Until appreciating.*
- "Kyú-chó." pre. par. *Appreciating, liking.*

## L

- "Lá." n. *Saxifrage.* (Used as a medicine.)
- "Lá." n. (Tib.) *A rock*

- "Láb-mig" v.t.ra. To cast. As. Chi lábmig, to set grass  
 "Lá-brang." n. (Tib Lákhang) A temple of Buddha (the name of a village near Kánam.)
- "Lachú." n. A kind of plant that has very large leaves. I found in the Himalayan ranges, and its leaves are used keeping butter.
- "Ladák-chukh." n. The dried apricot of Ladák.
- "Láé." n. Day time.
- "Láekhu." n. Worthy.
- "Láff." n. A kind of food.
- "Lá-gang." n. See "Lábrang." (Used by the Tukpá people)
- "Lá-gé." n. Rain
- "Lá-ge-dó." pre par. Raining.
- "Lá-ge-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause rain.
- "Lá-ge-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. Raining.
- "Lá-ge-gé," c.p. Having rained.
- "Lá-gen-mig." v.i.ir. To rain. -shyá. n.m. Cloud
- "Lá-ge-shis." pas. par. Rained
- "Láge-tí." n. Rain-water.
- "La-gyá-tí." a. Attractiveness.
- "Lá-jang." n. (S. Lajjá.) Shame, modesty
- "La-jyá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who feels shame
- "La-jyá-shim." n. Shame.
- "Lá-jyá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be ashamed.
- "La-jyá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To shame, disgrace.
- "La-jyá-shi-shi." c.p. Having been ashamed.
- "La-jyá-shi-shis." pas. par. Ashamed.
- "La-jyá-shó." pre par. Feeling ashamed
- "Lákpá." n. (Tib.) (1) Wednesday. (2) The planet Mercury
- "Lák-stá." n. An axe, hatchet. (The Simla Hill people call it "krápi.")
- "Lámá." n. (Tib.) One versed in the Buddhist scriptures. Buddhist priest. They are of two kinds, i.e., married and celibate. The latter are called by the Tibetans "Gyo-kor" and are considered more venerable than the former.
- "Lá-mas." a. Long, having length.
- "Lám-gich." a. Light, not heavy.
- "Lá'n." n. (Pronounced like the English word 'lawn.') The wind, a storm

- "Lán-cha" or -chyá f u l m O e oh does or makes
- "Láng." n.f. (Tib.) A cow (Called gorú by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Láng." n. (Tib.) (1) A bull. (2) The Second Tibetan era.
- "Láng-bó." n. Dried cow-dung (The Simla Hill people call it goshthé.)
- "Láng-bó-chhé." n. (Tib.) An elephant.
- "Láng-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. One who waits.
- "Láng-chi-mig." v.t.ir To await.
- "Láng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir To cause or allow to wait
- "Láng-láng." c.p. Having waited
- "Láng-mig." v.tre. To wait
- "Lángo." pre. par. Waiting.
- "Láng-sá." n. (Tib.) Cow-dung.
- "Lá-nim-shen-mig." v.tir. To cause or allow to do or make.
- "Lán-lán." c.p. Having done, or made.
- "Lán-mig." v.tre. To do, to make -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is done or made. -des. a. Worth doing or making
- "Lán-mó. For doing, for making.
- "Lá-ning." n. (1) A creeper. a creeping or winding plant in general. (2) A line, a range.
- "Lá-nó." pre. par. Doing, making.
- "Lá'n-pyá." n. A goshawk.
- "Lán-shis." pas. par. Done, made.
- "Lan-than." a. Lazy, idle
- "Lántuk." n. See Lá'n-pyá. (Used in the Shum-chho dialect)
- "Lá-pat-rang" or "Lá-pá-chang." n. The leaf of the saxifrage
- "Láss." n. (1) Mud. (2) Graciousness.
- "Lá-tá." a. Dumb, mute.
- "Lá-tang." n. (H Lát.) Foot.
- "Lá-tí." n.f. A girl, daughter.
- "Lá-tú." n.m. A boy.
- "Lá-wú." n. The flower of the saxifrage
- "Lé," n. (Tib. Lehe.) (Pronounced like the English word 'lay.') The tongue, the organ of speech.
- "Leb-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. One who licks.
- "Leb-bim-shen-mig." v.tir To cause or allow to lick.
- "Leb-leb." c.p. Having licked.
- "Leb-mig" or "Lem-mig." v.tre. To lick, to take in with the

- tongue -shé or shyá n f and m That which is licked  
 -des a Worth licking "Leb-mó" For licking (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Le-bó." pre. par. Licking.
- "Leb-shis." pas. par. Licked.
- "Lé-koth." n. (Le, the tongue, and Koth, a box,) The palate.  
 (Also "Tál-gang.")
- "Lem" or "Lemm." adv. At once, without hesitation, doubtless certainly.
- "Le-ná." n (Tib.) The wool of the goat, called pashm.
- "Lesh." n. Male organ.
- "Lf" (1) adv. Also, as well as. ("Dago lf bútish." She will also come) (2) n. A kind of wild pear.
- "Lib-ché" or -chyá. n f. and m. One who draws out.
- "Lib-chi-chí." c.p. Having got out.
- "Lib-chi-dé" or -dyá. n f. and m. One who gets out.
- "Lib-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To get out, to turn out. -shé or -shya, n f and m. That from which to get out. -des, a. Worth getting out "Libch-mó." For getting out.
- "Lib-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause to turn out, or allow to go out.
- "Lib-chi-shis." pas. par. Turned out.
- "Lib-chó." pre. par. Getting out, turning out.
- "Li-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to draw out
- "Lib-lib." c.p. Having drawn out.
- "Lib-mig" or "Lim-mig." v.t.re. To draw out. (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "La bó." pre. par. Drawing out.
- "Lib-shis." pas. pat. Drawn out.
- "Lig." a. Heavy, weighty.
- "Lig-chó." n. (Tib.) A bead.
- "Lig-pyá." n. (Tib.) Cupid.
- "Lig-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who takes up a load.
- "Lig-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To lift up a load. -shé or -shya, n.f. and m. A weight, a load. -des, a. Worth lifting. "Ligsh-mó." For lifting up a load.
- "Lig-shim-shen-mig." To cause or allow to lift up a load.
- "Lig-shi-shí." c.p. Having lifted up a load.
- "Lig-shi-shis." pas. par. Lifted up a load.

- "Lig-shó." pre par. *Lifting up a load.*
- "Lik-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.t. and m. *A wearer*
- "Lik-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To wear, to put on.* -shé or -shyá. *A dress, a robe.*
- "Lik-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To dress or cause to put on.*
- "Lik-shi-shi." c.p. *Having put on*
- "Lik-shi-shis." pas. par. *Put on*
- "Lik-shó." pre par. *Putting on.*
- "Lam" n. *The blue pine.*
- "Lim-bo-tang." n. *The blue pine tree.*
- "Li-mig." v.i.re. *To seem pleased.*
- "Lim-pyá." n. *A black bird with a white tail*
- "Lam-tóch." n. *A blue pine-cone*
- "Lang-kut." n. *A fern* (The Simla Hill people call it "Languri," and use it as a vegetable.)
- "Lang-mig." v. *See "Ring-mig"*
- "Li-pyá." n. *A large white goose.*
- "Li-pyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who plasters, or washes over.*
- "Li-pyá-mig." v.t.re (H. Lipná.) *To plaster, to wash over.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is plastered or washed over*
- "Li-pyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to plaster*
- "Li-pyád." pre. par. *Plastering.*
- "Li-pya-pyá." c.p. *Having plastered*
- "Li-pyá-shis." pas. par. *Plastered, washed over*
- "Li-sá." n. *Wild pear (fruit).*
- "Lis." n. and a. *Coldness, cold.*
- "Lisk." a. *Cold.*
- "Lit." n. *An egg.*
- "Ló." n. (Tib.) (Pronounced like the English word 'low.') (1) *A year.* (2) *The west.* Adv. *Here, hither.*
- "Ló." n. (Tib.) *The name of the twelve Tibetan eras, which are* (1) "Chiwá." *Mouse.* (2) "Liáng." *Bull.* (3) "Takk." *Lion.* (4) "Yó." *Hare.* (5) "Dug." *Thunder.* (6) "Dul." *Snake.* (7) "Tá." *Pony.* (8) "Lug." *Ram.* (9) "Té." *Monkey.* (10) "Chá." *Bird.* (11) "Khyí." *Dog.* (12) "Fág." *Hog.*
- "Ló-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A speaker.*
- "Lo-chá." n. (Tib.) *A grand title of the Lámas.*
- "Lo-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to speak*

- "Lo-dó." pre par. *Speaking*  
 "Lofan." n. (Tib.) *The deity Shiva*
- "Log-ché" -chyá. n f and m. *An unloader.*
- "Lo-gim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To let or allow to unload*
- "Log-log." c.p. *Having unloaded.*
- "Log-mig." v.i.re. *To unload.* -shé or -shyá. n f and m. *That which is unloaded.* -des. a. *Worth unloading.*
- "Lo-go." pre par. *Unloading*
- "Log-shis." pas. par. *Unloaded*
- "Lo-kó" or "Lo-ká-chyáng." adv. *This side*
- "Lo-ló." c.p. *Having spoken.*
- "Lo-nách." n. *A kind of grass.*
- "Long-stám." n. (Tib.) *In idea, thought, consideration*
- "Lon-mig." v.tir. (Tib. Lengwá.) *To speak, to tell, to say* -des. a. *Speakable.* -shé or -shyá. n f. and. m. *That which is spoken.* "Lon-mó." *For speaking.*
- "Lo-sar." n. (Tib.) In Tibet it means the New Year, but in Kánawar it is the name of a fair, which takes place at Kánam village in August. "Nichhal bayáru byork, Kánam losar járayín." "*A true friend's message, 'You may come for the Kánam fair.'*"
- "Lo-shi-mig." v.tir. *To discuss, debate.*
- "Lo-shis." pas. par. *Spoken*
- "Lo-tó." n. (Tib.) *A Tibetan almanac.*
- "Lo-trí." n. (H. Lotá.) *A brass jug.*
- "Lub." n. (Tib.) (1) *The south.* (2) *The cavity formed by putting both hands together.*
- "Lub-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who covers, or conceals*
- "Lu-bim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to cover.*
- "Lub-lub." c.p. *Having covered, having concealed.*
- "Lub-mig" or "Lum-mig." v.t.re. *To cover, conceal.* -des. a. *Coverable.* -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. *That which is covered*  
 "Lub-mó." *For covering, for concealing.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Lub-nib." n. (Tib.) *The south-west.*
- "Lu-bó." pre par. *Covering.*
- "Lu-shis." pas. par. *Covered.*
- "Lug." n. (Tib.) (1) *A ram.* (2) *The 8th era of the Tibetans*
- "Lug-zá." n. (Tib.) *A shepherd.*

- "Lum" or "Lumm," n. *The thigh.*  
 "Lungch." a. *Ripe.*  
 "Lung-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to ripen*  
 "Lung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *That which ripens.*  
 "Lung-mig." v.i.re. *To ripen.*  
 "Lungo." pre. par. *Ripening.*  
 "Lung-shis." pas. par. *Ripe.*  
 "Lu-tyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who robs*  
 "Lu-tyá-mig." v.t.e. (H. Lútná.) *To rob, plunder. -des. a.  
 Worth plundering. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is  
 plundered. "Lutýámó." For robbing.*  
 "Lu-tyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rob.*  
 "Lu-tyáó." pre. par. *Plundering.*  
 "Lu-tyá-shis." pas. par. *Plundered.*  
 "Lu-tyá-tyá." c.p. *Having plundered.*

## M

- "Má," adv. *Not, nay as "Má-nek," 'I don't know.' Con If:  
 as "Chhugsh-má," 'If we visit.'* A negative particle  
 prefixed to an adjective or to a verb to express the English  
 sense of "Un-" or "Dis-" as "Má-lungeh," *Unripe*: "Má-  
 kyá-chi-mig," *To dislike.*
- "Má-ch." n. (The vowel a is pronounced like aw.) *A kid.*  
 "Kyo-má'ch." *A male kid.* "Manth or Manch-má'ch."  
*A female kid.*
- "Má-chhas." n. (S. Matsya.) *A fish.*
- "Mad" or "Madd." n. *A sign, trace.*
- "Ma-doi." n. *Coral. (Also Mo-doi.)* [with his feet.]
- "Má-dyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. *One who rubs anything*
- "Má-dyá-dyá." c.p. *Having rubbed with the feet*
- "Má-dyá-mig." v.t.re. *To rub with the feet* (This verb is  
 mostly of washing and thickening a woollen cloth, by rub-  
 bing it with the feet.) -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *Any woollen  
 cloth that is to be rubbed with the foot*
- "Má-dyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rub*
- "Má-dyáó." pre. par. *Rubbing.*
- "Má-dyá-shis." pas. par. *Rubbed.*
- "Má-é-mig." v.i.ir. *Not to be.* As "Má-ech." Is not. (I  
 has no other conjugation)

**Má-fánch.** a. *Worthless.*

"**Má-gal.**" n. *A kind of tree.* (Found in Upper Kanâwar.)

"**Má-gál-mig.**" v.i.re. *To be displeased.*

"**Má-gyá-mig.**" v.t.re. *To dislike.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *One who is disliked.*

"**Má-hán**" or "**Mahánch.**" v. *Cannot or can't.*

"**Má-hang.**" n. (S. Mágha.) *The 10th Hindú month, corresponding to January.*

"**Mai-pang.**" n. See **Mákang.** (Used in Lower Kanâwar.) The Simla Hill people call it **Meind.**

"**Mai-tang.**" n. *The paternal home of a maiden.* (Simla Hill people call it **Pyóká.**)

"**Mai-khá-necho.**" n. (Tib.) *A parrot.*

"**Má-jang.**" a. *Middle, intermediate.* con. *Among,* amongst -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *A go-between.*

"**Má-ju-ang.**" a. *Central, of the middle.*

"**Má-jyá-che**" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who scours.*

"**Má-jya-jyá.**" c.p. *Having scoured.*

"**Má-jyá-mig.**" v.t.re. *To scour, scrub, clean.* -shé, n. *With cleaning.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is scoured, or scrubbed.*

"**Má-jyám-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to scour*

"**Má-jyád.**" pre. par. *Scouring, scrubbing.*

"**Má-jyá-shia.**" pas. par. *Scoured, scrubbed.*

"**Mák-pá.**" n. (Tib. Mágpa.) *A son-in-law, who lives entirely in his father-in-law's house.* (In Tibet and Kaciwar it is the custom to adopt a son-in-law as a son, when there is no male heir. Consequently they say "**Mákpa-simig.**" *To adopt a son-in-law as a son.*)

"**Má-kyú-chi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To despise.*

"**Málá.**" n. (H. Mál.) *A costly thing.*

"**Má-lang.**" n. (S. Málá.) See "**Fréngá.**"

"**Ma-lang.**" n. (S. Mala.) *Manure, filth.*

"**Má-l-mig.**" v.i.re. (1) *To seem displeased.* (2) *To be unhappy.*

"**Má-lungeh.**" a. *Unripe.* "**Makungch rí thá twáhyig.**" *Do not pick unripe edible pines.*

"**Má-lung-mig.**" v.t.re. *To remain unripe.*

"**Ma-lyá-che**" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who rubs.*

"**Ma-lyá-lyá.**" c.p. *Having rubbed.*

- "Ma lyá mig" v.t.m. *I rub* des.a. Worth rubt u shé  
r shyá f and m. *That chich scribbled*
- "Ma-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.m. *To cause or allow to rub.*
- "Ma-lyáó." pre.par. *Rubbing.*
- "Ma-lyá-shis." pas.par. *Rubbed.*
- "Ma-má." n.m. *Maternal uncle.*
- "Má-mi." n.f. *Maternal uncle's wife.*
- "Man." n.f. (Tib Mon.) *Mother.*
- "Ma-nang" or "Mo-nang." n. (S. Manas.) *Mind, heart*  
-shen-mig. v.t.ir. *To be attentive* -shé-shé. adv *Atten-  
tively.*
- "Man-ban." n. *Parents.*
- "Mañch" or "Mañth." n. *Femule.*
- "Mán-chhos" n. *The air-creeper.*
- "Man-dá." adv. (1) *Ifou my word.* (2) Also, *an oath on one's  
mother.*
- "Má-né." n. (S. and Tib Mapi, a jewel) (1) *The Buddhist pray-  
ing wheel or mill.* (2) *A heap of holy stones on which the in-  
scription "Om máni padme húm," or "Om máni pámi  
húm" (meaning the jewel is in the heart) is engraved, and  
which is frequently found throughout the valley of Kanáwar*
- "Má-ne-shu-ryán-mig." v.i.u. *To turn the Buddhist praying  
wheel.* "Ningá máne-shu-ryádo-tash." *We are engaged in  
the Buddhist prayer.*
- "Máng." n. (Tib. Milám.) *A dream.* -mig. v.i.re. *To dream*
- "Mán-gal." n. See Má-gal. (Used in Tukpá)
- "Mángche" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who conceals, or dreams.*
- "Man-gí." a. *Ripe*
- "Máng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to conceal*
- "Mang-lá-rang." n. (S. Mangala-vára.) *Tuesday.*
- "Máng-máng." c.p. *Having concealed, or having dreamt.*
- "Máng-mig." v.t. and i.re. *To conceal. To dream* -des.a. *With  
concealing* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is concealed.*
- "Mángó." pre.par. *Concealing, dreaming.*
- "Máng-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who hides.*
- "Máng-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To hide.*
- "Máng-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To conceal, to hide.*
- "Máng-shi-rang." n. (S. Márgashirsha.) *The 8th Hindu  
month,* *November*

- "Máng shis" pas. pa. ( c c lsl lsl m  
 "Máng shi shí." c.p. *Har iq bren l tl*  
 "Máng-shi-shis," pas. par. *Hidden.*  
 "Máng-sho." pre. par. *Hiding.*  
 "Má-ní." adv. *No.*  
 "Má-pi-má." adv. *Otherwise*  
 "Man-jó." n. (H. Manjá.) *A cut*  
 "Má'n-pá'l." n. (Pronounced Máwn-páwl.) *Romanized labour ("begar") to an orphan.*  
 "Mán-sarang." n. (S. Mánasarovara.) *The Mánas*  
 "Man-thá-pang." *The Kanár language.*  
 "Ma-nyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who is reconciled.*  
 "Ma-nyá-mig." v.t.re. *To conciliate, to reconcile. -des, -reconciling. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is*  
 "Ma-nyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to be reconciled.*  
 "Ma-nyá-nyá." c.p. *Having reconciled.*  
 "Ma-nyáo." pre. par. *Reconciling.*  
 "Ma-nyá-shis." pas. par. *Reconciled.*  
 "Má-páng-yum-chhó." n. (Tib.) *See Mán-sarang.*  
 "Má'r." n. (The á is pronounced as in the English word Butter, clarified butter.)  
 "Már-bá." n. *A hurricane, storm.*  
 "Már-mé." n. *See Mo-már.*  
 "Márr." a. *See Kochyáng. (Used in Upper Kanáw.)*  
 "Már-ri." a. *Pebble, pebble.*  
 "Más-kach." a. com. de. *Worse.*  
 "Má-skó." v. Could not. Syn. Máskashid.  
 "Má-skyán-mig." v. *Cannot.*  
 "Más-tich." a. *Plain.*  
 "Má'th." n. (The á is pronounced as in sun.) *A wedge.*  
 "Máthas." n. *A sept of Kanets.*  
 "Má-ting" or "Mátyáng." *Earth, mud.*  
 "Má-zun." n. *Separation.*  
 "Má-zú-shé." a. *Disliked.*  
 "Má-zú-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To dislike, to depreciate.*  
 "Mé." n. (Tib.) (Pronounced like the English word A fire, conflagration) *Adv. Yesterday.*  
 "Mé-chá-pang" or "Mek-chá." n. (Fr. Mé, fire, pang, maker from the Paháyi word "Cháp-nu,"

*A tinder-box, fire-making apparatus* Syn Mé-cháng and Runkó. In Tibet it is called Chag-mag.

**Med-pó.**" n.m. (Tib.) *A master, owner, proprietor.* f. "Med-mó." *A mistress.*

**Med-mó.**" n.f. See the preceding

**Mé-hóng.**" n. From **Mé**, *fire*, and **Hóng**, *worm*. *The firefly-glow-worm, the jewel-worm*

**Mekh-fá**" or "**Megpá.**" n. *Iron shoes.* (*Iron nails for fastening in the half-sole of a shoe*). (The latter form is used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)

**Mel-chhas.**" adv. *Day by day.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.) Syn "**Dyárang-dyárang.**"

**Me-ling.**" n. *A cooking stove.*

**Mé-már.**" n. From "**Mé**," *fire*, and "**már**," *clarified butter*. *A lamp, so, burning clarified butter.* In worship a lamp of clarified butter is lighted, and if it chances to go out it is considered an ill-omen. In Buddhist temples a huge lamp of clarified butter is always kept burning day and night

**Menthako.**" n. *A festival.*

**Me-rí-nák-pó.**" n. (Tib.) *Smoke.*

**Mé-sangs.**" adv. (1) *Carefully.* (2) *Slowly.*

**Me-shá.**" adv. *Yesterday evening*

**Mé-shángs.**" adv. See **Mésangs.** (Used in Upper Kanáwar).

**Mes-pá.**" adv. *Last night.*

**Mé-thó.**" n. *A burning cinder* From "**Mé**," *fire*, and "**thó**," *coal, or charcoal.*

**Metyá mig.**" v.t.re. *To roll or wrap up*

**Mí.**" n.m. (Tib.) *Mankind, man, person.* (This word is alike in singular and plural.)

**Mig.**" n. (Tib.) *The organ of vision, the eye, sight.* Also an affix added to verbal roots in the Infinitive mood. As "**Lo-shi-mig.**" *To speak of.*

**Mig-chám.**" n. From "**Mig**," *eye*, and "**chám**," *wool* *Eyelashes.*

**Mig-chhé.**" n. (Tib.) *The mucus of the eyes.*

**Mig-már.**" n. (Tib.) (1) *Tuesday.* (2) *The planet Mars.*

**Mig-pü.**" n. *Eye-brows* From "**Mig**," *eye*, and "**pü**," *hair.*

**Mig-tí.**" n. *A tear.* From "**Mig**," *eye*, and "**tí**," *water.* -twán-mig. v.i.ir. *To weep*

- "Milan" n. (H. Milaná) A meeting.
- "Min-chhot," a. Remarkable, well known.
- "Mó." n. An arrow, a dart. Prep. For. As "Che-mó." For writing (only added to verbal roots). In Tibetan a feminine affix. As "Gyál-mó." A queen. "Bong-mó." She-are.
- "Mo-chhwá." n. Grain, or the grain sorted from damage done by cattle in a field.
- "Modd." n. Occasion, opportunity.
- "Mog." n. Grain to be given to birds.
- "Mo-lang." n. (S. Málýa.) Preo. See Becháng.
- "Mol-dung." n. (Tib.) A herb like spikenard used as a medicine. (The Simla Hill people call it Marmeli.)
- "Mó-ling." n. A plait of hair, a pigtail.
- "Mó-mig." v.t.re. To pay for damage caused by cattle in a field.
- "Mom-zá." n. (Tib. "Mobzá.") Peacock, peafowl.
- "Momzá-pyá." n. (Tib.) A peacock.
- "Mo-rál." n. (Tib.) (1) A song, an ode. (2) A wild plant like a carrot. -shen-mig. v.t.ir. To sing a song. -shedim-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to sing a song.
- "Mor-chhang." n. The son of a brave man.
- "Mord." n. (H. Mard.) A hero, a personage.
- "Mo-res." n. (S. Mayira,) See Momzápyá. (Used by the Lower Kanáwar people.)
- "Mo-ro." n. A poisonous drug. (The Simla Hill people call it Máwrá.)
- "Mó-shyá-mig." v.i.re. To make a gift.
- "Mo-tas." a. (S. Motta.) Fat.
- "Muchhe." n. (S. Muchchha.) Mountain. (Used in Lower Kanáwar.)
- "Mujró." n. An audience with a chief.
- "Mú-kang." n. A jumper.
- "Mu-khang." n. (Mukha.) See Khákang.
- "Mul" or "Mull." n. (Tib. Ngul.) Silver.
- "Mul-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who cuts.
- "Mul-chhú." n. (Tib.) Mercury, quicksilver. From "Mul," silver, and "chhú," water.
- "Mul-dung." n. A willow-tree.
- "Mú-li." adv. (S. Múlatah.) Entirely, extremely.
- "Mulin-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to eat.

- "**Mul-mig.**" v.t.re. *To cut, hew, carve.* -des. a. *Worth cutting.*  
 -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is cut.* "Mul-mé."  
*Fm. cutting.*
- "**Mul-mul.**" c.p. *Having cut*
- "**Mu-ló.**" pre. par. *Cutting.*
- "**Mul-shis.**" pas. par. *Cut.*
- "**Mul-thang.**" n. *A mud floor.*
- "**Mu-nang.**" n. *Braided hair, a plait*
- "**Mun-dí.**" n. *A ring.* Syn. "Kágan."
- "**Mun-dyál.**" n. *A long garland of flowers and leaves offered to a village deity at the fair called "Ukhyáng or Fuláich."*
- "**Mun-ring.**" n.f. *A female.*
- "**Murdó.**" n. (H. Murdá.) *A dead body.*
- "**Mus-lang.**" n. (S. Mushala.) *A pestle for husking rice. a club, mace.*
- "**Mu-tang.**" n. (S. Mauktika.) (Tib. Mutig.) *A pearl.*
- "**Mu-teg-pá.**" n.m. (1) *A non-Buddhist* (2) *A fool.* Fem Gen. Mu-teg-sá.
- "**Mu-tu-rl.**" n. See Pyokt. (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Myá.**" pre. *During, in, on* (Always used as an affix) As Da-myá. *At that time. Fángnang-myá, During February*
- "**Myak.**" n. *A kind of grass.*
- "**Myák-stang.**" adv. *Not till.*

## N

- "**Na.**" adv. *Neither, nor.*
- "**Nad.**" n. *A place.*
- "**Nád-pá.**" n. (Tib.) *A disease.*
- "**Ná-káñch.**" n. See Konánkáñch.
- "**Nák-chi.**" n. *Honour, respect.*
- "**Nák-chi-chí.**" c.p. *Having spied.*
- "**Nák-chi-dé.**" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *A spy.*
- "**Nák-chim.**" n. (1) *A spy.* (2) *The act of spying.*
- "**Nák-chi-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To spy, explore.*
- "**Nákchim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause to spy*
- "**Nák-chi-shis.**" pas. par. *Spied.*
- "**Nák-cho.**" pre. par. *Spying.*
- "**Ná-kich.**" n. *Small, weak.*

- Naklú." a *A kind of — (anything) . artificial, new.* Ex. Tolín  
 Shonang damyá nawá naklú káchya. This year in July  
 newly-coined news came From Pers. naql, *a copy.*  
 "Nál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m *That which withers or fades.*  
 "Ná-limshen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wither*  
 "Ná-ling." n. (S. Náliká.) *A pipe, or long tube for smoking.*  
 "Na-ling-hárang" or "Na-lo-há-rang." n. *Shin.*  
 "Nál-mig." v.i.re *To wither, fade, to be defected*  
 "Nál-nál" c.p. *Having withered*  
 "Ná-ló." pre par. *Withering.*  
 "Nál-shis." pas. par. *Withered.*  
 "Nám" or "Námm." a. *Stale, not fresh.*  
 "Ná-mang." n. (S. Náman.) *Name.*  
 "Námang-desk." adv. *After a long time*  
 "Namanná." a. *Wonderful.*  
 "Nám-chhrá." n.m (Tib.) *God or Náráyan, described as a  
 white complexion, with two hands holding an umbrella  
 in the right, and in the left a mongoose vomiting diamonds  
 and riding on a lion (called Sihgé). His Mantra is —Om  
 behi sharmagé swáhá. "May God bless us."*  
 "Námgam." u. *A breed of ponies*  
 "Nám-gyál." a. (Tib.) *Viren.*  
 "Nám-gyál-mum-bá." n. (Tib.) *A nectar-cup. (The sacred  
 jug used in Buddhist worship.)*  
 "Nám-mig." v.i.re. *To become stale.*  
 "Ná-mó." pre par. (*Letting stale.* n. (Tib.) *A female ibex*  
 "Nám-shis." pas. par. *Stale.*  
 "Nám-tok." u. (Tib.) *An ill omen. Nyu "Kutayn."*  
 "Nán-dú." a. *Poor, helpless.*  
 "Ná-né." n.f. *Father's sister.*  
 "Nang." u *A dish. Adv. Across. Prep. With.*  
 "Nang-gí." a. *Hollow. (Used by the Tukpá people).*  
 "Nang-mig." v.i.re. *To be contained, to go into*  
 "Náp" or "Nápp." adv. *See "Násam."*  
 "Ná-pá" or "Náp-ná" or "Náp-nang." adv. *At a little  
 distance. (The two latter forms are used in Upper Kanawá  
 and Tukpá respectively.) Also "Náp-non."*  
 "Ná'r." n.f (S. Nárl.) *(Pronounced like the English word  
 "War." A wife, a married woman.*

- "**Nar-bú.**" n. (Tib.) *The deity of fire*
- "**Nar-chhang.**" n.t. *A dameel, maid.*
- "**Nár-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who counts.*
- "**Ná-rim-shen-mug.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to count*
- "**Nar-ká-sang.**" n. (P. Nargis.) *A kind of lily.*
- "**Nár-mig**" v.t.re. *To count, number, enumerate.* -des. a. *Countable.* -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is counted*
- "**Nár-mo.**" *For counting.*
- "**Nár-nár.**" c.p. *Having counted*
- "**Ná ró.**" pre. par. *Counting*
- "**Nárr.**" n. *A wild plant*
- "**Nár-shus.**" pas. par. *Counted.*
- "**Ná-sam**" or "**Ná-som.**" adv. *To-morrow, the next day* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.) "**Ná-sam-stang.**" adv. *Till to-morrow*
- "**Ná-shé.**" v. *We may repose (or let us repose)*
- "**Ná-shi-de**" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who reposes.*
- "**Ná-shi-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To rest, repose.* -des. a. *Capable of affording rest (of a place, etc.)* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *A resting place.*
- "**Ná-shim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rest*
- "**Ná-shi-shí.**" c.p. *Having reposed*
- "**Ná-shi shis.**" pas. par. *Reposed, rested.*
- "**Ná-shó.**" pre. par. *Resting, reposing*
- "**Nawá.**" a. (H. Nayá.) *Near.*
- "**Ná-yang.**" n. (S. Nábhi.) *The navel.*
- "**Né.**" adv. *So.*
- "**Né-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who knows*
- "**Né-gí**" n.m. (1) *A gentleman.* (2) *The title of a well-to-do man.* The word "**Négi**" is also used as the title of a respectable man in Basháhr. (Also used in Kullú).
- "**Ne-gyá-gí.**" n.f. *The wife of a Neyí, a gentlewoman.*
- "**Né-há.**" adv. *So soon?*
- "**Né-há-lá.**" adv. *Why so?*
- "**Né-ká-chyáng.**" adv. *This side, towards this*
- "**Né-ká-mang.**" a. (S. Aneka). *Several, a good many.*
- "**Né-mig.**" v.t.re. (Tib. Nowá.) *To know, to be familiar with* -des. a. *Knowable.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is known.*

- “Ném-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to know.
- “Né-né.” c.p. Having known.
- “Né-ó.” p.e par. Knowing.
- “Néo-lích.” n. (S. Nakula.) A mangrove.
- “Né-rang.” a. (S. Nikata.) (Tib. Nyérang.) Near, high, close.
- “Nes” or “Ness.” a. Straight, direct.
- “Né-shis.” pas. par. Knotted.
- “Nes-neal.” adv. Straightly, directly.
- “Ngá.” a. (Tib.) Five, -jap. adv. Five times. -maya. adv. On the fifth.
- “Ngá-lú.” n. (Tib.) A wild flower.
- “Ni.” adv. Yes. (From the verb “Ni-mig.” to be.)
- “Níb.” n. (Tib.) West.
- “Níb-cháng.” n. (Tib., North-west.)
- “Ni-chbal.” a. (S. Nishchhala) Not deceitful, true.
- “Ni-há-nú.” n. (H. Nihán.) An instrument used by carpenters.
- “Ni-já.” a. (Tib. Nyigyá.) Twenty, a score. (But in Tibetan it means two hundred.)
- “Ni-má.” n. (Tib.) The sun.
- “Ni-mig.” aux. v.i.ir. To be. “Nitó.” Will be.
- “Ningá.” pro. (Tib.) We, we people.
- “Ningá-pang.” pro. Us.
- “Ningá-si.” pro. We ourselves.
- “Ningmet-chhebe.” n.m. (Tib.) The deity of health and long life. His *mantra* is used by the Tibetans and Kanáwar people to secure a long, prosperous and healthy life. It is found in the scripture called the *Chkose* or *Ukhas*. They believe that whosoever repeats it daily, as often as possible, will enjoy a happy life of a hundred years:—
- “Om Ningmet-chhebe darzen-chang-ráti,  
Dingmet khembé wángbá-jámhó-ying,  
Dudzung málú chomdan róngwé dakk,  
Gásang-gábbé chung-gyán chung-gásfá,  
Lobzang ddk-párá shyáblí-sowándo.”
- “Ni-pí.” adv. Afterwards.
- “Ni-pikch.” adv. After a little while.
- “Ni-ráj.” \* (P. Nárim) Displeased

- “Nish.” n. (Tib.) Two -déháng n. *Pregnancy* -déháng  
 shé, n.f. *A pregnant woman.* (The Simla Hill people say  
 “Sthdi.”)
- “Nish-jap.” adv. *Twice.*
- “Nish-myá.” adv. *On the second.*
- “Nó-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who suppresses.*
- “Nod.” adv. *The other side.*
- “Nó-ling.” adv. *Last year.* “Nólingch-myá.” adv. *During  
 the past year.*
- “Nó-mig.” v.t.re. (Tib.) *To suppress, to press.* -des. a *Liable  
 or worthy of being suppressed or squeezed* (e.g., of a sponge).  
 -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. *That which is suppressed.* “Nó-  
 mó.” *For suppressing.*
- “Nó-nó.” c.p. *Having suppressed.*
- “Nó-ó.” pre. par. *Suppressing.*
- “Nórel.” n. (H. Náriyal.) *The cocoanut.*
- “Nó-shis.” pas. par. *Suppressed*
- “Nú.” pro. *That.* (Also Hnú.)
- “Nud.” adv. *The other side.*
- “Nud-bás.” n. *A friend, a companion.*
- “Nukri. n. (H. Naukari.) *Service*
- “Nu-shé” or -shyá. n.f. and m. *This one.*
- “Nu-ní,” n. *The breast.*
- “Nun-bál.” n. *Nipple (of the breast).*
- “Nun-násik.” n.f. *Sisters one to another*
- “Nup.” n. (Tib.) *North.* -ko. adv. *Northwards.*
- “Nuskó.” adv. *Behind, backward.*
- “Nyá-lá.” n. (Tib.) *Hell.*
- “Nyám.” n. (Tib.) (1) *A low caste.* (2) *A term used by the  
 Kanawár people for a resident of Tibetan territory.* -skád.  
 n. *The Tibetan language.*
- “Nyán-bá-qu-thok.” n. (Tib.) *A mariner, sailor*
- “Nyár” or “Nyárr.” n. *Pea.* (The latter form is used in  
 Upper Kanawár).
- “Nyo.” or “Nyóch.” n. *A kind of carrot.*
- “Nyod.” n. *Supplies.*
- “Nyó-tang.” n. *A pair, a couple.* [Tukpá.]
- “Nyig” or “Nyik.” a. *New* (The latter form is used in
- “Nyum.” adv. *Behind.*

"Nyumoh" adv. *Afterwards.*

"Nyums" adv. *Backwards.*

"Nyun-bá." a. (Tib.) *Mad, insane.*

"Nyung-im-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to swallow.*

"Nyung-jé" or -*kyá*. n.f. and m. *One who swallows.*

"Nyung-mig." v.t.re. *To swallow, to gulp down.* -deś. a. *Worth swallowing.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That which is swallowed.*

"Nyung-nyung." c.p. *Having swallowed.*

"Nyungó." pre. par. *Swallowing.*

"Nyung-shis." pas. par., *Swallowed.*

## O

"Ó" prep. *In, for, on.* (An affix, and always added to a word.)

As. "Rágó." *On the stone.* "Shingó." *For just.* "Kimó." *In the house.*

"Obyá-mig." v.t.re. *To dry up.* Syn. Chhármig.

"Ó-dang." n. *Phlegm.*

"O-ju-rú." n. *A curl.*

"Ol-gó." n. *A kind of hill grain.* Oglá in Pahári.

"Ó'gú." n. (Tib.) *The firmament.*

"Óm." A particle. A mystic syllable, said to typify the supreme Deity, which prefaces the prayers and most venerated writings of the Hindus, as well as those of the Buddhists. Ex. Om akáni nikáni ambilá mandále mantále swáhá. "May God bestow on us abundant merit."

"Om-chu." a. *Previous, former.*

"Omí" or "Omsí." adv. *Beforehand.*

"Om-ká-chyáng." adv. *To the up side to the top, upwards.*

"Om maní páni húm" or "Om manih padme húm." A mystic phrase, repeated as many times as possible by Buddhists in prayer. "The jewel (God) is in the lotus (heart)."

"Omchí." a. *Natural.* adv. *Naturally.*

"Omm." n. *Way, road, a short cut.*

"Om-pí." See Ampí. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Oms." adv. *Onward.*

"Oms-kó." adv. *Forward.*

"Om-sí." adv. See "Omí."

"On" or "Onn." n. *Hunger, appetite.*

- 'Onál.' A long stick used for cutting thorns.
- 'Oos.' a. Hungry, having a good appetite.
- 'On-thang.' n. A strong wooden bolt.
- 'Or-chhé.' adv. Kindly, 'please.'
- 'Ó-res.' n. A carpenter, smith.
- 'Ó-shang.' n. (H. Óa.) Deer.
- 'Os-im-shen-mig.' v.t.ir. To cause or allow to contain.
- 'Os-mig.' v.t.re. To contain, hold, comprise. -shé or -shyá  
n f. and m. That which is contained.
- 'O-sé.' pre. par. Containing.
- 'Os-os.' Having contained.
- 'Os-shis.' pas. par. Contained.

## P

- 'Pá.' A particle. A masculine possessive affix added to proper nouns, more especially to names of villages, etc. As Lábrang-pá, Kánam-pá, Ginam-pá, etc. (Its feminine equivalent is "Sá.") "Lábrang-pá." Of Lábrang village.  
"Kánam-pá." Of Kánam. "Ginam-pá." Of Morang village. (Ginam is another name of Morang.)
- 'Pá-bang.' n. (1) Pasture. (2) The peak of a mountain.
- 'Pá'ch' or "Pá't." n. Ankle.
- 'Pá-ché' or -chyá. n f. and m. A cook, one who cooks.
- 'Pa-chi-chi.' a.p. Having sought.
- 'Pa-chi-dé' or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who seeks.
- 'Pá-chi-há-rang.' n. A joint, of a bone.
- 'Pa-chi-mig.' v.t.ir. To seek, search. -des. Explorable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is sought.
- 'Pa-chim-shen-mig.' v.t.ir. To cause or allow to seek.
- 'Pa-chi-shis.' pas. par. Sought.
- 'Pach-né.' A wart, a small protuberance on the skin or on the bark of a tree. -shé or -shyá. n f. and m. One who has a wart.
- 'Pa-chó.' pre. par. Seeking, searching.
- 'Pad' or "Padd." n. (S. Patra). Birch-bark. (Found in abundance in the Kanáwar Valley, it is used for the roofs of houses, earth being rammed down over it.) -bó-tang. n. Birch-tree. (Also Bod.)
- 'Pá-dé-shas.' n. See Ádeshas-pádeshas.

- "Pad-ma." n. (S. and Tib.) *Lotus*, more especially the lotus in a deity's hand.
- "Padmá-jung-ná." n. (Tib.) *The deity Dharmráj*.
- "Pá-dó." pre. par. *Cooking*.
- "Pá-é." adv. *The day after to-morrow*.
- "Pág-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who fills in, or pays off*.
- "Pá-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fill, or pay off*.  
cf. Hind. *bharná*.
- "Pág-mig." v.t.re. *To fill, to pay off*. -des. a. *With paying off, worth filling in*. -shé or -hyá, n.f. and m. *That which is filled, or paid off*.
- "Pá-gó." pre. par. *Filling, paying off*.
- "Pág-pág" pas. par. *Having filled, or paid off*.
- "Pág-shis." pas. par. *Filled, paid off*.
- "Págú." n. (H. Pagri.) *A piece of cloth seen round the black cap worn in Kanáwar*.
- "Paimásh." n. (P. Paimásh.) *Survey*.
- "Painan," n. *Dress*. (From Hindi *pahnáwá*.)
- "Painan." n. *A dress*.
- "Paisá." n. *Money*.
- "Pájí" or "Páhjí." n. *A son*. (Used in the Sum-ohho dialect.)
- "Pá-káth." n. See "Pách." (Used in Upper Kanáwar.) *The heel*.
- "Pá-khang." n. (S. Paksha). *A wing, feather*.
- "Pák-pá." n. (Tib. Págpa.) *A hide or skin*.
- "Pák-sám-shing." n. (Tib.) *The celestial tree, which grants every desire*.
- "Pal." n. See Pákhang. (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)
- "Pál" or "Páll." n. pl. "Pá-lé." *The Hill apple*.
- "Pa-lá'ch." n. *Blood* (The vowel of the second syllable is prolonged.)
- "Pá-las." n. (S. Pála). *A keeper*. Zed. n. *A shepherd*.
- "Pal-barí-májangó." adv. *In a short time*.
- "Páldan-lamo": see *Addenda*.
- "Pálgí." n. *A palanquin*.
- "Pá-ling." n. (H. Pári or Bár.) *A turn*.
- "Pá-ló." n. *A skirt*. [parganí.]
- "Pál-shi-mig." v.i.ir. See Árashimig. (Used in Tukpa)
- "Pal-thyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who turns over*.

- "Pal-thá-mig." v.t.r. To overturn, to upset. -des. a. Basíl  
overturned -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is over-  
turned.
- "Pal-thyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to overturn.
- "Pal-thyá-dó" pre. par. Overturning.
- "Pal-thya-shis." pas. par. Overturned.
- "Pal-thya-thyá." c.p. Having overturned.
- "Pal-tya-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who returns.
- "Pal-tyá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to return.
- "Pal-tyá-dó," pre. par. Returning.
- "Pal-tyán-mig." v.i.ir. To return -des. a. Likely to return  
shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who has returned.
- "Pal-tyá-dó" pre. par. Returning.
- "Pal-tyá-shis." pas. par. Returned.
- "Pal-tya-tyá." c.p. Having returned.
- "Pá-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who cherishes.
- "Pá-lyá-lyá." c.p. Having cherished.
- "Pá-lyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Pálná.) To cherish, rear breed.  
-des. a. Cherishable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That  
which is cherished. "Pályámo." For cherishing.
- "Pá-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to rear.
- "Pá-lyá-dó" pre. par. Rearing.
- "Pá-lyá-shis." pas. par. Reared, cherished.
- "Pam-pá-sa-sá." n. and a. Intensibility, senseless. -s. ad  
Senselessly.
- "Pán." n. A grind-stone.
- "Panchó." n. A jury.
- "Pán-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who spins.
- "Pán-chhen-lá." n. (Tib.) The king of the barbarians of  
certain tribe.
- "Pán-chálú-tí." n. Dampness.
- "Pangat." n. (S. Pañkti.) (1) A friend, companion. (2)  
company.
- "Pá-ngot." n. (S. Pañkti.) A line.
- "Páng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or to allow to construct.
- "Páng-jyá" n.m. One who erects, or constructs.
- "Páng-mig." v.t.re. To erect, construct. -des. a. Worth erec-  
ting. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is erected,  
house, a wall.

- "Pángó." pre par. *Erecting*  
 "Páng-páng." c.p. *Hating erected.*  
 "Páng-shis." pas. par. *Erected.*  
 "Pá-nygé" or "Pángys." adv. *On the fourth (counting) day.*  
 -kstang. adv. *Till the fourth day hence.*  
 "Pá-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause, or allow to spin.*  
 "Pán-mig" v.t.re. *To spin.* -v.t.ir. *To cook.* -des.a. *Fit to be cooked* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is spun or cooked.* "Pán-mó." *For spinning.* "Pádmó." *For cooking.*  
 "Pá-nó." pre par. *Spinning.*  
 "Pán-pán." c.p. *Having spun.*  
 "Pán-shis." pas. par. *Spun.*  
 "Pán-thang." n. *The lower storey of a house.*  
 "Pán-tig." n. *A Greek partridge or chikor.*  
 "Pán-zí." n. *A hatch.*  
 "Páo." n. *Fortune.* (Used in the Gañgyul dialect.)  
 "Pá-pá." c.p. *Having cooked.*  
 "Pá-pú." n. See Fáppú. (Used in Tukpá.)  
 "Pá-rá" n. See Lesh. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)  
 "Pár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who burns.*  
 "Pa-ré." n. *Scales, a weighing machine.* (The peculiar kind of scales made of iron, one side heavy and the other light, called "Nárjá" in the Simla Hills.)  
 "Pa-re-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets.*  
 "Pa-re-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to get.*  
 "Pa-re-dó." pre par. *Getting, obtaining.*  
 "Pa-ren-mig." v.t.ir. *To get, obtain, procure.* -des.a. *Procurable;* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is got, or procured.*  
 "Pa-re-ré." c.p. *Having got.*  
 "Pa-ré-shis." pas. par. *Gotten, procured.*  
 "Pá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to burn.*  
 "Pa-rin." n. *Woollen cloth.*  
 "Par-khyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who scrutinizes, a scrutineer, examiner.*  
 "Par-khya-khyá." c.p. *Having examined.*  
 "Par-khyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Parkhná. & S. Parikhá.) *To examine, scrutinize.* -des.a. *Worth examination.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is examined.*

- "Par khyám shen mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to examine.
- "Par-khyá-ó." pre. par. Examining.
- "Par-khyá-shis." pas. par. Examined.
- "Pár-mig." v.t.re. To burn. Syn. "Bár-mig."
- "Pá-ró." pre. par. Burning.
- "Pár-shis." pas. par. Burnt.
- "Pash" or "Posh." n. A bed. -shen-mig. v.i.ir. To spread one's bed.
- "Pash-báng" or "Posh-báng." (Tib. Pusmo.) n. The knee.
- "Pash-ché" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who sows.
- "Páshk." a. Good for nothing.
- "Pár-shí." n. (P. Fársí.) An ironical speech, a taunting word.
- "Pá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who breaks.
- "Pá-shu-mig." v.t.ir. To break. -des. a. Breakable. -shé -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is broken.
- "Pash-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause, or allow to sow.
- "Pá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to break.
- "Pa-shis." pas. par. Cooked.
- "Pá-shi-shi." c.p. Having broken.
- "Pá-shi-shis." pas. par. Broken.
- "Páshk." a. Rough.
- "Pash-mig" or "Push-mig." v.t.re. To sow. -des. a. Capable of bringing sown. -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which is sown. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Pásh-mig." v.t.re. To crush.
- "Pá-sho." pre. par. Breaking.
- "Pá-sho." pre. par. Sowing.
- "Pásh-pásh." c.p. Having sown.
- "Pásh-shis." pas. par. Sown.
- "Pátan-nang." n. Court-yard, also used for a pargana.
- "Pátañ." n. See Pato.
- "Páthang." n. (S. Pathin.) A way, custom, usage, fashion.
- "Pat-kyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who dashes against.
- "Pat-kyá-kyá." c.p. Having dashed against.
- "Pat-kyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Patkansá.) To dash or throw against. -des. a. Worth dashing or throwing against. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is thrown against.
- "Pat-kyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dash against.
- "Pat-kyá-ó." pre. par. Dashing against.

- "Pat-khya-shia" pas. par *Dukhel* against
- "Pé-té" a Spotted
- "Pa-tó." n. Seed, grain. (Also "Patak.")
- "Pa-trang" or "Pá-chang." n. (S Patra.) A leaf. (The latter form is used in Lower Kunawar. The Simla people call it "Pá'ch," with the vowel prolonged.)
- "Pá-tú," n. An earthen pot, a jug. (The Simla Hill people call it "Párd.") "Pá-tuch." n. A small earthen pot.
- "Pá-u-li." n. A two-anna pie.
- "Pá-yá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who throws away
- "Pá-yá-mig." v.t.re. To throw or cast away. -des a W throwing away. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is away.
- "Pá-yám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cast away
- "Pá-yá-o." pre par. Casting away.
- "Pá-yá-shia." Cast away.
- "Pá-ya-yá." c.p. Having cast away.
- "Pé," n. (Tib.) An instance, example
- "Peg-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who repels.
- "Pe-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to repel.
- "Peg-mig." v.t.re. To repel, to drive backwards. -des Worth repelling. -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which repelled. Syn. "Peng-mig."
- "Pe-gó." pre. par. Repelling.
- "Peg-peg." c.p. Having repelled.
- "Peg-shi-mug" or "Peng-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To be repelled.
- "Peg-shia." pas. par. Repelled.
- "Penbá." n. (Tib.) (1) Saturday. (2) The planet Saturn
- "Peng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to drive off.
- "Peng-mig." v.t.re. To drive off.
- "Pé-rang." n. A kinsman.
- "Pe-ting." n. (H. Pét.) The stomach, belly. -bang. a. bellyful.
- "Pi-cháng" or "Pi-chháng." n. The watery substance of boiled rice. (The Simla Hill people call it "Piohh.")
- "Pi-cha-rang." n. A thorny plant, on which ponies are fed. grows below the snowy peaks in the valleys.)
- "Pi-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who shoots.
- "Pi-chú" or "Pi-chhú." n. A brooch. (The round hook

- grass worn by the Kanáwar women. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- **Pi-dim-shen-mug.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to shut.*
- **Pi-dó.**" pre. par. *Shutting*
- **Píg.**" a. (S. Píta.) *Yellow, pale*
- **Píl.**" n. *A small basket to keep ornaments in.*
- **Pi-langch.**" n. *The muscle which forms the calf of the leg, the calf of the leg.*
- **Pinch**" or "**Spinch.**" a. *Damp, wet.*
- **Ping.**" n. *The cheek.*
- **Pin-jar.**" n. (S. Panjara.) *A cage.*
- **Pin-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To shut, to bind*
- **Pi-pi.**" c.p. *Having bound.*
- **Pi-pí.**" n. (Tib.) *See Nuni.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- **Pír.**" n. *A king's flock of sheep.*
- **Pi-rang.**" n. (S. Pírá.) *Pain, an ache.*
- **Pi-shí.**" n. (Tib. Píshu.) *A cat.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Brahl.")
- **Pi-shis.**" pas. par. *Shut, bound*
- **Pis-tíng**" *Pisthing* n. (S. Pristha.) *The back. -hárang. n. The back-bone.*
- **Pi-tang.**" n. *A door.* Syn. "**Dwárang.**" "**Chhárba márbá shirí, lámaú pítang khaňdal-baňdal.**" *The rain and storm came on so violently, that the Lama's door was destroyed.*
- Pó.**" n. (Tib. Ó.) *See Fápú.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar)
- **Pog-ché**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who burns fuel.*
- **Po-gim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to burn fuel.*
- **Pog-lang**" or "**Pok-lang.**" n. (1) *The son or daughter of a young and unmarried woman, a bastard.* (2) *Any illegitimate child.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- **Pog-mig.**" v.i.re. (1) *To burn fuel.* (2) *To roast, to cook.*  
-des. a. *Worth burning fuel.*
- **Po-gó.**" pre. par. *Burning fuel.*
- **Pog-pog.**" c.p. *Having burnt fuel.*
- **Pog-shis.**" pas. par. *Burnt (of fuel).*
- **Po-i-thang.**" n. *Pulse, cooked or uncooked.*
- **Pom.**" n. *Snow.* **-bún-mig.** v.i.ir. *To fall (of snow).*
- **Pon.**" n. *Shoes.* (The Kanáwaris use a peculiar kind of shoe,

made of wool and leather, resembling that of the Tibetans.  
(Also spon.)

"Pon-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who repairs, a tailor.*

"Pong-mig." v.t.re. *To burn.*

"Po-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to repair, or sew.*

"Pon-mig." v.t.re. *To repair, to sew, to knit.* -des. a. *Repairable.* -shé or -hyá. n.f. and m. *That which is repaired or sewn.*

"Po-nó." pre. par. *Repairing, sewing.*

"Pón-shis." pas. par. *Repaired, sewn.*

"Por." n. (S. Prahara.) (1) *A space of three hours, or eighth part of the 24 hours.* (2) *The village which is also called "Pwári."* As. "Por-bist." *The minister of Picir.*

"Porestang." n. (S. Pratisthā.). *Consecration.* -lánmig v.t.re. *To consecrate.*

"Pó-shang." n. (S. Pausha.) *January.*

"Po-rál." n. *A kind of grass.*

"Pó-ta-lang." n. (S. Páda-tala.) *The sole of the foot.*

"Pó-tang." n. *See Feting.* (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)

"Prá." n. *A court, a fortress.*

"Prá'ch." n. *A finger.* (The vowel is prolonged.)

"Prá-ohó" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who spreads or stretches.*

"Prá-ohú-cho-dá." n. *Knuckle.*

"Prá-lab." n. (S. Prárvadha.) *Fate, fortune.*

"Prá-mig." v.t.re. *To spread, to stretch.* -des. a. *elastic.* -shí or -hyá. n.f. and m. *That which is spread.*

"Prám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to spread.*

"Prá-6." pre. par. *Spreading.*

"Prá-shis." pas. par. *Stretched.*

"Prás-tang." n. *A large sickle, a scaping-hook.*

"Prá-thi." n.f. *A virgin, a nymph.*

"Práuli." n. *The king's gate.*

"Práyé." adv. *At another's house.*

"Pré." n. *See "Puchhnang."* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Printó." n. *A semicircle.*

"Pro." n. (Tib.) *A wooden cup.*

"Pro-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To adorn, to dress.* -des. a. *Adornable.* -shé or -hyá. n.f. and m. *That which is adorned.*

- "Pu' n. (Tib. Bá pu) *The hair of the body a Four*
- "Pú." n. *The wild chestnut.* -bótang. n. *The wild chestnut tree.*
- "Pú-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who arrives.*
- "Puchh-nang." n. (S. Puchchha.) *A tail.* (The Simla Hill people called it punjří or puňjar.)
- "Pud." n. *Udder.*
- "Pú-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to arrive.*
- "Pú-dó." pre. par. *Arriving, approaching.*
- "Pug." n. *Roasted grain.*
- "Pú-jap." adv. *Four times*
- "Pul." n. (Plural Puló.) *Ses Pal* (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people)
- "Pul-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To grow*
- "Pú-myá." adv. *On the fourth day.*
- "Pú-nang." n. *A bit of wool.*
- "Pun-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who roasts.*
- "Pu-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to roast.*
- "Pun-mig" or "Pún-mig." v.t.ir. *To arrive, to approach or v.t.re. To roast.* -des. s. *Approachable, or capable of being roasted.* -shé or shyá. n.f and m. *That which is roasted.*
- "Pu-nó." pre par *Roasting*
- "Pun-pun." c.p. *Having roasted*
- "Pun-shis." pas. par. *Roasted.*
- "Pú-pú." c.p. *Having arrived*
- "Pu-rá." a. (H. Púrá.) *Completo.*
- "Pur-chí." n. *A kind of fine grass.*
- "Pur-chó-yá." n. *A thorny plant.*
- "Pur-chyú-ling" or "Pur-chyú-ting." n. *Dust* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Purg." a. *Of natural colour, grey.* "Purg lená hámch káshid?" *Whence did you get the grey "pashm"?*
- "Pú-ryá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Púrá karná). *To finish, to accomplish*
- "Pú-shis." pas. par. *Arrived.*
- "Pyá." n. (Tib. Jipá or Chipá.) *A bird.*
- "Pyách." n. *A small bird, or the young of a bird.*
- "Pyák-rá" or "Pyá-rá." n. *A kind of pheasant.*
- "Pyú." n. *A mouse, a rat.*

- "Pyú-básh." n. *The forget-me-not.*  
 "Pyúch." n. *A small mouse.*  
 "Pyú-chó." n. (Fr. "Pyú," mouse, and "Chó," thorn.) *A plant which bears a thorny ball as its fruit.*  
 "Pyud." n. *The wren, i.e. weaver.*  
 "Pyú-shi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *(One who) escorts.*  
 "Pyú-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To escort, i.e. accompany as a guard.* -des. a. *Worth escorting.* -shó or -shyá, n.f. and m. *One who is escorted.*  
 "Pyú-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to escort.*  
 "Pyú-shi-shi." c.p. *Having escorted.*  
 "Pyú-shi-shik." pas.par. *Escorted.*  
 "Pyú-shó." pre.par. *Escorting.*

## B

- "Rá." n. *Hundred.*  
 "Rá-bal." n. *A kind of bitter cucumber.*  
 "Rá-bang" or "Rá-pang" or "Zá-bang." n. *Hus.* (The two latter forms are used in] Tukpá and Upper Kanáwar respectively).  
 "Rábang-bun-mig." v.t.ir. *To feel hot.*  
 "Ráb-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who grinds.*  
 "Rá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to grind.*  
 "Ráb-mig" or "Rám-mig." v.t.re. *To grind (on a stone).* -des. a. *Capable of being ground.* -shó or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is ground.* "Ráb-mo." *For grinding.*  
 "Rá-bo." pre.par. *Grinding.*  
 "Ráb-ráb." c.p. *Having ground.*  
 "Ráb-shis." pas.par. *Ground.*  
 "Rá'ch." n. *A calf.* (The vowel is prolonged.)  
 "Ráchú-kánang. n. *A plant with leaves like the ears of a rafí* (The Kanáwaris make a garland of it for the village deity at the Ukhyáng fair.)  
 "Rádd." n. *A kind of grain.* (*Panicum Italicum.*)  
 "Rág" or "rágg." n. *A stone.*  
 "Rá'g." a. *Green.* (The vowel is prolonged.)  
 "Rág-chám." n. (From "Rág," stone, and "Chám," wool.) *Moss (of stone).*

- ‘Rág chhám’ or ‘Rák chhám’ n. *A stone bridge* (Also the name of a village in Tukpá parganá. It is said that in former times there was a natural bridge over the river Báspa which flows by, hence the name of the village. But the bridge has now been swept away by the river.)
- ‘Rág-chhi.’ n. (From “Rág,” stone and “Chhi,” gum) *Betumen, a kind of pitch.* (Also “Rák-chhi.”)
- ‘Rá-f.’ n.a. *Eight* -jap. adv. *Eight times.* -myá. adv. *On the eighth day.* -stang. adv. *Up to eight.*
- ‘Rá-kam-ping’ or “Rákumping.” n. *A storehouse, godown.* (The Kanáwaris have strong storehouses, built of stone and wood, near their houses.)
- ‘Rákk.’ n. (P. Arq. and Tib. Arag.) *Wine, liquor.*
- ‘Rák-shas.’ n. (S. Rákshasa.) *A demon.*
- ‘Rá-kum-ping.’ n. *A storehouse*
- ‘Rál-di.’ n. (Tib.) *A two-edged sword, a scimitar.*
- ‘Rál-fá.’ n. *See Kesháng.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- ‘Rálli.’ n. *Rice.*
- ‘Rál-shó.’ n. *A plant.*
- ‘Ra-lyá-ché’ or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who mixes together.*
- ‘Ra-lyá-lyá.’ c.p. *Having mixed together.*
- ‘Ra-lyá-mig.’ (H. Raláná). v.t.re. *To mix together, to compound, to mingle.* -des. a. *Compoundable* -shé or -shyá *That which is mixed together*
- ‘Ra-lyám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to mix.*
- ‘Ra-lyá-ó.’ pre. par. *Mixing.*
- ‘Ra-lyá-shis.’ pas. par. *Mixed*
- ‘Rám-bal.’ n. *See Rábála.* (Used in Lower Kanáwar.)
- ‘Rám-mig.’ v. *See Rábmic.* (Used in Lower Kanáwar.)
- ‘Rámpring.’ *See Zampring.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- ‘Rán-ché’ or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A giver, one who gives*
- ‘Rang.’ (Tib.) pre. *With, together with.*
- ‘Ráng’ or ‘Sháng.’ n. *A horse, a pony.* (The latter form is used in Tukpá parganá.)
- ‘Ráng.’ n. (Tib. Hráng.) *The peak of a mountain* -bála. n. *The highest peak of a mountain.*
- ‘Rá-ngal.’ n. *A wasp.* (The Simla Hill people call it “Andgal.”)
- ‘Ráng-pá-las.’ n. *A groom, syce*

- "Ráng-pyách," n. (Pr. "Ráng," peak, and "Pyách," a little bird.) A kind of swallow. (The Simla Hill people call it Matolri.)
- "Ran-gyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A dyer, one who dyes.
- "Ran-gya-gyá." c.p. Having coloured.
- "Ran-gyá-mig." (S. Ranja. H. Raṅganā.) v.t.re. To colour, to dye.
- "Ran-gyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dye.
- "Ra-nyá6." pre. par. Colouring.
- "Ran-gyá-shis." pas. par. Coloured.
- "Rá-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to give.
- "Ránk." a. High, lofty, elevated.
- "Rán-khai." n. See Kákch. (Used in Tukpá parganá.)
- "Rán-mig." v.t.re. To give, to make over. -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. That which is given.
- "Rá-nó." pre. par. Giving.
- "Rán-shis." pas. par. Given.
- "Rá-pyá." n. See Chhárat. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rá-rú." n. See Konánákánch. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rá-shang." n. See Pírang. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rá-shing." n. (S. Ráshi.) A heap, pile, mass, an accumulation. -lán-mig. v.i.re. To collect, to gather.
- "Rásk." a. Sharp, keen-edged, acute. Márásk. a. Sharp.
- "Rás-mig." v.t.re. To sharpen. (The Simla Hill people say "Plai-ú-nu".)
- "Rá-ting." n. (S. Rátri.) Night.
- "Rá-ting-si." adv. Very late in the night, just before dawn.
- "Rá-ú." n. The monkhood flower.
- "Rau-lá." n. A beggar.
- "Rau-lá-shó." n. A kind of blackberry.
- "Rá-yang." (H. Rál.) n. Mustard.
- "Ra-yih." A particle added to a verb in the imperative mood. As "Kí já-ra-yih." You may come.
- "Ré." n. The waist.
- "Re-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A seller, one who sells.
- "Re-ché" or -chyá. That which sets (of the sun or moon).
- "Re-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to set or sell.
- "Re-mig." v.i.re. To set.
- "Re-dó." pre. par. Setting or selling.

- "Red-red." c.p. *Having set*
- "Red-shis." pas. par. *Set.*
- "Ré'g." n. *A kind of hilt peach.* (The vowel is prolonged.)
- "Rékhang." n. (S. Rekhá.) *A line*
- "Re-mó." n. (Tib) *The stone of an apricot or peach*
- "Ren" or "Renn." n. *An oath.*
- "Re-nam." u. *Summer.*
- "Ren-mig." v.t.it *To sell, to give for a price.* -shé or shyá  
n f and m *That which is sold.*
- "Ré-pang." n. See Kánang. (Used in the Shum-chho dialect)
- "Re-re." c.p. *Having sold.*
- "Re-shi-dé" or -dyá. n f. and m. *That which sinks or sets*
- "Re-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To set, to go down.*
- "Re-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to set.*
- "Re-shis." pas. par. *Set.*
- "Re-shi-shí." c.p. *Having set.*
- "Re-shu-shis." pas. par. *Set.*
- "Re-shó." pre. par. *Setting.*
- "Re-thó." n. *A pumpkin.*
- "Rí." adv. *The day before yesterday.* n. *The edible pine*  
syn. "Sángtí." (In the Shum-chho dialect rí is used for a  
field, instead of "Rim," the final *m* being dropped, and the  
vowel prolonged.)
- "Rib." n. *A rib.* -hárang. *A rib-bone.*
- "Rid." n. *Thread.*
- "Rí-frush." n. *The cone of the edible pine.*
- "Rig." n. *A louse*
- "Rigch." n. *The eggs of lice.*
- "Rigch-myá." adv. *The other day.*
- "Rí-gen." prep. *Above, upon.*
- "Rí-hong" or "Riyong." n. (Tib. Ribong.) *A hare, a rabbit*  
(The young of the hare is called "Rihongch.")
- "Rí-khá." n. Bear. (S. Riksha.) See "Hom." (Used in  
Lower Kanáwar.) The Simla Hill people say Rikh or  
Banál.
- "Rí-khú." n. See Kánang-khú. (Used in Upper Kanáwar)
- "Rim." n. *A field.* (In the Shum-chho dialect "Rí" is used  
the final *m* being dropped.)
- "Rim-bó-chhé." n. (Tib.) *A title of the great Láma*

- "Rin." n. (1) *The measure of the arm from the tip of the finger to the elbow* (2) *The carp* (3) *A debt*  
Shumehho dialect.
- "Ri-pang." n. (S. Ripa) *A debt.*
- "Ring" or "Ling." (Tib.) adv. Up-chú, n. (1) *the country*
- "Ring-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who speaks*
- "Ringim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to speak*
- "Ring-gol-chhang." n. (Tib.) *The eight half of a month  
15 days of the moon's increase or from new to full moon.*
- "Ring-ká-chyáng." adv. *Upward.*
- "Ring-mig." v.t.re. *To speak, to say* -des. n. *Worth  
-shé or -shya. n.f. and m. That which is said.*
- "Ringó." pre. par. *Saying.*
- "Ring-ring." c.p. *Having said.*
- "Ring-shis." pas. par. *Said, spoken*
- "Ringz." (Tib. Shringmō) n.f. *A ruler.*
- "Ran-mig." v.t.re. *To measure by hand*
- "Ring-shur." n. (1) *A heap of snow.* (2) *A glacier*
- "Ri-yong." n. *A hare. See "Ribong."* (Used by the Karáwar people.)
- "Ró." n. *A plank, a board.* -ch. n. *A small board for writing.*
- "Ró'ch." n. *A musk deer. (The vowel is prolonged)*
- "Ró-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who speaks.*
- Ró okk." s. *Black, jet-black.*
- "Ró-lang." n. (H. Raúla.) *A dispute*
- "Ró-ling." adv. *Last year* -ch. adv. *During last year.*
- "Ró-lyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who quarrels.*
- "Ró-lyá-lyá." c.p. *Hating quarrelled.*
- "Ró-lyá-mig." v.t.re. *To quarrel.*
- "Ró-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to quarrel.*
- "Ró-lyáó." pre. par. *Quarrelling.*
- "Ró-lyá-shi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who quarrels.*
- "Ró-lyá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To quarrel with.* -shé or -shya, n.f. and m. *One who is quarrelled with.*
- "Ró-lyá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to quarrel.*
- "Ró-lyá-shia." pas. par. *Quarrelled.*
- "Ró-lyá-shi-shi." c.p. *Hating quarrelled.*
- "Ró-lyá-shi-shia." pas. par. *Quarrelled.*

- "Ró lyá shó" pre par *Quarrelling*  
 "Ro-mí." adv. *Day after to-morrow.*  
 "Ró-mig." v.t.re. *To say.* Syn. "Lon-mig." "Ring-mig."  
 "Róm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to say*  
 "Ron." (Tib.) n. *Iron.*  
 "Rongang." n. *Echo.*  
 "Ro-pán-mig." v.i.ir. *To echo, to resound*  
 "Ron-chi-chi." c.p. *Having heard.*  
 "Ron-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who listens, a hearer*  
 "Ron-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To hear, to hearken* -des. a. *Audible*  
     -shó or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is heard.* "Ronchmo,"  
     *For hearing.*  
 "Ron-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hear.*  
 "Ron-chi-shis." pas par. *Heard.*  
 "Ron-chó." pre. par. *Hearing.*  
 "Ro-ping." u. See Rágg, (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)  
 "Ron-pán." n. *An iron utensil used for cooking bread.*  
 "Ro-ó." pre. par. *Saying*  
 "Ro-ro." c.p. *Having said.*  
 "Ró-shang." n. (S. Rosha.) *Anger, indignation.* -táng-mig.  
     v.i.re. *To be angry.*  
 "Ro-shis." pas. par. *Said*  
 "Rot." n. pl. "Rote," (H. Roti.) *Bread.* -jámig. v.i.re  
     *To eat bread.* -pan-mig. v.i.ir. *To cook bread.* -shé or  
     shyá. n.f. and m. *A baker.*  
 "Rú." n.m. (Tib.) *Father-in-law.*  
 "Ru-áng." n. *Countenance, face.*  
 "Rug." n. See Rig. (Used in Tukpá)  
 "Ru-gál." n. *A kind of wild flower.*  
 "Rugoh." n. See Rigch, with Rug. (Used in Tukpá parganá)  
 "Rug-pá." n. *Wild garlic.*  
 "Ruk-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To resemble, to be alike.*  
 "Ru-len-mig." v.i.ir. *To quake.* "Ru-le-dó." pre. par. *Shak-*  
     *ing.* "Ru-le-je." c.p. *Having quaked.* "Ru-le-shis."  
     pas. par. *Quaked.* "Ru-le-shid." p.t. *Quaked.*  
 "Ru-lyá-chó" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who shakes.*  
 "Ru-lyá-lyá." c.p. *Having shaken.*  
 "Ru-lyá-mig." v.t. re. *To shake.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
     *That which is shaken.*

- "Bu lyám-shen-mig" v.tar. To cause or allow to shake.
- "Ru-lyáo." pre. par. Shaking.
- "Rulyá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be shaken.
- "Rum." n. A cluster of buds.
- "Rum-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To ruminate, to chew the cud.
- "Rum-mig." v.t.re. To guard, to watch.
- "Rung-mig." v.t.re. See the preceding. (Caed in Kanáwar.)
- "Rung-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To reproach, to abuse.
- "Ran-kó." n. Sea Mekché. (Used in Upper Kaníwar.)
- "Rut." n. (Tib. Radho.) A horn.
- "Ru-wáng." n. Shape, aspect. Syn. "Ruáng."
- "Ru-zá." a.m. Old (men).
- "Rwángim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To graze.
- "Rwáng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who grazes.
- "Rwáng-mig" or "Rwág-mig." v.t.re. To graze (The former is used in Tukpá.)
- "Rwángó." pre. par. Grazing.
- "Rwáng-rwáng." c.p. Having grazed.
- "Rwáng-shi-mig" or "Rwág-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To graze (The latter form is used in Tukpá.)
- "Rwá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who is to be ready.
- "Rwá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be ready.
- "Rwá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To make ready, or allow ready.
- "Rwá-shi-shí." c.p. Having been ready.
- "Rwá-shi-shis." pas. par. Having been ready.
- "Rwá-shó." pre. par. Being ready.
- "Ryái." n. A snow-elk. -má'ch. n. The young of the sm.

## S

- "Sá." n. (Tib. Shá.) The pulse, the vein of the wrist.
- "Sab-tan." n. A small rug. (Used on a saddle.)
- "Sachá." n. Land. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Sachá." a. True, from H. Sachch.
- "Sá-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who kills.
- "Sadái." (S. Sadá.) adv. Always.
- "Sadd." n. (Tib.) A term used by the Tibetans for a Brahí.
- "Sá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to kill.

- “Sá-dó” pre par. *Killing*
- “Sá-i.” n.a. *Ten.* -jap. adv. *Ten times* -myá. adv. *On the tenth*
- “Sá-i-lámó.” n.f. (Tib.) *One of the ten great goddesses.*
- “Sá-kho.” v. *A beaver.* (The Simla Hill people call it “Új.”)
- “Sákho-khul.” n. *The skin of a beaver.*
- “Sak-tí.” n. *Current (of water).*
- “Salak.” n. (H. Sarak.) *A road, a way*
- “Sál-dí” or “Sál-gí.” a. *Naked, without clothes.* (The former form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Sál-dí-háchimig.” v.i.ir. *To be naked.*
- “Sáll.” n. *See Lungch.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Sálli-mig.” v.t.re. *To take off, undress.*
- “Sa-mang.” (S. Sama.) n. *A plain, level ground*
- “Sancheran” or “Sanjeran.” n. *Purification*
- “San-nyám.” n. *Alms.*
- “Sandú-ras” or “Dha-turo.” n. (S. Dhattura.) *Thorn-apple aconite.* (The former form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Sáng.” n. *Dawn.*
- “Sangá.” (Tib. Chongá.) n.a. *Fifteen.* -jap. adv. *Fifteen times* -myá. adv. *On the fifteenth* -shé or shyá. *The fifteenth* -golchhang. n. *The full moon.*
- “Sáng-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who accomplishes.*
- “Sang-dang.” n. *Rhubarb.*
- “Sán-gim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to accomplish.*
- “Sáng-mig.” v.t.re. *To accomplish.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is accomplished.* v.i.re. *To begin to grow light, to glimmer.*
- “Sángó.” pre. par. *Accomplishing.*
- “Sáng-sáng.” c.p. *Having accomplished.*
- “Sáng-shia.” pas. par. *Accomplished.*
- “Sáng-skárr.” n. *The morning star. (Also Sáng-kárr.)*
- “Sán-gul.” n. *A plant which bears black berries.*
- “Sán-gyá-mal-lá.” n. (Tib.) *The Celestial Physicians* (The twin sons of the sun, by his wife Sanjná transformed into a mare; they are endowed with perpetual youth and beauty, and are physicians of the gods. [H. H. Wilson.]
- “Sán-gyá-tan-bá.” n. (Tib.) *The deity of the Bauddhas, viz. Shákya Singh, Sarvárthasiddha, Sauddhodani, Gautam, Arka-*

vandhu, or Māyādevinuta. (The -ndhu perhaps a corruption of Shākyasingha.)

"Sa-nush," n.a. Twelfth. -jap. niv. Twelfth time. -myā. adv. On the twelfth day. -shé or -shyá. The twelfth. -stang. adv. Up to twelve.

"Sán-mig." v.t.u. To kill, to put to death, to ascertain. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is killed.

"Sán-tan" or "Sán-tang." n. The enclosure of a temple, where the village people assemble to sing and dance at certain ceremonies.

"San-tó." a. Real, right.

"Sán-tyá-mig" v.t.re. To negotiate, to settle, to pay off.

"Sá-pes." n. (S. Sarpa.) A snake. -ú-báll. n. A toadstool. -u-tepang. n. A mushroom.

"Sá-pū." n.a. Fourteen. -jap. niv. Fourteen times. -myā. adv. On the fourteenth day. -shé or -shyá. The fourteenth. -stang. adv. Up to fourteen.

"Sá-r." n. (S. "Sára," the, ed.) Good, fine, useful. (The vowel is prolonged.)

"Sa-rá-i." n.a. Eighteen. -jap. adv. Eighteen times. -myā. adv. On the eighteenth day. -shé or -shyá. The eighteenth. -stang. adv. Up to eighteen.

"Sa-rang." n. (S. Saras.) A lake, a pond.

"Sa-rehán-mig" or "Sur-rehán-mig." v.i.ir. To be reconciled.

"Sár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who wakes.

"Sa-reng." n. (S. Swarga.) Heaven, the sky, the firmament.

"Sá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause to wake.

"Sár-mig." v.t.re. To awake. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is awoken.

"Sá-ró." pre. par. Awaking.

"Sár-pá." a. (Tib) New, fresh.

"Sár-sáx." c.p. Having awoken.

"Sár-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who gets up.

"Sár-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To wake, to get up.

"Sár-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to wake.

"Sár-shis." pas. par. Awoken.

"Sár-shi-shi." c.p. Having awoken.

"Sár-shi-shis." pas. par. Awoken.

"Sár-shó." pre. par. Awaking.

- "Sá-sá." c.p. *Having killed*
- "Sas-gui." n.an. *Nineteen*. -jap. adv. *Nineteen times.*  
-myá. adv. *On the nineteenth day* -shé or -shyá. *Nineteenth*. -stang. adv. *Up to nineteen.*
- "Sá-shis." pas.par. *Killed.*
- "Sas-tish." n.a. *Seventeen.* -jap. adv. *Seventeen times* -myá  
adv. *(In the seventeenth day.* -shé or -shyá. *Seventeenth.*  
-stang. adv. *Up to seventeen.*
- "Sá-tar." n. (Tib.) *A kind of lynx.*
- "Sátar-ch." n. (Tib.) *A lynx cat*
- "Sek-dar." n. *A polishing instrument*
- "Sem-chan." n. (Tib.) *A beast, an animal, a quadruped.*
- "Sem-rang." n. *The white rhododendron.*
- "Ser-gá-sánji." n. (Tib.) The sacred mountain in the centre  
of the seven continents, whose height is said by the Hindus  
to be 84,000 *yojans*; the river Ganges falls from heaven on  
its summits, and flows thence to the surrounding worlds in  
four streams, the regents of the points of the compass occupying  
the corresponding faces of the mountain, the whole of  
which consists of gold and gems [H. H. Wilson ]
- "Ser-khá." n. (Tib.) See *Kháning.*
- "Ser-nyá-yunyá." n. (Tib.) *The zodiacal sign of Pisces*
- "Sguí." n.a. See *Guí.* (Used in Tukpá.)
- "Sgyul." n. See *Gyul.* (Used in Tukpá.)
- "Shadd" or "Shodd." n. *A kind of grass.* Hom. n. *A blue lily.*
- "Shá-gí." a. *Empty*
- "Shá-i." n. (S. Shalala.) *A porcupine.*
- "Shá-kar" or "Shyá-kar." n. *A turnip.* (The latter form is  
used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Shal" or "Shol." n. *The rains, the monsoon.* (The latter  
form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Sha-lo." n. *Locusts.*
- "Shá-mig." v.i.re. *To seem pleasant.*
- "Shá'n." a. *A little* Syn. *Chhirap, damrich.*
- "Shá-pang." n. *A lock.* (Also frost or ice). -lánmig. v.t.re  
*To lock up.*
- "Sháng." n. *Loaf-sugar.*
- "Shäng." n. *Boiled kauni-rice.*
- "Shá-ngal." n. (Tib.) See *Joke.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

- “Shan-gí.” a. *Alive, animated.*
- “Sháng-lyang.” n. (S. Shrinkhala.) *A chain, the chain of a door.*
- “Shan-shí-ras.” n. (S. Shangishshara.) *Saturday.*
- “Shap-thang.” n. (S. Shavda.) *A sound.*
- “Shár.” n. *A hill antelope.*
- “Sharang” or “Shá-ring.” a. *A small garden in front of a house.*
- “Sha-ráp.” n. (S. Shápa.) *A curse.*
- “Shárr.” n. *See Shár.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Shár-shi-mig.” v. *See Sár-shi-mig.*
- “Shash-mang.” n. *Turnip leaves used as a vegetable.*
- “Shás-trang.” n. (S. Shastra, knowledge) *A riddle, puzzle.*
- “Shbal.” n. *A kind of grass.*
- “Shé.” *A particle.* A possessive feminine affix, added to nouns, adjectives and verbs. As: “Ráng-shé.” *A person whom*  
“Pig-shé.” *The yellow one.* “Lán-mig-shé.” *What is done.*
- “Shéch.” n. *A double handful of water.*
- “She-ché” or chyá. n.f. and m. *One who smokes or applies.*
- “She-chó.” pre. par. *Letting.*
- “She-dim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause to send.*
- “She-dó.” pre. par. *Sending, applying.*
- “Shel” or “Shell.” n. (Tib.) *Medicine, physic, a purge.*
- mang. n. The name of a level forest in the Bhábá Pargana, whence many kinds of drugs are said to be obtained. The following anecdote is told about it:—Once upon a time a shepherd was grazing a flock in the pargana of Bhábá, on the level ground called “Shel-samang,” (from Shel, medicine, and Samang, the meadow of herbs), when he beheld a dead snake lying on the ground. After a while another snake came to the very spot where the dead snake was lying, and seeing his companion dead, he immediately took a leaf of a particular herb, put it to its mouth and instantly restored him to life to the astonishment of the shepherd, who had secretly witnessed the whole occurrence, and had recognised the life-giving herb. After playing there for a time, both the snakes went away. Then the shepherd came down to the place, killed one of his sheep and put a leaf of

the herb to its mouth. The sheep at once got up as one awakes from sleep. The shepherd was overjoyed to find such a herb, and made many experiments with it successfully. One day he even beheaded one of his comrades and restored him to life. Then he told his companion to put him himself to death and restore him to life with the herb, which he pointed out to him. His companion killed him, but unfortunately forgot the herb, so that he could not bring him to life again. The scene is very picturesque with a naturally filtered pool of cold water and beautiful forest scenery. The white rhododendron and wild strawberry grow there in abundance.

**Shel-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who rubs gently.*

**She-lim-shen-mig**." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rub gently.*

**Shel-mig**." v.t.re *To rub gently, to restore to health.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That which is rubbed gently.*

**She-16**." pre par. *Rubbing gently.*

**Shel-shel**." c.p. *Having rubbed gently.*

**Shel-shis**." pas. par. *Rubbed gently.*

**Shen-mig**." v.t.ir. *To send.* (1) As: "Dapang áng dá shéyíh." *Send him to me.* (2) *To cause or compel.* As: "Nú ká-mang daú-dá lánim-sheyíh." *Make him do that work.* (3) *To let or allow.* As: "Jú látyú-pang bairang thá bim-shéyíh." *Don't let this boy go out.* (4) *To sing.* As: "Dagogás í manango-lágyáti morál sheshid." *They sang a pleasing song.* (5) *To apply.* As. "Reó shel má shetoyáñ?" *Don't you apply the medicine to the waist?* (6) *To throw in.* "Kumon shen-mig." (7) *To turn out.* "Bairang shen-mig." (8) "Klí-shen-mig." *To make water* (9) "Khü-shen-mig." *To go to stool.* -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is sent, or applied.*

**Shen-nang**." n. *The cattle-yard.*

**Sher-khá**." n. (Tib.) See Káning.

**Sher-shé**." n. (S. Sharshapa.) *A kind of mustard* (The Simla Hill people call it "sheró.") -skán. n. *A vegetable, the leaves of the mustard plant.*

**Sheesh-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who recognises.*

**She-shé**." c.p. *Having sent, or having applied.*

**She-shim-shen-mig**." v.t.ir. *To cause or to allow to recognise.*

**Shesh-mig.**" v.t.re. (Tib. *Shespā*.) To recognise, to know again, to review, to acknowledge. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. He who or that which is recognised. "Sheshmo," *Per recognition.*

"She-shis." pas. par. Sent, or applied.

"She-shó." pre par. Recognising.

"Shes-shesh." c.p. Having recognis'd.

"Sheesh-shis." pas. par. Recognised.

"Shi." (S. Sinha and P. Shih.) A lion.

"Shi." n. See Bótang. (Used in the Shum-ébhó dialect.)

"Shibrát." n. (S. Shivarátri.) The birth-night of Shiva.

"Shi-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who dies.

"Shi-kó." a. Feeble, impotent, emaciated, thin.

"Shil" n. (Tib. "Silwá," to divide.) (1) Tiffin. (2) Cash payment for begár. (In the Settlement of the Basháhr State, the late Tiká Raghu Náth Singh, C.I.E., divided this into three classes, viz., 1st class Rs. 6, 2nd Rs. 4, and 3rd Rs. 3 per month, according to the capacity of the inmates. One month's begár for the year was sanctioned.)

"Shil-chí." n. A herb used in medicine.

"Shil-khar." a. Not sunny. (Also "Shflen.")

"Shím." n. Death.

"Shi-mig." v.t.re. (Tib. *Shiwá*.) To die, to breath one's last. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A poison.

"Shi-ming." n. French bean.

"Shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to die.

"Shin." n. A lover.

"Shing." n. (Tib.) Bud, wood.

"Shi-pí." n. Numerous, abundant. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Shi-rib-mig" or "Shi-ribo-mig." v.t.re. To blow cold or chilly, of the air. (The latter form is used in the Tukpá pargana.)

"Shi-ri-mig." (Tib. *Serwá*.) v.t.re. See the preceding. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Shi-shó." n. (H. *Shishá*.) A looking glass.

"Shi-shyar." n. A plant on which the muskdeer feeds.

"Shko-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who stirs about.

"Shkoll." n. A yoke. (The Simla Hill people call it *jubwá*.)

"Shko-mig." v.t.re. To stir about. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That with which to stir, an instrument for stirring.

- “Shkóm shen mig” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to stir about.
- “Shkong-shi-dé” or -dyá. n.f. and m. A stumbler, one who stumbles.
- “Shkong-shi-mig.” v.i.ir. To stumble, to trip in walking. -sh or -shyá. n.f. and m. That over which one is apt to stumble, stumbling-block.
- “Shkong-shum-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to stumble.
- “Shkong-shi-shí.” c.p. Having stumbled.
- “Shkong-shi-shis.” pas. par. Stumbled.
- “Shkong shó.” pre. par. Stumbling.
- “Shko-dó.” pre. par. Stirring.
- “Shko-shis.” pas. par. Stirred about.
- “Shko-shkó.” c.p. Having stirred about.
- “Shkwá-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who boils.
- “Shkwá-dim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to boil.
- “Shkwá-dó.” pre. par. Boiling.
- “Shkwá kwá.” c.p. Having boiled.
- “Shkwán-mig.” v.t.ir. (Tib. Skolwá.) To boil, to cook. -sh or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is boiled.
- “Shkwá-shi-mig.” v.i.ir. See Khwá-chi-mig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Shó.” a. Ripe. (In the Shum-chho dialect it is a noun meaning ‘mud’ or ‘earth’)
- “Shó-bí-mig.” v.t.re. To be lost.
- “Shó-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which ripens.
- “Shogg.” n. The belly, of birds in general.
- “Sho-ka-rang.” n. An orphan.
- “Shok-shi-dé” or dyá. n.f. and m. A rider, one who rides.
- “Shok-shi-mig.” v.i.ir. To ride -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That on which to ride, a mount, a mare, a horse, mule, etc.
- “Shok-shim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ride.
- “Shok-shi-shí.” c.p. Having ridden.
- “Shok-shi-shis.” pas. par. Ridden.
- “Shok-shó.” pre. par. Riding.
- “Sho-lang.” n. A porcupine’s quill.
- “Sho-mig.” v.i.re. To ripen.
- “Shóm shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ripen.
- “Shó-nang.” n. (S. Shravána.) The fourth Hindú month, corresponding to July.

- "Shó-ge-tang." n. A fair which takes place in Bhulba *pargá* July.
- "Shoung." adv. Down.
- "Shong-gol-chhang." n. (Tib.) The dark half of a month 15 days during which the moon is on the wane.
- "Shou-yáh-mig." v.i.ir. To breathe hard
- "Sho-ö." pre. par. Ripening.
- "Shop-ché." a. Dried.
- "Sho-rú." n. (Tib. Serwá.) Hail. -bún-mig. v.i.ir. Tr
- "Sho-ryá-shis." a. Favorite
- "Sho-shis." pas. par. Ripened.
- "Sho-shó." c.p. Having ripened.
- "Sho-sho-háchi-mig." v.i.ir. To be separated.
- "Sho-thyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who casts away
- "Sho-thyá-mig." v.t.re. To cast away, to turn out, to throw -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is cast away.
- "Sho-thyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cast.
- "Sho-thyá-ö." pre. par. Casting away.
- "Sho-thyá-shis." pas. par. Cast away.
- "Sho-thya-thyá." c.p. Having cast away
- "Shpág." n. (Tib. Shig.) A tree.
- "Shú." u. A village deity in general, the village god.
- "Shub." n. Foam.
- "Shub-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A slayer, one who strikes.
- "Shu-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to stay.
- "Shub-mig" or "Shum-mig." v.t.re. (Tib.) To stay, to assassinate. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is (The latter form is used in Tukpá *parganá*).
- "Shu-bo." pre. par. Slaying.
- "Shub-shis." pas. par. Slain.
- "Shub-shub." c.p. Having slain.
- "Shu-ká-rang." n. (S. Shukravíra.) Friday.
- "Shu-kut." n. The invitation to a deity to pay a visit to a -
- "Shu-lig" or "Shuli." n. Coral. (The latter form is used Tukpá *parganá*.)
- "Shum" or "Shumm." n.s. (Tib.) Three. -jap. adv. -myá, adv. On the third day. -shé or -shyá. The thi
- "Shum-chhó." n. The dialect of three villages in Kauáwar: Lábrang, Plió or Yulchhung and Xénam

- Shum-mig." v. See Shubmig. (Used in the Tukpá *parganá*.)
- Shungim-shen-mig." v.t.ir To cause or allow to finish.
- Shung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who finishes, a finisher.
- Shung-lú." n. A species of iris-lily that grows on the snowy praks.
- Shung-mig." v.t.re. To finish, to complete, to accomplish. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is finished.
- Shu-ngó." pre. par. Finishing.
- Shung-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be no more, to be finished.
- Shung-shis." pas. par Finished
- Shu-pá." n. Evening. -koh. adv. This evening or last evening. -teró. adv. At evening time.
- Shú-pyá." n. A butterfly. -ch. n. A little butterfly.
- Shu-ryá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who turns about.
- Shu-ryá-dó." pre. par. Turning about.
- Shu-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To turn over, to turn round. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is turned round.
- Shu-ryám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to turn round.
- Shu-ryán-mig." v.t.ir. To turn about.
- Shu-ryá-dó." pre. par. Turning round.
- Shu-ryá-ryá." c.p. Having turned round.
- Shu-ryá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who roams, a vagrant.
- Shu-ryá-shi-mig." v.i.ir To roam, to walk about -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A place in which to roam.
- Shu-ryá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to roam
- Shu-ryá-shis." pas. par. Turned round.
- Shu-ryá-shi-shi." c.p. Having roamed.
- Shu-ryá-shi-shus." pas. par. Roamed.
- Shu-ryá-shó." pre. par. Roaming.
- Shú-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who bathes.
- Shú-shi-mig." (Tib. Thuswá.) v.i.ir. To bathe, to wash the limbs. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who has bathed.
- Shú-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bathe.)
- Shú-shi-shis." c.p. Having bathed.
- Shú-shó." pre. par. Bathing.
- Shu-yál." n. A kind of single wild rose.
- Shwi" n Blood Syn Palach

- “Shyá” n. (Tib.) *Flesh.* Also a masculine affix added to the nouns, adjectives and verbs denoting possession. As.. Lámá-shyá. Of a lámá or pertaining to lámá. “Thog-shyá.” a. *The white one.* “Shenmig-shyá.” n.m. *One who is sent.* “Tuk-shyá.” a. *The sixth.*
- “Shyádpé.” n. *Giving a hint.*
- “Shyágg.” n. *The birch tree.*
- “Shyák-pó.” n.m. (Tib.) (1) *A brother-in-law, (wife's brother)* (2) *A brother-in-law, the husband of a sister.*
- “Shyá-lang.” n. *A flock, a herd, especially of sheep and goats.*
- “Shyá-les” or “Shyáli.” n. *A jackal* (From the Sanskrit Shrigála. The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- “Shyáng.” n. *Small stones lying on fields.* -xálos. a. *Stony.*
- “Shyár.” n. (Tib.) *The east.*
- “Shyá-rá.” n.m. (Tib Tagsbyár.) *A young man.*
- “Shyáré” or “Shyárá.” a. *Pretty.*
- “Shyár-ko.” adv. *Eastward.*
- “Shyár-lub.” n. (Tib.) *South-east.*
- “Shyá-xó.” n. *A handsome man*
- “Shyatá.” adv. *Surely.*
- “Shyá-wá-khyí.” n. (Tib.) *A sporting dog.*
- “Shyo-nang.” n. *The bill, beak (of birds).*
- “Shyon-mig.” v.i.re. *To dance and sing in one row, men and women together.* Syn. Káyang-áhen-mig.
- “Shyú.” n. *The juice of the grape.*
- “Shyu-chul.” n. *A plant with white flowers.*
- “Shyú-ná.” n. *A ghost, a goblin, an evil-spirit. Also the title of some samindárs of Ásrang village.*
- “Shyur.” n. *The dried leaves of the deodár, used for incense.*
- “Shyú-xia.” adv. *Soon, sharp.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Shyu-tung.” n. See Shyú. (Used in the Tukpá *pargana*.)
- “Sí.” n.a. (Tib.) *Eleven.* -jap. adv. *Eleven times.* -mýá. adv. *On the eleventh day.* -shó or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The eleventh.*
- “Si-khú.” n. *Semen.*
- “Si-ki-kyá-mig.” v.i.re. *To creep about.*
- “Si-kim.” a. *Well dressed.*
- “Si-kyá-ché” or -chys. n.f. and m. *One who moves, a mover.*
- “Si-kyá-dó.” pre. par. *Moving.*

- "Si kya-kyá" c.p. *Having moved.*
- "Si kyá mig." v.i.ir. *To move to put in motion to impel*
- "Si-kyá-shus." pas. par. *Moved.*
- "Sili." adv. *Sounding, noisily.*
- "Sil-mig." v.t.re. *See Stilmig*
- "Si-mang." n. (S. Símá.) *A boundary.*
- "Singhé." n. (Tib. and S. Siňha.) (1) *A lion.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Leo.*
- "Sin-mo-rál-chan-má." n.f. (Tib.) *A grantess which devours men, a cannibal.*
- "Si-rang." n. *A sinew, vein*
- "Sit-pá-sán-jí." n. (Tib.) *A golden hill*
- "Síú-tíng." n. *Double sewing.*
- "Siyánó" a. (H. Syáná.) *Clever, active.*
- "Skádd" or "Kádd." n. (Tib.) *A language, a dialect.* (The latter form is used in Lower Kanáwar)
- "Skád-pá." n. *An interpreter.*
- "Skán." n. (S. Sháka.) *Vegetables.*
- "Skár." n. (Tib. Skármá, and S. Tárá.) *A star.*
- "Skis-mig." v. *See Gis-mig.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar)
- "Skó." v. *Could.* Ma-. *Could not.*
- "Skin." n. *An ibex.* Syn. Askín.
- "Skráksh." a. *Up, above.* -háchimig. v.i.ir. *To be uppermost* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skum-ahé" or -chyé. n.f. and m. *One who sends to sleep.*
- "Sku-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause to send to sleep*
- "Skum-kum" c.p. *Having sent to sleep.*
- "Skum-mig." v.t.re. *To send to sleep.* -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is sent to sleep.*
- "Sku-mó." pre. par. *Sending to sleep*
- "Skum-shis." pas. par. *Sent to sleep.*
- "Skwál-mig." v. *See Kwál-mig.* (Used in the Tukpá parganá)
- "Skwá-rá." n. *See Kwárá.* (Used in the Tukpá parganá.)
- "Skyán-mig." v. *See Sikyámig.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skyáss." n. (S. Kaksha.) n. *The arm-pit.*
- "Skyáth." a. *Difficult.* Syn. Aldó, Jathé.
- "Skyé" a. *See Kyó:* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skyon." n. *Epilepsy.* Syn Zá or Já.
- "Skynb-ché" or -chyé. n.f and m. *A carrier, one who carries*

- ‘Skyub-chu-mig’ v. ir. *To be laden*  
 Skyu bim-shen mig” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to carry*
- ‘Skyub-kyub.’ c.p. *Hating carried.*
- ‘Skyub-mig’ or “Kyub-mig.” v.t.re. *To carry, to transport, to convey, to bear.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is carried.*
- ‘Skyu-bó.’ pre par. *Carrying*
- ‘Skyub-shi-dé’ or -dyá, n.f. and m. *A loader, one who loads.*
- ‘Skyub-shi-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To load, to burden.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That which is loaded*
- ‘Skyub-shim-shen-mig’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to load*
- ‘Skyub-shis.’ pas par. *Carried.*
- ‘Skyub-shi-shi.’ c.p. *Hating loaded.*
- ‘Skyub-shi-shis.’ pas. par. *Loaded.*
- ‘Skyub-shó.’ pre par. *Loading*
- ‘Só-jas.’ n. *A term for superior grains such as rice and wheat*
- ‘Sók.’ n.f. *A co-wife.* (Two wives of one husband are sayt to each other.)
- ‘So-kó.’ n. *A scorpion*
- ‘So-ló.’ n. *See Shalo.*
- ‘Som’ or “Somm.” n. *Morning.* \* ‘Somi.’ a. *Early* “Somti,” adv. *In the early morning.* “Som-som.” adv. *Every day, or every morning.*
- ‘So-ná-res.’ n. (S. Swargakára.) *A goldsmith.*
- ‘Só-ruk.’ n.a. (Tib.) *Sixteen.* -jap. adv. *Sixteen times.* -myá, adv. *On the sixteenth day.* -shé or -shyá. *The sixteenth.*
- ‘Só-rum.’ n.a. (Tib.) *Thirteen.* -jap. adv. *Thirteen times.* -myá, adv. *On the thirteenth day.* -shé or -shyá. *The thirteenth.*
- ‘So-ryá-mig.’ v.t.re. *To regard with affection, to love.*
- ‘Sos-ché’ or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who catches cold.*
- ‘Sos-im-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To allow to catch cold.*
- ‘Sos-mig.’ v.i.re. *To catch cold.*
- ‘Sos-6.’ pre. par. *Catching cold.*
- ‘Sos-shis.’ pas. par. *Caught cold.*
- ‘Sos-sos.’ c.p. *Hating caught cold.*
- ‘Só’t.’ n. *Zinc.* (The vowel o is prolonged.)
- ‘So-wá rang’ n. (B. वारा.) *Monday*

- "So-yang." n. (S. Chháyá). *Shadow, shade.*
- "Spá'ch" n.f. and m. *A granddaughter or grandson.*
- "Spág" or "Spágg" n. *A kick.* -kemig. v.t.re. *To kick*
- "Spág-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. *One who kicks.*
- "Spág-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to kick.*
- "Spág-mig." v.t.re. *To kick, to strike with the foot.* -shé or -shyá. n.t. and m. *One who is kicked.*
- "Spág-gó." pre par. *Kicking.*
- "Spág-pág." c.p. *Having kicked.*
- "Spág-shis." pas. par. *Kicked.*
- "Spár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who alters.*
- "Spár-rim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to alter.*
- "Spár-mig." v.t.re. *To alter, to change.* -shé or -shyt n.f. and m. *That which is altered.*
- "Spár-ró." pre. par. *Altering, changing.*
- "Spár-pár." c.p. *Having altered.*
- "Spár-shi-dé" or -dyá. n f. and m. *One who gets changed.*
- "Spár-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To be changed.*
- "Spár-shim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To allow to be changed*
- "Spár-shis." pas. par. *Altered, changed.*
- "Spár-shi-shí." c.p. *Having been changed.*
- "Spár-shi-shis." pas. par. *Changed.*
- "Spár-shó." pre. par. *Getting changed.*
- "Spá-tú." n. *A kind of plant.*
- "Spedd." a. *Level, straight.*
- "Spench." n. *A grass-hopper, an insect.*
- "Spet-pa-ning." n. *A species of blue lily* (It grows in the Lower Kanáwar valley.)
- "Spin." a. *Wet, moist.*
- "Spin-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who makes wet.*
- "Spin-chi-chí." c.p. *Having been wet.*
- "Spin-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets wet.*
- "Spin-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To get wet, to be wet.*
- "Spin-chim-shen-mig." v.tir. *To cause or allow to get wet.*
- "Spin-chi-shis." pas. par. *Wetted.*
- "Spin-chó." pre. par. *Getting wet.*
- "Spin-mig." v.t.re. *To make wet.* -shé or -shyá. n.f and That which is made wet.
- "Spin-ó" pre par. *Making wet.*

- "Spin-pín," c.p. *Having made wet.*
- "Spin-shis," pas. par. *Made wet.*
- "Sprág." n. *Rhododendron.* (Used in Upper Kanawar. S.y.n.  
Barashang, used in Lower Kanawar') Barásh is the term  
used by the Simla Hill people: and Buhrúsh in Kullu.
- "Spul-spál" adv. *Instantly.* (Used in the Tukpá purgana.)
- "Spyáng-im-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to sc. qht-n.*
- "Spyáng-je" or -jyá, n.f. and m. *A terror - one who frightens.*
- "Spyáng-mig," v.t.re *To terrify, to frighten, to jolt with  
fright - shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. One who is frightened.*
- "Spyá-ngó," pre. par. *Frightening.*
- "Spyáng-pyáng," c.p. *Having frightened.*
- "Spyáng-shis," pas. par. *Frightened.*
- "Sráng." n. (Tib.) (1) *A scale.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Lebra.*
- "Stáb," n. (Tib.) *A bridle.* -shen-mig, v.t.ir. *To bridle.*
- "Sták-k," n. *Fus, matter.*
- "Stá-kal," n. *A wave.*
- "Stá-kuch" or "Tákuch," n. *The nose.* (The latter form is  
used in the Tukpá purgana.)
- "Stá-kuch-dó-ing," n. *The nostril.*
- "Stál," n. (Tib.) *A plough, an instrument for turning up the  
ground.* -lánmig. (1) *To make a plough.* (2) *To plough*  
-shyá, n.m. *A ploughman.* -látu, n.m. *A ploughboy*  
-mi, n.m. *A peasant.* -fálang, n. *A ploughshare.*
- "Stam-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who smells.*
- "Sta-mig," v.t.re. *To repast, to break fast.*
- "Stá-mim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to smell.*
- "Stám-mig," v.t.re. *To smell.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m.  
*That which is smelt.*
- "Stá-mo," pre. par. *Smelling.*
- "Stám-shí-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *That which gives a scent.*
- "Stám-shi-mig," v.t.ir. *To give out a scent.*
- "Stám-shim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to give out a  
scent.*
- "Stám-shis," pas. par. *Smelt.*
- "Stám-shi-shi," c.p. *Having given out a scent.*
- "Stám-shi-shis," pas. par. *Given out a scent.*
- "Stám-shó," pre. par. *Giving out a scent.*
- "Stám-tám," c.p. *Having smelt.*

- "Stáng" n. An ascent, up-hill.
- "Stá-tí." n. The mucus of the nose.
- "Stem." n.f. The wife of a son, a daughter-in-law. -fimig. v.i.re  
To marry a son
- "Stil" n. Eternal snow.
- "Stil-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who reads or recites.
- "Sti-lím-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to read.
- "Stil-mig." v.t.re. To read, to recite. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
That which is read or recited.
- "Sti-16." pre. par. Reading, reciting.
- "Stil-shis." pas par. Read, recited.
- "Stil-tíl." c.p. Having read or recited.
- "Sting" n. (Tib) (1) The heart. (2) Firmament
- "Sting-bal-mig." v.i.re. To break one's heart.
- "Stish." n.a. Seven -jap. adv. Seven times. -myá. adv  
On the seventh day. -shé or -shyá. The seventh. -stang.  
adv. Up to seven.
- "Stó" n. The face, appearance, countenance, aspect
- "Sto-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who scats.
- "Sto-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to seat.
- "Sto-dó." pre. par. Seating.
- "Ston-mig." v.t.ir. To seat, to cause to sit. -shé or -shyá. One  
who is seated.
- "Stó-shis." pas. par. Seated.
- "Sto-stó." c.p. Having seated.
- "Stráb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who crosses.
- "Stráb-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cross.
- "Stráb-mig" or "Trám-mig." (The latter form is used in the  
Takpá parganá.) v.t.re. To cross, to pass over, to thwart, to  
embarrass. -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which is crossed.
- "Stráb-bó." pre. par. Crossing.
- "Stráb-shis." pas. par. Crossed.
- "Stráb-tráb." c.p. Having crossed.
- "Stug." n. The breast, chest.
- "Stung-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir.. To cause or allow to drink.
- "Stung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who causes to drink.
- "Stung-mig." v.t.re. To cause to drink, to offer a drink, to suckle  
to nourish. -shé. or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is mad  
to drink.

- “Stu ngó” pre.par. *Causing to drink*  
 “Stung-shis.” pas.par. *Caused to drink*  
 “Stung-tung.” c.p. *Having caused to drink.*  
 “Stupech.” n. *A fist, a handful.* -bang. a. *A handful* [year  
 “Sudd.” n. *Wisdom.*  
 “Su-káng.” n. (S. Sukála) *An non-famine year, a prosperous*  
 “Sukh-jank.” n. *Pleasure.* a. *Pleased.*  
 “sukh-sham-bó.” a. *Well, all right, quite well.* (Supposed to  
     be from S. *Sukhasamvád.*)  
 “Suk-pó.” a. (Tib. Chhngpá.) *Rich, wealthy.*  
 “Sú-mig.” v.t. and i.re. (1) *To produce.* (2) *To prosecute*  
     (3) *To bloom.*  
 “Su-kro-lán-mig.” v.t.re *To crush*  
 “Sutrol.” n. *A food made of “ogla” flour.*  
 “Sunch.” n. (1) *Thought, consideration.* (2) *Sorrow.*  
 “Suncha-chá.” c.p. *Having thought*  
 “Suncha-ché” or -shyá. n.f. and m. *A thinker, one who thinks*  
 “Suo-cha-dim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to think*  
 “Sun-cha-dó.” pre.par. *Thinking.*  
 “Sun-chan-mig.” v.t.ir. *To think, to consider.* -ché or -shyá  
     *That which is thought.*  
 “Sun-cha-shis.” pas.par. *Thought, considered.*  
 “Súh-yih.” n. *A tailor, one who knows tailoring*  
 “Sur-chan-mig.” v.t.ir. *To agree with each other.*  
 “Surg.” a. *Acid.* -báchimig. v.i.ir. *To be acid.*  
 “Sur-ko.” n. *A trouser string, a girdle.*  
 “Su-shi-ri.” n. *Whistle.*  
 “Sut.” pl. “Suté.” n. *A bug.* (The Simla Hill people call it  
     Mánguni, or Mángpi.)  
 “Su-tan” or “Suthan.” n. *Trousers.* (The latter term is used  
     by all the Simla Hill peoples.)  
 “Swá.” n. (Tib. Osé.) *The mulberry.* -bótang. n. *The*  
     *mulberry-tree.* -páohang, or patrang. n. *Mulberry leaves.*  
     (The Himalayan people call it kimi.)

## T

- “Té.” n. (1) *A ladder, step, stair.* (2) *A degree.*  
 “Té.” n. (Tib.) (1) *A pony.* (2) *The seventh era of the*  
     *Tibetans.*

- "Tá adv. However."
- "Tach," v. There is. (From "Tan-mig," to be.)
- "Ta-che." v. See Take. (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Tá-ché" or -chyá, n.f and m. One who puts, one who keeps.
- "Tá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who ruins.
- "Tád," n. Money lent out on interest.
- "Tá-dim-shen-mig," v. t. ir. To cause or allow to ruin.
- "Tá-dó," pre par. Ruining.
- "Tág" or "Tágg," n. Barley. -chi-sang. n. The flour of barley, barley-flour.
- "Tág-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. A weaver, one who weaves.
- "Tág-gim-shen-mig," v. t. ir. To cause or allow to weave.
- "Tág-mig," v. t. ra. To reare, to unite threads so as to form a cloth, to work at the loom. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is woven.
- "Tag-mig," v. See Chag-mig. (Used in the Tukpá *parganá*.)
- "Tá-gó," pre. par. Weaving.
- "Tág-shia," pas. par. Woven.
- "Tág-tág," q.p. Having woven.
- "Tág-lang," n. (S. *Taila*.) Oil, in general. (Generally the Kanáwaris use oil of apricot-stones, as well as that of walnuts, etc.)
- "Tak," v. Am. (From Tan-mig, to be. First person singular, present tense, indicative mood.)
- "Táká-shing," n. A kind of large fly that makes a loud noise in the monsoon. (Called *nínrá* by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Tolá," n. A sat. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Ta-ké" or "Ta-ché," v. Was. (From Tan-mig, To be. Singular, past tense.) The latter form is used by the Tukpá people. As: "Dago hám take?" Where was she?
- "Ta-kesh" or "Ta-chesh," v. Were, has been. (Third person plural of "Tan-mig." To be: p.t.)
- "Ta-ke-yih" or "Ta-che-yih," v. Were. (From "Tan-mig," to be, Plural, past tense.) The latter form is used in the Tukpá *parganá*. As: "Kis jwá má takeyih." You were not here, or "Kiná dwá má tacheyih." You were not there.
- "Takk," n. (Tib.) (1) A lion. (2) The name of the 3rd era of the Tibetans.
- "Ta-lá," or Tá-lá. n. Fortune, fate. Syn. Bágin.

- "Tá-lang." n. H. Tálí. A key.
- "Tál-gang." n. (S. Tálú : The *palau*, the roof of the mouth.)  
Syn Le-kot.
- "Tálk." a. Hard. -há-chi-mig. v.t.ir. To be hard.
- "Tá-lyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f and m. A mender, a repairer.
- "Tá-lyá-lyá." c.p. Having repaired.
- "Tá-lyá mig." v.t.re. To mend, to repair. -shé or -shyá.  
n.f and m. That which is repaired.
- "Tá-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to repair.
- "Tá-lyá-ó." pre. par. Repairing.
- "Tá-lyá-shis." pas. par. Repaired.
- "Tamáru." n. (S. Damarú.) A kind of small drum. (Called Dohru by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Tá-mig." v.t.re. (1) To put. (2) To bring forth. (3) To keep. -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. That which is put.
- "Tám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to put.
- "Tan." v. Art. (Second person, singular, present tense, of the verb Tanmig, to be.) As : Ká kochyáng tan. Thou art bad.
- "Ta-nang" or "To-nang." n. A relation.
- "Tá-gang." n. The ornaments, jewellery.
- "Tán-fó." a. Safe. adv. Safely.
- "Táng." com. Dr. (Used in the Shum-ohho dialect.)
- "Tang-gang." n. A verandah. (The Simla Hill people call it Taung.)
- "Tá-ngim-shen-mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to behold.
- "Táng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. A beholder, one who beholds.
- "Táng-mig." v.t.ro. To see, to behold. v.i.re. To become salty  
-shé. or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is seen. Tóng-mó.  
For seeing.
- "Tángó." pre. par. Beholding.
- "Tang-shi-dó." -dyá. n.f. and m. One who appears.
- "Táng-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To appear. -shé. or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
That which has appeared.
- "Táng-shin-shen-mig." To cause or allow to appear.
- "Táng-shis." pas. par. Beheld.
- "Táng-shishi." c.p. Having appeared.
- "Táng-shi-shis." pas. par. Appeared.
- "Táng-shó." pre. par. Appearing.
- "Táng-táng." c.p. Having beheld.

- "Tan mig" v.tir To be to become. An auxiliary verb added to the verb Nínmig in the future tense As Nitó Will be, or would be. (Also Tonmig.)
- "Tán-mig." v.t.ir. (1) To ruin, to destroy (2) v.t.re. To hang -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is ruined or hung
- "Ton-mig." v. See Tanmig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Tá6." pre par. Putting, keeping.
- "Táp-só." a. Blind, one who has no eyes.
- "Tap-ta-pyá-ché" or -chyá. n.t and m. One who seeks by hand.
- "Tap-ta-pyá-mig." v.t.re. To touch, to search for by the touch, to feel or grope for, to seek by feeling. -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. That which is sought by feeling.
- "Tap-ta-pyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause to search by touch, or allow to search by feeling
- "Tap-ta-pyá-6." pre. par. Searching by feeling.
- "Tap-ta-pya-pyá." c.p. Having sought by feeling.
- "Tap-ta-pyá-shis." pas. par. Sought by feeling.
- "Ta-pyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who heats or warms
- "Ta-pyá-mig." (H. Tapáná) v.t.re. To heat, to warm. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is heated.
- "Ta-pyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir To cause or allow to heat.
- "Ta-pyá-6." pre. par. Heating
- "Ta-pya-pyá." c.p. Having heated.
- "Ta-pyá-shis." pas. par. Heated.
- "Tarzi." n. (Tib.) A groom, a syce.
- "Tash." v. Are. -a. Are there! (Plural from Tanmig, to be.)
- "Tá-shis." pas par. Put, kept, brought forth.
- "Tá-shia." pas. par. Ruined, destroyed.
- "Tay-les." a. Sunny.
- "Tá-tá." c.p. Having put. "Tá-tá." c.p. Having ruined
- "Tá-wá." (Tib.) n. A pony, a horse. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)  
Syn. Ráng.
- "Té." pro. How many! -jap. adv. How many times? -myá.  
adv. On what date?
- "Té." n. (Tib.) (1) A monkey. (2) The ninth era of the Tibetans.
- "Té." a. Particle added to a verb in the subjunctive mood. As "Káshang bi'te." We may go.
- "Teb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A presser, one who presses.

- "Te-bim-shen-mig" v.t.ir To cause or allow to press down  
 a. Compressible. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is pressed
- "Teb-mug" or "Tem-mig," v.t.re. To press, to surprise. -st or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is pressed. Syn. Dáb-mi
- "Te-bó," pre. par Pressing. Syn. Dábó.
- "Teb-shia," pas. par. Pressed. Syn. Dábskis.
- "Teb-tob," c.p. Having pressed. Syn. Dáb-dáb.
- "Te'g," a. Great, grand, large. -mig, n. A great man. (1) -há chi-mig. v.i.ir. To be great. (2) -mig, to grow. (The vowel e is protracted.)
- "Teg-chó or -chyá," n.f. and m. An enlarger, one who makes great.
- "Te-gim-shén-mig," v.t.ir To cause or allow to enlarge.
- "Teg-naig," v.t.re. To enlarge, to make great. -dos, a. Enlargeable. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is enlarged. (Also "Tem-mig.")
- "Te-gó," pre. par. Enlarging.
- "Te-got," n. A stripe. Syn. Khámbrú, Tobra.
- "Teg-shi-mig," v.i.ir. To grow, to be great.
- "Teg-shis," pas. par. Enlarged.
- "Teg-teg," c.p. Having enlarged.
- "Té-jap," adv. See Té.
- "Tel-ché or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who carries.
- "Te-lim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to carry.
- "Tel-mig," v.t.re. To carry, to lead, to take from one place to another. -des, a. Portable. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is carried.
- "Te-ló," pre. par Carrying, leading.
- "Tel-shis," pas. par. Carried, led.
- "Tel-tel," c.p. Having carried, having led.
- "Tem-mig," v.t.re. See Tebmig. (Used in the Tukpa pargana)
- "Tem-rel," n. A good omen, a lucky augury. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Té-myá," adv. See Té.
- "Ten," n. (Tib.) A present, a friendly gift, a memento.
- "Ten-fát," n. A little bag for presents.
- "Té-pang" or "Thepang," n. A cap. Kandicaris wear a peculiar cap made of black woollen cloth, made in the shape

- i big and f blye e that of the Tibetan (The latter form is used in the Tukpá pargana)*
- "Tó rang," adv. When? At what time?
- "Te-ra ngá," adv. Whenever. -i. Whenever.
- "Te-ra-ngá-stang," adv. As long as.
- "Te-rung-stang," adv. How long?
- "Tes-tang," adv. How long? or Up to how many? (Also "Te-za, or -za-jar as
- "Tea-to-rang," adv. Sometimes.
- "Tea-te-rangá," adv. Whenever.
- "Te-ta," n.m. Grandfather.
- "Te-tyáng," or Tetá. adv. As much as
- "Teú," n. (Tib.) The deity Hanumáni, a monkey.
- "Thá," n. A stone set in a ring, a stone on which a name is cut
- "Thá," adv. Do not, don't. As: "Hade thá lóyíñ," don't go. "Dagogánú thá bún-sheyíñ," Don't let them come
- "Thachch." a. Something. (Also Thachchi)
- "Thachch-nyá," or Thachchi-má. a. Nothing.
- "Thad," n. Power, might.
- "Thág-tug," n. Food. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect)
- "Thái" n. (Tib.) The Tibetan character in which account and correspondence are kept.
- "Tha-kang," "Tha-kam" or "Tho-kang," n. (Tib.) rug, a carpet, a woollen covering for the floor. (The latter forms are used in Upper Kanáwar and Tukpá respectively)
- "Thék-pá," n. (Tib. Thágú.) A rope, a twine.
- "Thai" n. (S. Sthala.) A place, a room.
- "Thalch," n. A little place.
- "Thálli," n. A weaver's comb.
- "Thán-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who touches.
- "Tháng," n. Hire, wages, pay.
- "Thá-nim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to touch.
- "Thán-mig," v.i.re. To touch, to meddle with. -des. a. Tang-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is touched.
- "Thá-nó," pre. par. Touching.
- "Thán shis," pas. par. Touched.
- "Thán-thán," c.p. Having touched. [pargan]
- "Thá-pen," n. A house, a dwelling. (Used in the Tu-
- "Thá-pyá-mig," v.t.re. (S. Sthápana.) To put.

- "Thárr" n. (Tib. Thárwa, to be free.) *A leopard* (The Hill people call it Brágg.)
- "Thá-sang," n. (Tib. Thil.) *The bottom, foundation.*  
mig. v.i.ir. *To put a new bottom.*
- "Thás-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A hearer, one who hear*
- "Thá-sim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hear.*
- "Thás-mig." v.t.re. (Tib. Thospá.) *To hear, to listen, t  
, ear, to hearken. -dés. a. Audible. -shé or -shyá. n.f. i  
That which is Heard.*
- "Thá-só." pre. par. *Hearing.*
- "Thás-shis." pas. par. *Heard.*
- "Thás-thás." c.p. *Having heard. adv. Listeningly.*
- "Thay-ru." n. H. Hathayrá. *A hammer.*
- "Theg-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who waits.*
- "The-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wait*
- "Theg-mig." v.i.re. *To await, to expect. -des. a. Awa  
-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is awaited*
- "The-gó." pre. par. *Awaiting.*
- "Theg-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f and m. *One who waits.*
- "Theg-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To wait, to attend, to delay .sh  
-shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is waited for.*
- "Theg-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wait.*
- "Theg-shis." pas. par. *Awaited.*
- "Theg-shi-shi." c.p. *Having waited.*
- "Theg-shi-shis." pas. par. *Waited.*
- "Theg-sho." pre. par. *Waiting.*
- "Theg-theg." c.p. *Having awaited.*
- "The-lo." n. *A piece of wood on which to cut flesh or wood*
- "Theng." n. *A line, any thing extended in length.*
- "Thí," a. *Something.*
- "Thid." n. *Grain lent out at interest.*
- "Thig." a. *Sweet, tasteful.*
- "Thig." n. (Tib.) (1) *A couple. (2) The zodiacal si  
Gemini.*
- "Thig-há-ohi-mig," v.i.ir. *To be sweet.*
- "Thig-lán-mig." v.t.re. *To make sweet, to sweeten.*
- "Thig-shyá." a. *Sweet.*
- "Thí-má." a. *Nothing.*
- "Thin-mig." v.i.re. *To roof.*

- "Thisk." a. Wet, green, moist. As. Hade thisk shingás me párim má-sko. *He cannot burn fire with such green fuel*
- "Chisang kush think thá lániyih." Do not moisten the flour so much.
- "Thó," n. (Tib.) Coal, charcoal.
- "Thó-g." a. White -lánmig. v.t.re. To whiten. -mi. n. European
- "Thombú." n. (Tib.) A large spoon used for distributing tea.
- "Tho-chá-ló." adv. From the upper country, i.e., from the upper part of the country.
- "Tho-kyá-mig." v.t.re. To keep in one's service.
- "Thonch." a. By heart.
- "Thon-mig." v.i.re. To pass a degree.
- "Tho-mig." v.t.re. (1) To pick up. (2) To pluck
- "Tho-ngal." n. The heel.
- "Thong-mig." v.t.re. (1) To knock off. (2) To clear off (3) To sweep.
- "Thon-gró." n. Small-pox. -dwán-mig. To appear, of small-pox.
- "Tho-ring." prep. Up, above, upon.
- "Thú?" pro. What? or Which?
- "Thú." adv. Why? What for?
- "Thu-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who lifts up.
- "Thu-chú." a. Of the upper country.
- "Thú-d?" A phrase. What's?
- "Thud." prep. (Tib. Thod.) Up, upon, above, on.
- "Thú-dú-tánges." A phrase. For what purpose?
- "Thu-kang." n. (H. Thuk.) A spit.
- "Thuk-pá." n. (Tib. Thugpá.) A kind of food made of flour curry.
- "Thu-kyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A spitter, one who spits.
- "Thu-kyá-kyá." c.p. Having spat.
- "Thu-kyá-mig." v.i.re. (H. Thíkná.) To spit, to eject from the mouth, to throw out saliva. -shyá. n.m. A spittoon.
- "Thu-kyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to spit.
- "Thu-kyá-6." Spitting.
- "Thu-kyá-shis." pas. par. Spat.
- "Thum." n. The lap, the loose part of a garment.
- "Thumbú." n. (Tib.) See Hom. (Used in Tibet.)

- 'Thú mig" v.t.re To lift up to take to hold shé- or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. That which is lifted up.
- 'Thu-Tukpá. n. The inner Tukpá pargana.
- 'Thúm-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to lift up.
- 'Thun-las." a. Blunt, not sharp.
- 'Thuó." pre. par. Holding, lifting up.
- 'Thu-ré-ché" or -chyá. n.f and m. A runner, one who runs
- 'Thu-ré-dim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to run
- 'Thu-ré-dó." pre. par. Running.
- 'Thu-ren-mig." v.i ir. To run, to flee, to move swiftly. -des. a.  
Able to run -shé or -shyá. n.f and m. She or he who runs.
- "Thurenmo." For running. Thureshid. p.t. Ran
- 'Thu-re-ré." c.p. Having run adv. At a run.
- 'Thu-ré-shis." pas. par. Run
- 'Thú-shis." pas. par. Held, lifted.
- 'Thu-thú." c.p. Having held, having lifted.
- 'Thwá." prep. Above. (Also adv.) -káchýáng. Upwards.  
(Also Thwá-kó.)
- 'Thwá-yá-ché or -chyá. n.f. and m. A producer, one who produces.
- 'Thwá-yá-mig" v.t.re. To produce, to bear, to exhibit, to bring forth. -des. a. Capable of producing. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
That which is produced. Thwá-yá-shid. p.t. Produced.
- 'Thwá-yám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to produce.
- 'Thwá-yá-ó." pre. par. Producing.
- 'Thwá-yá-shis." pas. par. Produced.
- 'Thwá-ya-ya." c.p. Having produced.
- 'Ti." n. (Tib. Chhú.) Water.
- 'Tib-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who pulls.
- 'Ti-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to pull.
- 'Tib-mig." v.t.re. To pull, to draw forcibly. -des. a. Worth pulling. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is pulled
- 'Tib-ó." pre. par. Pulling.
- 'Tib-shis." pas. par. Pulled.
- 'Tib-tib." c.p. Having pulled. (Also adv.)
- 'Ti-chá or Alchá. n. Oats. (The latter form is used in Lower Kanawar.)
- 'Ti-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who divides with a spoon.

- "Ti-chám" n. (From ti, water, and chám, moss, literally "water.") The foam, lit. "of water."
- "Ti-chhám." n. (From ti, water, and chhám, a bridge) A bridge, a small wooden bridge.
- "Ti-chó." n. (From ti, water, and chó, thorn.) A thorny plant that grows near water. (Its root is used as a medicine, and is said to be very cooling.)
- "Ti-chó." n. The kind of partridge called chakor, the Greek partridge or bartaline. (The Simla Hill people call chákra.)
- "Ti-gártang." n. (From ti, water, and gárang, a river.) A river, a stream of flowing water.
- "Tíhangma" n. A festival held in January.
- "Ti-thang." n. (S. Tirtha.) A sacred place such as the Ganges, etc.
- "Tik-nyá-tang." n. See Pyá. (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Ti-lán-moch." n. (From ti, water, lán, make, moch, a little fire or spark of fire) The rainbow. (The Simla Hill people call it Panyálik, perhaps from the word Páníwáli.) -dwán-mig. v.i.ir. To appear (of the rainbow).
- "Ti-nig." v.t.re. (1) To divide with a spoon. (2) To squeeze, to wring, to extract. (1) -des. a. Compressible. (2) Divisible by a spoon. (3) Fit to be squeezed. -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is squeezed, or divided with a spoon.
- "Ti-né-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to squeeze or divide.
- "Ti-nang." n. A narrow window.
- "Ting." n. (Tib.) A turquoise, greenstone. (Worn by women in Kanáwar as well as in Tibet.)
- "Ti-o." pre. par. (1) Squeezing. (2) Dividing with a spoon.
- "Ti-iakt." n. A frog or toad.
- "Ti-pol." n. A blister, a hurt.
- "Ti-pol-dwán-mig." v.i.ir. To get a blister.
- "Ti-sá-ngal." n. See Sá-nagal.
- "Ti-skár." n. Thirst. -biú-mig. v.i.ir. To feel thirsty.
- "Ti-ská-rok." a. Thirsty.
- "Ti-tras." n. (H. Titar.) A partridge.
- "Ti-tyáng." n. The voice.
- "Ti-ti" or "Tiyú." n. (Tib.) A mule.
- "Ti-song." n. A kind of plant that grows near water, and has pink flowers shaped like an earring.

- "Té" A particle. (1) Is. (2) Will, or shall As "De dám  
to" He is well "Dagogá dám nító" They will be well  
(From Tanmig, to be.)
- "Tob." a. (1) Right. (2) True. (3) Real. (4) adv. Truly,  
rightly, really. -des. a. Likely to be right, or true or real.
- "Tob-rú." n. A stripe. Syn. Khámbré, tegot, or togot.  
(The two latter forms are used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "To-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who becomes ill, a patient.
- "Tod." n. Sickness, illness, indisposition.
- "To-dim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to become ill.
- "To-dó." pre. par. Becoming ill.
- "To-got." n. See Tobré.
- "Tok-to-kyá-mig." v.i. re. To peck. (Also Chok-cho-kyá-mig,  
used in the Shum-chhó dialect)
- "Tól." n. A party.
- "Tó-ling." adv. This year, the present year. -oh-myá. adv.  
During the year. -shé or -shyá. a. Of this year -stang  
adv. Up to the present year
- "To-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who weighs or lifts.
- "To-lyá-lyá." o.p. (1) Having weighed, or having lifted. (2) adv.  
By way of weighing.
- "To-lyá-mig." v.t. re. (H. Tolná.) (1) To weigh, to test by the  
balance. (2) To raise, to lift. -des. a. Ponderable. -shé or  
-shyá. n.f. and m. That which is weighed.
- "To-lyám-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to weigh.
- "To-lyá-ó." pre. par. Weighing, lifting.
- "To-lyá-shis." pas. par. Weighed. [table.]
- "To-mang." n. (S. Tumbi.) A kind of gourd, used as a vegetable.
- "To-nang." n. See Tanang. (Used by the U.K.P.)
- "Tó-ngim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to beat.
- "Tong-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. A beater, one who beats.
- "Tong-mig." v.t. re. To beat, to hit, to strike. -des. a. Malleable.  
-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is beaten.
- "To-ngó." pre. par. Beating.
- "Tong-shi-mig." v.i. ir. To be beaten.
- "Tong-shia." pas. par. Beaten.
- "Tong-tong." o.p. Having beaten. adv. By beating.
- "Ton-mig." v.i. ir. To become ill, to be sick. (Syn. Chon-mig,  
used in Upper Kanáwar.)

- "Té-pshé" n. (1) Carelessness (2) Support lán mig vt  
To support
- "Tórgyé or Toná" n. A festival.
- "To-rá," n. Pride.
- "To-ró," adv. To-day.
- "To-ró," n. Zinc.
- "To-rok-shang," adv. Till now, as yet.
- "To-ro-myá," adv. Now-a-days.
- "To-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who sits.
- "To-shi-mug," v.i. ir. To sit, to sit down. -des. a. Worthy  
-shing en. -she, or -shyá. n.f. and m. That on which to sit  
a seat.
- "To-shim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to sit
- "To-shis" pas. par. Become ill.
- "To-shi-shí" c.p. Having sat. adv. Sitting.
- "To-shi-shia," pas. par. Sat.
- "To-shó" pre. par. Sitting."
- "To-to," c.p. Having become ill. a. Ill.
- "Tráng-im-shen-mig," v.t. ir. To cause or allow to spread.
- "Tráng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who spreads, an extender
- "Tráng-mig," v.t. re. To spread, to extend, to expand, to propagate. -des. a. Extensive. -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is extended. "Trangmo." For extending.
- "Trángó," pre. par. Spreading.
- "Tráng-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who struts, a swaggerer.
- "Tráng-shi-mig," v.i. ir. To strut, to swagger.
- "Tráng-shim-shen-mig," v.t. ir. To cause or allow to strut.
- "Tráng-shis," pas. par. Strutted.
- "Tráng-shá" pre. par. Strutting.
- "Tráng-tráng," c.p. Having extended. adv. Spreadingly.
- "Tshu-mig," v.t. re. To support, to cherish.
- "Tshu-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who sucks.
- "Tshu-bim-shen-mig," v.t. ir. To cause or allow to suck.
- "Tshu-mig" or "Tshu-mig," v.t. re. (1) To suck. (2) To squeeze  
(3) To swell. -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which  
sucked or squeezed.
- "Tshu-bo," pre. par. Sucking.

- "Tub-shis." pas. par. Suck-d.
- "Tub-tub," c.p. Having sucked. adv. Suckingly.
- "Tú-chá" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who presses
- "Tug-mig." v.i. re. To come, to approach. Used in the Gangyal dialect.)
- "Tug-mig." v.t. re. To push in. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Tuk." n.a (Tib.) Six. -jap. adv. Six times. -myá. adv. On the sixth day. -shé or -shyá. The sixth.
- "Tu-kri." n. (H. Takré.) A bit, a piece. -lán mig. v.t. re. To cut in pieces.
- "Tul-ché," n.f. A thorny plant
- "Tul-mig." v.i. re. To glue, to move.
- "Tul-tul-mig-tí," a. Tense, rolling down
- "Tum-bú," n. A hunt.
- "Tú-mig." v.t. and i. re. (1) To swell. (2) To squeeze. (3) To divide with a spoon. -des a liable to swell, compressible, divisible with a spoon. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is divided with a spoon.
- "Tum-mig." v. See Tubmig. (Used in Upper Kandwar).
- "Tum-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to divide with a spoon.
- "Tu-nang." n. The lip.
- "Tu-ngim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to drink.
- "Tung-jé" or -jyá, n.f. and m. One who drinks, a drinker
- "Tung-mig." v.t. re. (Tib. Tungwá.) To drink, to quench thirst, to absorb. -des, n. Worth drinking. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is drunk.
- "Tu-ngó," pre. par. Drinking.
- "Tung-shis," pas. par. Drunk.
- "Tung-tung." c.p. Having drunk. adv. by drinking.
- "Tun-má." n.f. (Tib.) See Baré. (Used in Upper Kaniwar).
- "Túó." pre. par. Squeezing, squeezing, dividing with a spoon.
- "Tu-puk." n. (Tib. Túpag.) A gun, a rifle. -báyamig. v. To fire
- "Ture-mig." v.i. re. To come. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Turen-mig." v.i. ir. To come. (Shum-chhó dialect)
- "Tu-ren-mig." v.i. ir. To set down. pre. par. Ture-dó. Setting down. pas. par. Ture-shis. Set down.

- Tur-pyé n. (From tur meaning and pyé, a bird.) A bat - in  
 1. A small kind of bat.
- “Tü-shang” v. (H. Tashan.) Husks or chaff of corn.
- “Tü-shu,” pax. par. Head it, expressed, divided with a spoon.
- “Tü-tü” c.p. Having sweetened, having squeezed, having divided with  
 a spoon.
- “Twá-ché” or -chyé n.f. and m. An expeller.
- “Twá-dim-shen-mig.” v.t. i.e. To cause or allow to expel.
- “Twá-dú,” pax. par. Expelling.
- “Twá-ngin-shen-mig.” v.t. ir. To cause or allow to open.
- “Twáng-jé” or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who opens, an opener.
- “Twáng-mig.” v.t. re. To open, to unlock. -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
 and m. That which may be opened.
- “Twáng-né,” pax. par. Opening.
- “Twáng-shis.” pax. par. Opened.
- “Twáng-twáng.” c.p. Having opened. adv. By opening.
- “Twán-mig.” v.t. ir. To expel, to turn out. -des. a. Expellable.  
 -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is expelled.
- “Twá-shin,” pax. par. Expelled.
- “Twá-twái,” c.p. Having expelled. (Also adr.)

## U

- “Ú.” n. (Pronounced like the English word Woo.) A flower,  
 a floweret, the bloom of a plant. Prop. Of. As: Nú-miú  
 ráng-dáu-dú. That man's horse is good.
- “Ú.” A particle, inserted between two numerals to denote ‘and.’  
 As: Nijs-ú-12, 21. Nijs-ú-nish, 22. Nijs-ú-shum, 23.  
 Nijs-ú-pé, 24. Nijs-ú-ngé, 25. Nijs-ú-tuk, 26. Nijs-ú-  
 utish, 27. Nijs-ú-pái, 28. Nijs-ú-gui, 29. Dér-nijs, 30  
 Dér-nijs-ú-1d, 31. Nijs-nijs, 40. Dái-nijs, 50. Shum-nijs,  
 60. Sáre-shum-nijs, 70. Pú-nijs, 80. Sáre-pú-nijs, 90  
 Rá, 100.
- “Uba-lang” or “Ublang,” n. (H. Ubál.) An overflow, boiling  
 over.
- “Ubyá-mig.” v.t.re. To make dry.
- “Úché” or -chyé. n.f. and m. That which blooms.
- “Ú-dá-gang.” n. An offering of flowers to a village deity. (The  
 Kaukwaris offer flowers to the village deity in August.)

- "Udang." n. *An udder* (The Simla Hill men call it *bákhkh*).  
 "Uden." prep. *On, upon, above.*  
 "Ugomá." a. *Rosy, like the rose in colour.*  
 "Ulpaú." pro. *My or our.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect)  
 "Ú-mig."<sup>11</sup> v.i.re. *To bloom, to blossom, to flower.*  
 "Um-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bloom*  
 "Umyá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *A visionary.*  
 "Umyá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To consider, to imagine.* -shé or -sh.  
*That which may be considered.*  
 "Umyá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to consider*  
 "Umyá-shi-shí." c.p. *Having considered.* (Also, adv.)  
 "Umyá-shi-shis." pas. par. *Considered.*  
 "Umyá-shó." pre. par. *Considering.*  
 "Un-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who requests.*  
 "Un-chi-chí." c.p. *Having begged.*  
 "Un-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who begs.*  
 "Un-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To beg, to ask for alms.* -shé or -sh.  
*n.f. and m. That which may be begged, alms.*  
 "Un-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to beg.*  
 "Un-chis." a. *Begged.*  
 "Un-chi-shis." pas. par. *Begged.*  
 "Un-chó." pre. par. *Begging.*  
 "Unim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to request.*  
 "Un-mig." v.t.re. *To request, to implore, to beg.* -shé or -sh.  
*n.f. and m. That which may be requested.*  
 "Unó." pre. par. *Requesting, begging.*  
 "Un-shis." pas. par. *Requested.*  
 "Un-un." c.p. *Having requested.*  
 "Uó." pre. par. *Blooming.*  
 "Upá-shang." n. (S. Upavássá.) *A religious fast.*  
 "Urchh." n. *A grain box.*  
 "Urgyán." n. (Tib.) *A spiritual father.*  
 "Ur-gyán." n. (Tib.) *Prosperity.*  
 "Usáng." n. *A term for the town of Lhásá.*  
 "Ush" or "Ushk." a. *Old, ancient, of yore.*  
 "Usharó." adv. *For nothing.*  
 "Ú-thó-mig." v.i.re. *To pick flowers.*  
 "Ú-tí." c.p. *Having bloomed.*  
 "U-yá-mig." v.t.re. *To make, to mend.*

## V

## Nil

## W.

- "Wá." n. A nest, a den.
- "Wá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who laughs.
- "Wá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to laugh.
- "Wá-dó." pre. par. Laughing.
- "Wá-lang." n. Hay.
- "Wá-lán-mig." v.i.re. To make a nest.
- "Wá-lché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who tires
- "Wá-lím-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to tire.
- "Wá-l-mig." v.i.re. To tire, to fatigue. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which causes fatigue.
- "Wá-ló." pre. par. Tiring.
- "Wá-shi-dó" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who itches.
- "Wá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To itch, to scratch. -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. That which itches.
- "Wá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to itch.
- "Wá-shis." pas. par. Tired.
- "Wá-shi-shi." c.p. Having itched.
- "Wá-shi-shia." pas. par. Itched, scratched.
- "Wá-shó." pre. par. Itching.
- "Wá-thú." n. A yoke-tie.
- "Wá-wáL" c.p. Having tired.
- "Wá-mang" or wábang. a. (S. Váma.) Contrary, reverse. -lán-mig. v.t.re. To upset, to make contrary (The latter form is used in the Takpá parganá.)
- "Wán" or "wánn." n. Laughter.
- "Wáng." n. (Tib.) (1) An order, authority, permission. (2) The name of a river which flows through the Bhádbá parganá, and joins the Sutlej near the Wángtú Bridge. (It comes from the Spiti side.)
- "Wáng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to sweep
- "Wáng-jé" or -jyé. n.f. and m. A sweeper.
- "Wáng-mig." v.t.re. To sweep, to brush. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is swept, or brushed.
- "Wá-ngó." pre. par. Sweeping.
- "Wáng-shia." pas. par. Swept.

- "Wáng wáng," c.p. Having except  
 "Wán-mig," v.i.r. To laugh to run a sbd or shyd n.f. a dm  
 Sue or he who is laughing at  
 "Wárk," adv. After at a distance  
 "Wár-ki," a. Distant, afar.  
 "Wár-kyó," adv. From afar.  
 "Wárr," n. A star.  
 "Wáshang," n. Mustache.  
 "Waskyár," n. Face.  
 "Wásh," a. (1) Left, abandoned *wáshen*. (2) In manner.  
 "Wáss," n. Hwy. -yáng, n. A tree.  
 "Wáss-páchang," "Wáss-patrang," n. A kind of plant  
 bearing yellow flowers. (It is found in lower Kaníwar.)  
 "Wá-wá," c.p. Having laughter. Also adj. Laughingly.  
 "Wá-yá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who turns round.  
 "Wá-yá-mig," v.t.r. Turned round. -shyd or -hyá, n.f. and m  
 That which is turned round.  
 "Wá-yám-shen-mig," v.t.r. To cause or allow to turn round.  
 "Wá-yá-ó," pre. par. Turning round.  
 "Wá-yá-shis," pas. par. Turned round.  
 "Wá-yá-yá," c.p. Having turned round.  
 "Wé," n. A hawk. Syn. Dángshyáras. -pályá-mig, v.i.r.  
 To tame a hawk.

## X.

## NIL.

## Y.

- "Yá," int. Oh, oh. As: "Yá létú kf hám bió-toú?" O boy!  
 where are you going to? "Yá ringzó lo-jáyih," O sister  
 come here.  
 "Yáb-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who flies.  
 "Yáb-phen," n. See Yobchen. (Used in the Takpá porganá.)  
 "Yáb-chi-chí," c.p. Having flown away.  
 "Yáb-chi-dá" or -dyá, n.f. and m. One who flies away.  
 "Yáb-chi-mig," v.i.r. To fly away. -hyá, n.m. That with  
 which to fly, wings, plumage.  
 "Yáb-chim-shen-mig," v.t.r. To cause or allow to fly away.  
 "Yáb-chis," a. Flown.  
 "Yáb-chi-shis," pas. par. Flown away.

- "Yab-chó" pre. par. *Flying a ray*
- "Yá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fly.*
- "Yáb-mig" or "Yám-mig." v.i.re. *To fly, to move swiftly.*  
-shyá, n.m. *That with which to fly* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yé-bó," pre. par. *Flying.*
- "Yáb-shu-di" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who flies away.*
- "Yáb-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To fly away, to escape by flight.* -shyá.  
n.m. *That with which to make a flight.*
- "Yáb-shin-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fly away.*
- "Yáb-shis" pas. par. *Floren.*
- "Yáb-shi-shí," c.p. *Having flown away.*
- "Yáb-shi-shus," pas. par. *Flo-en away.*
- "Yáb-shó," pre. par. *Flying away.*
- "Yáb-yáb." n.p. *Herring floren.* (Also an adv.)
- "Yá'p" or "Yá'k" n. (Tib.) *The Tibetan ox* (The vowel is pronounced "aw.")
- "Yág-ché" or -chyá, n.f and m. *One who sleeps, a sleeper.*
- "Yá-gim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to sleep.*
- "Yág-taig" or "Yáng-mug." v.i.re. *To sleep, to lie down*  
-shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That on which to sleep, a bed*  
(The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar)
- "Yá-gó," pre. par. *Sleeping*
- "Yág-shi-do" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who lies flat on the back,*  
*supine.*
- "Yág-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To lie flat on the back.* -shé or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. *That on which to lie supine.*
- "Yág-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to lie flat on the*  
*back.*
- "Yág-shis," pas. par. *Slept.*
- "Yág-shishi," c.p. *Having lain supine.*
- "Yág-shi-shis," pas. par. *Laid flat on the back.*
- "Yág-shó," pre. par. *Lying flat on the back.*
- "Yág-yág," c.p. *Having slept. Also adv. Sleepily.*
- "Yál" or "Yall." n. *The white wild rose.* -chó, n. *The thorn*  
*of the wild white rose. (The Simla Hill people call it*  
*k yó.)*
- "Yál-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who is tired.*
- "Yál-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tire.*

- "Yál-mig." v.t.re. (Tib. Ngálwá, to be tired.) To be tired  
to become fatigued -shé or -shyá, n.f and m. That which  
causes fatigue.
- "Yál-16." pre par. Being tired.
- "Yál-shis." pas. par. Tired, fatigued.
- "Yál-ú." n. The flower of the wild white rose.
- "Yál-lú-rá-ting." n. A short night.
- "Yál-yál." c.p. Having become tired
- "Yám-mig." v. See Yáb-mig. (Used in the Tukpá pargana.)
- "Yán-bá. n. Peopleness. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng." n. (Tib.) A fly.
- "Yángch." n. A small fly, or gnat. v. Sleeps, doze sleep
- "Yángim-shen-mig." v. See Yágimshenmig. (Used in Upper  
Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng-luk." n. (Tib. Yánglug.) A scarf, a piece of cloth, a  
small blanket.
- "Yáng-mig." v. See Yágong. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng-wé." n.l. An old woman.
- "Yár-chó" or -chyá, n.f and m. One who saves.
- "Yár-chi-chí." c.p. Having escaped.
- "Yár-chi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. One who escapes, one who  
remains.
- "Yár-ohi-mig." v.i.ir. (1) To escape. (2) To remain. -shé or  
-shyá, n.f. and m. That by which to escape, or that whereby  
to remain.
- "Yár-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to remain, or  
escape.
- "Yár-chi-shis." pas. par. Escaped, remained.
- "Yár-chó." pre. par. Escaping, remaining.
- "Yár-chim-shen-mig." v.i.ir. To cause or allow to save.
- "Yár-mig." v.t.re. To save, to spare. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m.  
That which is saved.
- "Yá-ró." pre. par. Saving.
- "Yár-shis." Saved.
- "Yár-yár." c.p. Having saved.
- "Yéh." A particle added to a verb in the imperative mood. As  
Bi-yéh." Go. Lé-yéh. Say.
- "Yéh." n. (Tib.) (1) A harp. (2) The name of the 4th Tibetan  
era.

- "Yob chen" n. A stirrup (Also Yábchen )
- "Yo chá ló" adv. From the plains
- Yo shé or chyá. n.f. and m. One who gathers.
- "Yo-chi-chi." c.p. Having played.
- "Yo-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who plays, a player.
- "Yo-chi-mig." v.iir. To play, to sport, to toy -shé or -shy n.f. and m. That with which to play, a toy.
- "Yo-chim-shen-mig." v.tir. To cause or allow to play.
- "Yo-chi-shis." pas. par. Played, sported.
- "Yo-chó." pre. par. Playing
- "Yod." prep. Down
- "Yod." adv. Thither, this side.
- "Yog-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A supporter, a cherisher
- "Yog-chi-chi." c.p. Having cherished.
- "Yog-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who cherishes.
- "Yog-chi-mig." v.tir. To cherish, to nourish, to support. -sh or -shyá n.f. and m. One to be cherished.
- "Yog-chim-shen-mig." v.tir. To cause or allow to cherish.
- "Yog-chi-shis." pas. par. Cherished.
- "Yog-chó." pre. par. Cherishing.
- "Yo-gim shen-mig." v.tir. To cause or allow to support
- "Yog-mig" v.tre. To support, to maintain. -shé or -shy n.f. and m. One to be supported.
- "Yog-gó." pre. par. Supporting.
- "Yog-shis." pas. par. Supported.
- "Yog-yog." c.p. Having supported.
- "Yo-jang." n. Arms, a weapon.
- "Yok-mo." n.f. (Tib. Yogsmo.) A female servant
- "Yok-po." n.m. (Tib.) A servant.
- "Yo-mig." v.tre. To gather, to accumulate, to collect -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is accumulated.
- "Yom-shen-mig" v.tir. To cause or allow to collect.
- "Yong-mig." v.tre. To tame, to support. -shé or -shy n.f. and m. That which is tamed.
- "Yo-tó." pre. par. Gathering.
- "Yor." prep. Down. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Yo-shis." pas. par. Gathered.
- "Yo-thang." prep. Underneath.
- "Yo-yd." c.p. Having gathered.

- "Yu-ché" or -chyá n.t and m. *One who grinds.*
- "Yud." n. *Flour of roasted grain.*
- "Yu-dim-shen-mig." v.t ir. *To cause or allow to grind.*
- "Yu-dó." pre. par. *Grinding.*
- "Yu-don-má." n.f. (Tib.) *A goddess.*
- "Yul-chhung." n. *A term used for Pölg village.*
- "Yum pothí." n. (Tib.) *The Buddhist scriptures.*
- "Yu-med" or "Yumet." n.f. *Mother-in-law.* (The latter form is used in the Tukpá *pargana*.)
- "Yun-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who walks, a walker.*
- "Yú-né" or "Yú-neg." n. *The sun.* (The latter form is used in the Tukpá *pargana*.) *Nima* in Tibetan.
- "Yung-rung." n. (Tib.) *A wheel.*
- "Yungz." n.m. (Tib.) *A brother in faith (dharma-bhai), an adopted brother.*
- "Yu-nim-shen-mig" v.t ir. *To cause or allow to walk.*
- "Yun-mig." v.i re. *To walk, to move, to go in first.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That on which to walk.*
- "Yun-mig." v.t ir. *To grind, to crush.* -shé or shyá n.t and m. *That which is ground, flour.*
- "Yu-nó." pre par. *Walking.*
- "Yun-shis." pas. par. *Walked.*
- "Yun-yun." c.p. *Having walked.*
- "Yu-shis." pas. par. *Ground.*
- "Yu-Tukpá." n. *The Outer Tukpá *pargana*.*
- "Yu-tung." prep. *Beneath, under.*
- "Yu-yu" c.p. *Having ground.*
- "Ywá." prep. *Dozen, under.* -lámig v. *To put down.*

## Z

- "Zá" n. (Tib.) *Epilepsy.*
- "Zabán." n. *The tongue.*
- "Zabán-chhushid." a. *Promised.*
- "Zá-bang." n. (Tib.) *See Rábang.*
- "Zéb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. (1) *One who assembles (Zéb) than who descends.*
- "Zá-bim-shen-mig." v.t ir. (1) *To cause or allow to assemble.* (2) *To cause or allow to descend.*

- "Záb-mig" or "Zám-mig." v.i.re. (1) *To assemble.* (2) *descend.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That for which assemble.*
- "Zabná." adv. *Suddenly, by chance.*
- "Zá-bó." pre par *Assembling, descending.*
- "Záb-shis." pas. par *Assembled, descended*
- "Záb-záb" c.p. *Having assembled, having descended.*
- "Zág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets wet*
- "Zá-gim-shen-mig" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to get wet*
- "Zág-mig" v.i.re. *To get wet* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That from which to get wet, rain, a river.*
- "Zá-gó" pre. par *Getting wet*
- "Zég-shis." pas par. *Got wet*
- "Zág-zág." c.p. *Having got wet.*
- "Zá-khrang." n. *A bush.* (The Simla Hill people call it *jhákhar.*)
- "Zál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who visits a shrine or temple.*
- "Zá-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to visit a shrine or temple.*
- "Zál-mig" v.t.re. *To see, to observe, to pay a visit, to visit a shrine or a holy man, such as a Lámá.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That to which a visit is paid.*
- "Zá-ló." pre. par *Visiting a shrine.*
- "Zál-shis." pas. par. *Visited a shrine*
- "Zál-zál" c.p. *Having visited a shrine*
- "Zá'm." n. *A spade.* (The vowel is prolated.)
- "Zá-mé." n.f. See Jamé. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zá-mig." v.t.re. See Jámig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zám-mig." v. See Záb-mig. (Used in Tukpá Parganá.)
- "Zá-mó." n.f. See Jamó (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zámm." a. *Of snake-like colour.*
- "Zamóú" n. *A species of wild flower of a crimson colour.*
- "Zám-shang." n. *The snake-plant.*
- "Zá-myá-mig" v. See Jámymig.
- "Zan." n. *Hemp-seed.*
- "Zán-dó." n. *Food, eating.*
- "Záng." n. (Tib. Jháng.) *Gold.*
- "Záng." n. (Tib.) *A show*

- "Záng-chhám" n. (Tib.) See Chhám or Ti chhám (Used by the Tibetans.)
- "Zá-ngim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to show.
- "Záng-jé" or -jyá u.f. and m. One who shines.
- "Záng-mig." v.tre. To show, to present to sight. Its variants -shé or -shyá. u.f. and m. That which is shown.
- "Zá-ngó." pre. par. Showing.
- "Záng-shis." pas. par. Shown.
- "Záng-sáng." c.p. Having shone.
- "Zé'nk." n. (Tib.) Summer. (The vowel is protracted.)
- "Zán-mú" n. The edible mushroom.
- "Zann." n. A ragged dress.
- "Zar." n. An angle.
- "Zar-ché" or -chyá. u.f. and m. Grass which rises, a grass.
- "Zar-gang." n. (S. Jawa.) Never.
- "Zar-gó." n. A kind of plant, the leaves of which are used as a vegetable. (The Simla Hill people call it sarai.)
- "Za-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to rise.
- "Za-ró." n. (S. Jawa.) Dumb.
- "Za-ró" pre. par. Acting.
- "Zar-shis." pas. par. Rose.
- "Zar-mar." c.p. Having risen.
- "Záa" n. See Jaa. (Used in Upper Kanawar.)
- "Zá-tomang." n. Né Tomang.
- "Zá-ú." a prefix. A prefix used to indicate superlative degree. As Záú-tó'g, The greatest. As "Hagwón galít'g úá," it is the greatest of all.
- "Zau-dúrú." a. See Dúrú. (Sup. degree of Dúrú.)
- "Zbi." u.f. (Tib.) A dor.
- "Zbo." n.m. (Tib.) A book, an idea.
- "Zeb." n. (Tib.) A stallion.
- "Zé-rú." n. See Kilaug. (Used in Upper Kanawar.)
- "Zé-rakh." n. Industry, labor.
- "Zgyul." n. See Gyal. (Used in Upper Kanawar.)
- "Zig-pó." n. (Tib.) See Jigpo.
- "Zí-kó." n. A pleat bearing a small red jewel, of which the Kanawars make use.
- "Zil-zi-lyán-mig." v.t.ir. To shine. pre. par. Zil-zi-lyán-gó. Shining.

- "Xi ngyān-mig" v.i.ir. To cry out.
- Zim bu' n. (Tib.) A kind of wild onion.
- "Zinshok," n. A festival.
- "Zö," n.m. (Tib.) The Tibetan yáh.
- "Zoam," a. Warm, hot. Syn. Bokk.
- "Zob," a. Burnt, consumed.
- "Zog-chö" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who buys, a purchaser, buyer.
- "Zog-gim shen-mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to buy.
- "Zog-mig," v.t.re. To buy, to purchase, to take at a price -shyá n.f. and m. That which is bought.
- "Zo-go" pre. par. Purchasing, buying.
- "Zog-shus," pas. par. Purchased, bought.
- "Zog-zog," v.p. Having purchased.
- "Zó-lang," n. (S. Yamala.) Twins -há-chi-mig. v.i.ir  
↳ a twin -tsh-mig. v.i.re. To beget twins.
- "Zom," n. A wooden vessel to hold water.
- "Zom shihü," n. A large wooden vessel to keep water in.
- "Zö mig," v. See Zogmig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zom-pring" n. (S. Yama-puri) The city of the deity hell.
- "Zon-bé-dum-mig," v.i.re. To attend divine service.
- "Zong-mig" v. See Zogmig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zö," n. (1) A cloud. (2) The Tibetans' salutation.
- "Zub," n. Too much eating.
- "Zú-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who salutes.
- "Zull," n. The bichen, Aaron's beard.
- "Zö-mig," v.i.re. (1) To be clouded. (2) To salute.
- "Zun chö" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A lover, a liker.
- "Zung" n. (Tib.) and (S. Yuga.) A pair, a couple.
- "Zung-mig," v.t.re. To pierce.
- "Zu-nim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to love.
- "Zun-mig," v.t.re. To love, to like. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. (for whom is loved or liked).
- "Zu-nö," pre. par. Loving, liking heartily.
- "Zun-shis" pas. par. Loved, liked heartily.
- "Zun-sua," c.p. Having loved, having liked heartily.
- "Zu-d," pre. par. (1) Being clouded. (2) Saluting.
- "Zur" or "Zar?" n. (Tib.) A corner.

- "Zu-shu-mig" v tr. *To approve, to appraise.*  
 "Zú-shé." v. *May approve.*  
 "Zu-shus." pas. par. (1) *Crowned.* (2) *Saluted.*  
 "Zú-zú." c p. *Hamina clouded.* n. *Clouded.*  
 "Zwá" n. *A wooden vessel used for drinking water, or for washing.*  
 "Zwách." n. *A small wooden vessel for water.*  
 "Zwás" n. *Death, demise.*

### ADDENIA.

"Páldan-Ísmo," n.i. The supreme goddess equivalent to Mahakali. She is represented as of dark-blue colour with three-eyes (one being in her forehead) and four hands, holding in the right a naked sword and a human skull full of blood and in the left a lorn and a long trident), wearing a garland of human heads and a snake of green colour as her sacred thread, riding on a mule, with a green snake for a bridle and a saddle of human skin, and with a crown of five human skulls with a crescent moon in the centre. Her seven teeth are exposed, as is her tongue, and her eyes are full of indignation. Her mantra is: Om húm shriyá dæbä kälí kälí mahä-kälí húm so. "O supreme goddess, keep us from all evil."

FICHATA

			Sp. in FAYAB.	Sp. in FAYAB.	
			varha.	"	vachas.
			Mashá.	"	Ma shā.
			Hu.	"	Hu.
			Fug.	"	Agg.
			A-koles.	"	Alkoles.
			V relation.	"	Arelation.
			Syn.	"	Sym.
			Bask.	"	Baski.
			Syn.	"	Sym.
			The deity Garuda,	"	See Lángnádarze
			Syn. Langnádarze.	"	
			Dárzom.	"	Darzom.
			Lanchumig.	"	Lanchumig.
			Syn.	"	Sym.
			Syn.	"	Sym.
			v. t. ir. To cause or allow to sneeze, jor		
			To cause or allow to sneeze.		
			máhaptak	for máháptak.	
			It.	"	l.
			Any thing artificial	"	A kind anything.
			Appendix.	"	Addenda.
			u.l. (Tib.) A goddess	"	See Addenda.
			Pálthyashis.	"	Pálthyashis.
			Páltyache.	"	Páltyache.
			Ráshnur.	"	Ringshur.
			A.	"	An.
			Tálá.	"	Talá.
			Trángmo.	"	Trangmo.
			Wángmig.	"	Wangmig.
			Zil-zilyado.	"	Zil-zí-lyado.
			Pahári.	"	Pshári.
			Ganggyl or	"	Gangáh or Gan-
			Ganggyal.	"	gyah.
			Hángrang.	"	Hánrang.
			whish.	"	which.
			Symand.	"	Symand.
			Ganggyl.	"	Gangáh.

Appendix