



RIPRINT

PANDIT TIKA RAM JOSHI

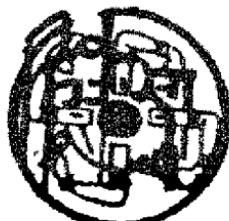
A DICTIONARY OF THE PAHARI DIALECTS

1911

AND

A GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY OF KANWARI

1909



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PRATIC

Pandit Lila 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 truly his interest in the fields of lexicography and cultural anthropology. In one of the talkshows in Kinner area of Himachal Pradesh, he has been portrayed as great admirer of Nature who preferred to settle down in Singla valley and bring Kinner Kardam 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 Linguistic Survey of India Pandit Lila Ram Joshi was compiling Kullu and Lahaul Dictionary single handed. Grierson is today remembered as one of the greatest lexicographer in the world but people of Himachal Pradesh cannot forget the exemplary work done by Pandit Lila Ram Joshi at a time when modes of communication in the State were hardly visible. The best part of the dictionary lexicographed by Pandit Lila Ram Joshi is the use diacritical marks which has made the work more scientific in approach. While the pronunciations are phonetic + some of the marks used in the dictionary today is almost obliterated 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 Kinnari 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 also devoted some pages to enlighten the reader about its grammar and folklore. Many scholars have once worked on linguistic forms of Kinnari but the first ever option 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.
Ra J's r u g a }
landmark in making available to the reader the
within a short period of six months.

We are thankful to Messrs. Basu Brothers for their efforts in bringing out the work in a shorter time. We hope that the learned authorities of Asiatic Society of Bengal will be kind enough to publish the material in the pages of its esteemed journal. We are grateful to them for the reprint of the same.

D. K. SARKAR
Secretary

Shurda
March 15, 1970

- as in Bis̄haṛ (बिशर) turmeric and Bhyansar
dawn
- as in Bhan (भान) Small coins
- as in chandāl (चण्डाल) A wicked man.
- as in Dhajis (धेज) A buffalo.
- as in Kallī (कौली) A Lotus
- as in Khuñgā (कुञ्गा) not well shaped
- as in chachēnu = (चचेण) To cry or scream.
teri= time.
- as in kfr (कफर) Difficulty
- as in Čeli (चेलि) I Apes II A bullet
- as in Beri (बेरी) I Iron Fellers II A boat
- as in Kbalri (खलडी) A small skin bag
- as in Kdoli (कदोली) Bread made of Kodia
- as in Bardnu (बरदनू) To walk to go on
- as in Keñsi (कैन्सी) On which day?
- as in Byōl (ब्याळ) A kind of tree. Gōr = A Lizard
- as in Barho ho (बहरो) A made spirit which causes sickness
- as in Katai (कताई) The act of spinning
- as in Katai (कताई) The act of cutting
- as in Biug (बूग) A Cover
- as in Bula'k (बुलाक) A nose ring
- as in Diñwāñ (दिनवान) The man who speaks on behalf of a deity
- as in Agla (आगला) The former
- as in Bañt (बट) A path.

A
DICTIONARY
OF
PAHARI DIALECTS

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

By Pandit Tîka Râm Jînî, Author of a Grammar and
Dictionary of Kandârî. Edited by H. A. Rost, C.S., Panjab.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Reference may be made to the *Supplements to the Panjabî 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 *hâna* - having said, *mâ* - having gone
A, *adv.* Yes. (Also *añhiñ*)
A', *v.* Is. As *Se kiti a'* Where is he?
Abe, *adv.* Now, at this time
Abkhorâ, *n.m.* (P. *abkhora*.) A small deep pot with a rim
Achhû or -â, *adj.*, / -i, pl. -é Good, *adv.* Very well.
Addâ, *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 vr.* To remember
-rákhni, *n.t. re.* To keep in memory
Adu or Á, *adj.*, / -i, pl. -é Half semi-
Adkan, *n.m.* Elbow
Adu, *n.t.* An area equal to 4 *bighás* of land.
Admeñ, *adv.* Mid-way.
Ađr, *n.m.* (S. *Adara*) Homage, respect
Ađri, *n.t.* (S. *Adara*) Respect, honour
Ađrû, *v.i. re.* To swell, puff up; / -i, pl. -é
Ađi, *pro.* Self -e. By it-, him-, or herself
Ađi, *n.f.* (S. *Agni*) Fire (Also *áđi*)
Ađu, *n.m.* Fore.
Ađajnu, *v.t. re.* To shut in, to lock up; / -i, pl. -é
Agardân, *n.m.* A vessel for burning incense.
Ađgal (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*))
Ađe, *adv.* Before, a little before (this).
Ađi, *adv.* (1) Some time ago, (2) lately; (3) fire.
Ađjhârâ, *jhârâ, n.m.* A tinder-box

- Agl o u l l pl t e
 ñgr agre ad Before t soict
 4 r at second person ngu f H t o s u
 Tú ñ nokhá mukh "Thou art a wonderful man"
- Ambú, n m A kind of deer said to be like a râule, found on
the Shâh hill in the Bhâju State.
- Amriñ, n f The wild grape
- An, n m The flying-fox (Also *eñ* *en*)
- Ain, ad Good, -hom, to be good *In hov̄ yar̄ pñam̄ jñam̄*
 "Friend, it is well that you have come"
- Añshu, adv This year
- Añthipu v i re To twist, to strut / -i, pl -e
- Aijá, int Oh ah.
- A'j adv To-day Åjje adv Just to-day
- Ajku, adj ' m -á, f -í, pl -é Of to-day
- Akal, n f (P agl) Wisdom, sense -bh, n m A medicine (*Phellis
ca caninima*)
- Akhar, n m (S Akshara) Letters, characters (pl)
- Akhi, n f (S Akshin) Eyes. (Dim Åkhtí, pretty little eye)
- Akhtí, n pl See Athikai
- Aknru v i re To be stiff, to strut; / -i, pl -e
- Añ, n m An esculent root, like the potato (*Lachñlñ*)
- Alakh-jagáwná, v i re To ask for alms
- Altí, n f A drunk. -bharní, v i re To drink
- Ámá, n f (S. Ambá) Mother
- Amal, n m Intoxication
- Amb, n m (S Ámra) 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
- A'ñ n f An oath, a curse
- Äñchal, n m (S Anchala, a cloth) Corner of a cloth or scarf
- Äñchlá, n m Ribbon which is more than two fingers in breadth
- Ändgal, n m A wasp, pl.
- Ändhá, m , f , -í, pl -é, adj Blind
 Ändhá = dhundh n f Misrule, -máchni, -hójaní v i re &
 To suffer from misrule or bad government.
- Andhóu, -a, adj. m , f -í, pl -é Unwashed, unclean
- Andi, n f See Kuni
- Ändr, 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 *wísmi*).
- Andro-dá or -fa, adv. From the inside
- Andro-khe, adv To the inside
- Andról, n m See Narol
- Ängalu, v i re To be entangled, to be embroiled / -i, pl -e
- Angant, ad Innumerable, numerous (Alike in all genders)

- Angu, *t* A finger
Ani, *n./f* (1) An edge, (2) a band of soldiers, (3) a battle
Añ-iñ, *adj* A little. -jyá, *ad. m* A small quantity
Añi-tákhmu *vt re* To keep ready -denu, *v.t re* To all bring
Añj, *n f*, *pl* -i Smeas
Añkai, *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
Añni, *n f* Testicles (also añdi).
Añ-niñ, *vt re* To bring, to fetch; *f -i*, *pl. -é*
Añri, *n.f* A small piece of land left unploughed
Ant, *n.m pl -o* (S Anta) End.
Añrt, *n f pl -o*. Enmity, discord
Añthi, *v* Is Ni Is not.
Añwalá, *n.m* (S. Amalaka.) Emblica myrabolana (*Phyemblica*) *pl -e*
Añnu, -á, *pro*, *f. -i*, *pl. -é*. One's own.
Appé, *pro* See Appu. (Bághal, Kunihár and Nárágarh)
 kuri ghar na basdi, horánu sikh dasdi "The girl doesn't live with her husband, but she gives him others."
Appú, áppí, *pro* Myself, yourself, himself, herself.
Añi, *n.m* (H. yár.) A friend.
Aia, *n.m* (1) A friend, (2) a kind of long saw.
Ará, *ad. m*; *f -i*, *pl. -é* Aslant, crooked
Añhá, *n.m* (S Adhaka) A grain measure equal to 4 patha
Añhat, Añrat, *n f* A tax levied on all imports Jubbal
Añi, *n f* (1) The handle of a plough, (2) *adj* crooked
Añri, *n f*. (H. yári) Friendship, acquaintance
Añré-khañié, *adv*. In trouble.
Añrj, *n.m. pl. -o* (P arz) A request
Añru, *v i. re* To insist, *f. i. pl. -é*
Añshu, *n.m.* (H. árshi) A looking-glass
Aru, *n.m* The hill apricot (*pl. no singular*)
Aruna, *n.m.* A medicinal plant.
Asau, *v* Is, or are (From the irreg verb *honu*, to be)
Ase, *v*. Art (2nd pers sing pres of *honu*, to be)
Ase, *pro* We (1st pers pl nominative).
Ase, *pro*. 1st per *pl*. We. (From Punjábí, *asi*)
A'sh, *n f*. (S. Ashá) Hope.
Ashi, *ad.* 80, -wáñ, 80th.
Añshiyá, *n.m.* (S Ashítí=80) A fine of Rs. 80 in cash
 to a ruler at a jágrá
Añshu, *n.m.* (S Ashiu) Tears *Sháre muiñ sháshu sh*
 áye áshu. "Her mother-in-law died in June, she wee
 her in July" (implying inconsistency). (Also ássú)
Añshu, *n.m* A pudding made of rice-flour.

- Aṣrā, n.m. (S. Ashraya.) Hope rákt a r re To on
 Astáj, n.m. (P. ustad.) 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) *lit.* = 8 days of labour in the *darbár* (Jubbal) In Bushahr *sháriya*
 Atkanu v.i. re To stop, to wait, to retain; f.-i, pl.-é
 Atkarki-jeolá, n.m. A term for exceptionally inferior land to 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 *áwnu*)
Awuñ, pro I (1st pers. sing.) (Also *Añ*) It becomes *núñ* with the past tense of a transitive verb. As *Murch ká 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. -pám, 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
 Bachhu, *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
 Bádiu 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. bandúk) A gun or rifle
 Bafar, *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, *corte*
 Bagáú 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 u* To be
 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
 Bahéia, *n m* *Terminalia belerica*
 Bahkaṇu, *v i .e* (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
 Baṛchhar, *n f* An unchaste woman
 Báh, *ad.* 22. -wáň 22nd
 Bái, *n f* (H. byá, 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.

n 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.t re. (1) To cause to sound (2) To beat to

gairi, n.m pl. See Bajanti

hajni, n f (H. bujhni) A riddle, a puzzle -hujni
To solve a riddle

j, n f. An ulcer on the joints

nu, v.t 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.

zhal or bákkhal, n f Land which is not artificially im-

planted, ad. f. A buffalo, she-goat or cow, whose yo-

uth more than 6 months old and whose milk has become

thick, n.m (P. waqt.) Time, period

cher, n f. Scattering coins over a bridegroom

cherá, n m (H.) A dispute, tumult, complication

cheria, ad m One who disputes.

zhernu, v.t. re To scatter

zh-honu, v i ir. To be cut into two; / -í, pl. -é.

zhiyá, n m. Double sewing.

chleli, or bakleli, n.f. Breakfast

zhyain or pakyain, n m. (S Vyákyúna) A proverb, saying, folklore

kihé, adv As a messenger

kilo, n.m. A messenger.

ki-muwáñ (a phrase). A curse

zlu 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 chhili

'l, n.m (H. bál) Hair

l, n.m (S Vala.) Strength, might, power.

z 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 t Delay
 Ber, -o, pl. A village, a house or home
 Bera, n m. A palace, especially the female apartments in a
 chuei's palace: pl -e
 Beri, n f (1) Iron fetters (2) A boat
 Beri n f See bári
 Besó, n m See Majnú
 Betá, n m (H) A son / -i. A girl or daughter, pl. -é Sons
 Bethú, n m A low-caste farmer who works under a zamindár
 Bethinu, i i re (H baithná) To sit down
 Bglajwnu, n 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 bhádo)
 Bhádar, ad m (H bahádur) Gallant, brave
 Bhádo, n m (S Bhádrapada) The 5th month of the Hindu
 year, corresponding to August. (Also bhajjo)
 Bhádú, n m (H. bhaddú.) A white-metal vessel used for cook-
 ing pulse
 Bháer, n m Brother / -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
 Bhájcháhal, n m. (S Bhúmichálana) An earthquake
 Bhájñ, n t (H.) (S Mahishi) A buffalo. m -á, pl. -e
 Also mañsh
 Bhájsh, n m (S. Abhyásá) Practice
 Bhájshnu, v t re To practise, f i, pl e
 Bháithá, n m An adopted brother / -an An adopted
 sister
 Bhajjo n m. See Bhádo -we, adv 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
 Bháji, n f Vegetable
 Bhala m -u, ad m Good, f -i, pl. -e
 Bhálá, n m. (H) A spear. pl é
 Bháláwa, n m. (H. bháláwi) A medicinal tree, or fruit
 Bhájk, n f Morning, daybreak -é At daybreak.
 Bhallá n m A kind of cake made of pulse flower; pl -é
 Bhalli, n f A kind of food
 Bláhu r i re To recover from illness, to be restored to
 health
 Bhákrat 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.
- Bhāngolu, n.m. pl. Hemp-seed.
- Bhanói, n.m. (H. bahnói) 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 buffalo 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).
- Bharpu, 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 jānai? '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 bryar (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 in
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, -*devi* 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 -*dem* *v.i.* *n.* To give alms

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

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

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

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

Bhlažthá, *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 offer, -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

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

Bhóñi or -a, *n.m.* (S. bhrainara.) A black bee, *f.-i*, *pl. -é*

Bhóñru, *n.m.* A song, a couplet: poetry, such as —

Kúje ru jibrú, bhoñro ru bhuñchú,

Bhupu ní júmdú ní hundú mano ru suñchú

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

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

Siri híidoli harno, bikro de moro,

Mánnu 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."

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

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

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

Bhiyuñsh, *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 earth
 house
 Bhujnu, *v t re* To roast, to fry, *f. -i, pl -é*
 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 -chápnú *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
 Bhyáini, *n f* Daybreak
 Bhyáñ-ní, *n.f* Daybreak -e. At daybreak
 Bhyánsäi, *n f* Morning, dawn -i, *adv*. This morning
 Bhyáss, *n m* (S Abhyásá) 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)
 Bi, *ad* (S Vinshati) 20, -wáñ, 20th.
 Bi, *adv* Also, too. Sé bi áwná thiá. "He too was to
 Bi *adv* (1) Also, even. Proverb:—
Také ri bi, "Of six pies,
Chajan ri 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
 Bigaí, *n f.* A tax levied per bighá (Kuthár).
 Bighé, *adv.* In the fields
 Bihan, *n.m.* Coriandrum sativum. (Also bishár)
 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.
 Bijandrí, *n.f.* A furrow left unsown in a field
 Bijlí, *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*
 $\text{pl. -e. Difficult, dangerous (way)}$
 Bikh, *n f.* A step, a footstep. -dení, *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.
 Bín, *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 -lání, *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.
 Bish-táň, *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).
 -dem, *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
 Biu, *ad m*. Good -honu, *v.i. ir*. To be convalescent
 Biyá *or-u*, *ad m*; *f -i*, *pl* -é Good *adv*. Quite well.
 Biyé-re-muňdé, *ad*. *pl* Disciples of wise men
 Bláj, *n m* (S Valrája, the King Val) A night fair (Also
 barláj or brláj)
 Bla'k or bulák, *n.m*. A nose-ring.
 Blair, *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 -níkalni, *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.

- Bo¹, n.m. A high wooded place
 Bo¹, 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.-e.
 Bpári, n.m. (H byápári) A trader, a merchant.
 Bra n.m. A weight equal to 4 thakris or 6 seis. The area sown with one órhá is reckoned equal to a bigha (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 brqáli) Dini -tú or -ti A kitten
 Bráss, n.m. The rhododendron
 Brát, n.f. (1) Dunning (2) (H bínut.) A wedding procession.
 Bráti-bethnu, v.i. re To dun. (Also brát-bíni.)
 Bresht, n.m. (S Vrihaspati.) Thursday.
 Bthuth, 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.
 Bubá, 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.
 Buggi, 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. *bújhni*) To understand, to know; .*f-i*, *pl*
 Bujhnwálá, *n.m*, *f -í*, *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. -í*, *pl. -é*.
 Burá *or -u*, *adj m*, *f -í*, *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
 Burí-homí, *v.i ir* To be in trouble
 Burí-lágñí, *v.i re* To pine in love, to feel unpleasant.
 Bwá'l, *n.m*. (H. *ubál*, Š Udgára.) (1) Overflowing (2) H
 Bwál-jánu or dewnu, *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.
 Byají, *n.m*. (H *byáj*.) Interest
 Byáli, *n.f* Dinner -chánní, *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.
 Byálkí *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. -í*, *pl. -é*, (1) Reversed. upset. (2) *n*
 Detailed account. (3) *ad* contrary, left (*beorá*)

C

- Chá'b, *n.m* A food made of rice and sugar
 Chabboknu, *v.t re*. To dip.
 Chabnu *v.t re* To chew, *f. -í*, *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 Kullú a
 the latter in Bashahr.)
 Chachá, *n.m* Uncle *f -í*, Aunt, *pl -é*.
 Chachénu, *v.i re* To cry or scream, *f -í*, *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) *Easy*
 (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
- Cháin, *n.f.* (P) Peace, tranquillity -parni, *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 or
- Chakháuni, *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 (*chakiyo!*).
- 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 *chahír*.)
- 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. Charmakára.) / -í A shoemaker
- Chamáshá, *n.m.* (S. Cháturnáśya.) 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.*
 Chamknu, *v t. re.* (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 caste, e.g., a shoe-maker
 Chá'ñ-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. re.* To desire, to wish, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Chani, *n f.* A bit, a very small part. *Mádu máñgo adh-ná deo chani* "Mádu wants the half, Rani 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. -é.*
 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 *Charana*.) Feet.
 Charán, *n.m.* Grazing ground.
 Cháy-dení, *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 *Ashel 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 -parná, *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. Chaturdashi.) The fourteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Chauñ, *ad.* Three, *chú*, *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.

Chauthn, *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.f.* Careful treatment.

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

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

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

{*pl.-* }

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

Chetu, *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 *chyráti*)

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

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

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

{*feurá* }

Chhá, *n.f.* Watery curd. -*dhun-ní* or *chholu*, *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 Shungri, 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.
 Chhaiñ, *n.f. (S. Chháyá)* Shade, shadow -páñi, *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.t.* 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.
 Chhálňt, *ad* Selected, the best (ahke 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
 Chhádnu, *v.t. re* To release, to leave; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
 Chhá'n, *n.f.* A leafy roof, a cattleshed.
 Chhánde *n.m* Entertaining. -rákhnu, *v.t. re.* To entertain. Chhaiñde kanie rákhúñ "What am I to entertain with?"
 Chhañdé, *ad* Entertaining.
 Chháñgá *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
 Chhánu, *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
 Chhapu, *v.i. re* (1) To set; *f.-i, pl.-é.* (2) To hide
 Chhapnu *v.t re* (H chhápní) To print to impress
 Chha r *n.f* Ashes See Bhæsmá

Chhar, *n f* A basket to keep a chief's robes in

Chharáwnu, *v t. re.* To take back, to take away
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. -i*

Chhárnu, *v t re* To set free, to release, to leave, *f -i, pl. -i*

Chharownu, *v t re* To take by force, *f -i, pl. -e.*

Chhataí, *n.m* (S. Chhatra) A deity's silver umbrella
umbrella, a canopy.

Chháti, *n f* A stick

Chhath, *n f* (S. Shashti) 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 worshipped 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
umbrella, *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 flatten
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 upachíra, a gift) A ceremony
observed at weddings in Chambá and the Sunka 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

Chhéi, *n f* A store of wood or fuel. -láni, *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.

Chhekán, *n.m.* A tear, separating

Chheknu, *v t re* (1) To tear, to break (2) To put out of caste
To excommunicate.

Chhekuwanu, *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 chheury)

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, *at* A married woman's private property (in Kullu)
 In Bashahr 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 Chibbi, *n m., pl -o* A sept of Kanets found in the Chhabrot *parwaní* and elsewhere.
 Chhichhárá, *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*
 Chhumbá, *n m* A washerman, *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Chhumchhi, *n f* The eve, evening -é In the evening
 Chhim-chhi, *n f* Sunset -honí, *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.
 Chhitwánu, *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
 Chhóni, *n f* Soap water, made from ashes. -láni *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*)
 Chhotlí, *ad /* 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
 Chhunlí, *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 leisure
 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*)
 Chíj, *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
 Chimatá, *n m.* (H.) Tongs. *f. -i* A small tongs; *pl. -e*
 Chimtnu, *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)
- Chirę, *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)
- Chirmakaň, *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 -lágni, *v i. re.* To be thirsty.
- Chishá or -u, *adj. m.*, *f -i, pl -é.* Thirsty.
- Chushe-raunu, *v i. ir.* To remain thirsty.
- Chit, *ad.* Flat. -honu, *v i. ir.* To be flat. -raunu, *v i. ir.* die.
- Chít, *n f. pl -o.* An ant (Also chiúňti)
- Chítá or -u, *ad. m*; *f. i, pl -e* White
- Chítá, *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 Kunihár 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.
- Chiuti, *n f* A small pine tree
- Chiwnu or Chiňwnu, *v i. re* To be burnt, *f -i, pl -e.*
- Chiyá, *ad* See Chaun
- Chlai, *n f.* (H chaulíi) 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 Chámara) Chowry, the tail of the Bos taurus, used to whisk off flies, also as an emblem or insignia of princely rank
- Chóp, n.f. (1) A pole, a tent-pole (2) The gum of a tree
- Chopar, n m Butter
- Choparnu, v.t. re To rub with butter or oil, / -i.
- Chopdár, n m. (H.) See Chharpáyá
- Chór, n.m. and / (H.) A thief or robber / -i A thieving or robbery.
- Chor, n m A white sorrel
- Chorá, n.m. Leaking -lágna v.u. re To leak
- Chornu, v.u. 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
Tiniéñ meri díngli chorí pái, "He has broken a vessel"
- Chorwnu, v.u. 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 -deni, 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 pugnacious.
- 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) Rañk ánt called Bishu.
- Chrerú, n m pl. Birds Chrerú báshde 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.u. re (H. chubhní) To pierce; f. -i, pl. -é.
- Chubki, n f A dip -márm, v.t. re To take a dip.
- Chubkuwé-náchnu, v.u. re To dance to the tune called Chubkú, also idiomatically, 'to be much pleased.'

- Ci b n Cra f r b rds** Also *chuga*
- Cl ucl 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 Chazáwpu)
- Chagpn, v.t re** (See Charnu)
- Chúdrá, n.m.; f.-i, pl.-é** A sweeper
- Chúl-jám, 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
- Chuh, n.t. (S Chulli)** A stove.
- Chumak, n.f.** A silver mouthpiece for a bubblebubble
- Chúnci, n.f. (S Chañchu.) (H chonch.)** A beak, a bill. Also chui
- Chuñchu, n.m. (S Chuchuka=nipple of the breast.)** Breast
- Chuñdi, n.f.** The top (of a tree) A distich goes —
- Chia chuñdié ghugti báshau, báno chuñdié totú
Kali jugo rí pohrá 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.
- Chutrau v.i. re** To be broken. tñ-jánu, v.i. re To be broken

Chutpana *n.m.* Folly

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

Chyaúň *n.m.* See Cheuň

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."

Lotridi chish ni rauwi. "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 -ádená, *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.*

Dábnu, *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 -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 Tirí.)

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

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

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

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

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

Daghélú, *n.m.* Heels.

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

Dagle, *ad* Bitter.

A Proverb—

Hat merie Bághule

Jethi ban bút bi dágle.

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

- Dagnu, *r i. 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 Cháudas 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. -láná, *v i. ir.* To cremate.
- Dáh, *n.m.* Envy.
- Dai, *n.i.* (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. *dahí*) Curds; curdled sour milk.
- Dázhthi, *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 -lágní, *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 *dakdní*.)
- Dá'kghná, *n.m.* (H.) Post office.
- Dakhl, *n.m.* (I^t. *daihl*) Interference. -dená, *v i. ir.* To interfere.
- Dáki, *n.f.* Vomit, vomiting. -áwñi, *v.i. re.* To vomit.
- Dákiyá, *n.m.* (H.) A postman.
- Dálkh, *n.f.* (S. Drákhá.) Grapes. *pl. -o.* -lám, *v.i. re.* To plant grapes.
- Dakhní, *n.m.* (S. Dakshina.) The south.
- Dáku, *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. re.* To cause to grind coarsely; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Dalki, *n.f.* Meat, flesh.
- Dalpu, *v.t. re.* (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 -deñá, *v.t.v.* To make a gift. -laná, *v.i.n.* To get a gift -kainá *v.t.v.* To offer a gift
- Dána, *ad.m., f.-í, pl.-é* Wise, clever expert
- Dáná, *n.m.* A pimple seed, corn, grain, *pl.-é*
- Dáñd, *n.m pl or sing.* (S. danta.) Tooth or teeth. -cháñd *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.
- Dáñd, *n.f.* (1) A small palanquin. (2) Earrings.
- Dáñdnu, *v.t.re* To fine, to punish, to impose a penalty
- Dáñgrá, *n.m* A small weapon like an axe
- Dáñgú, *a.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. -lagni, *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 -dukhne, *v.b.v.c* To feel toothache
- Daráñ, *n.m* An inflated skin used for crossing a river (Also Sandí)
- 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.i.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. Burí, *n.f.* Bad luck
- Dashándá, *ad.m., f.i, pl.-é* A fool. Pánde khe dashinuu.
"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.) A run.
- Daur, *n.m.* (H. Dar) Fear, terror. lágná *v.i.re.* To fear Kyūñ daur ni "There is no fear"
- Dauránu, *v.t.re.* To cause to run; *f.-i, pl.-e*
- Daurnu, *v.t.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
- Dégl, *n.m.* A cauldron, a boiler.
- De ghálna, *v.i.re.* To give away, *f. i, pl.-e*
- De jánu, *v.t.ir.* To give away, *f.-i, pl.-e.*
- De khdeákhi-kharni, *v.i.re.* To tire the eyes with looking.
- De khkhi-a, dekhki-ro, *c.p.* Having seen.
- De'ny, *n.m.* (S. Rita) 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
- Deofá, *-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 páthá, a grain measure)
A term for the grain given to a village deity. Two páthás 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
- Dér, *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.
 Dewnu, *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*
 Dhábnu, *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.
 Dhajin or dhaimi, *n.f.* A daughter.
 Dhajá, *n.f.* (S. Dhwajá) A flag.
 Dhá'k, *n.m.* A rock, a precipice (also *dhíñk*) -ru, *n.f.* A small precipice.
 Dhakh, *ad.* A little quantity.
 Dháká, *n.m.* (H. dhakká) Jolt, push, shove -deñá, *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
 Dhákuļi, *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.i. ir.* To produce abortion.
 Dhál, *n.f.* (1) A salutation. -karmi, *v.t. ir.* To bow down. Dhi-thákrá, 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. -í, 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 n.* 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. -í, pl. -é*
- Dhañgiyá, *ad m.* Unmung, 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.
- Dhanáthi, *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
- Dnat, *n.m.* (H.) A body without its head
- Dhárá, *n.m.* (H.) A robbery -parná, *v.t. re.* To rob.
- Dharami, *n.m.* (S. Dharma) Virtue, goodness, duty.
- Dháraptú, *n.m.* An assistant clerk (used in Mañdī State)
- Dhaímaurá, *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. -í, pl. -é*.
- Dharor or dhrór. (H. dharohar.) A pledge
- Dhárádhár, *ad* By way of the ridge.
- Dhárthá, *n.m. f. -í, pl. -é* A small ridge
- Dhárti, *n.f.* See Dhártá
- Dhartí, *n.f.* (S Dharitri) The earth.
- Dhashpū, *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. -í, pl. -é.* See Chitá (H.)
- Dhaññ-ṇu, *v.t. re.* To earn; *f. -í, pl. -é*.

- Dhaunsa, *n m.* A large kettledrum which is sounded back on the marriage of a chief (also *dhoñsá*)
- Dhauñthi, *n f.* A small bow, used to card wool
- Dhauri, *n f.* The hide of an ox or buffalo.
- Dhauwanu, *v t re* To cause or allow to earn
- Dhawá, *n m* (H.) An invasion
- Dheká, *n m* *f. -í, pl. -é* A fool
- Dhelá, *n.m* (H) Half-a-pice, *f. -í* Half-a-rupee, eight
- Dhé'n, *n f.* (S Dhenu) (1) A cow (2) A donation
- Dheotá, *n m* A maternal grandson, *f. -í* A maternal daughter
- Dher, *n* A heap, a mass. *-lagnu, v i re* To be heaped
- Dherá, *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*
- Dhikki, *n f.* The hiccough. *-lagni, v i. re* To hiccough
- Dhimá or -u, *ad m*, *f. -í, pl. -é* Mild, tender
- Dhindhrá, *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
- Dhishnu, *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 *id., 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 *-id., tu*
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.
- Dhonsá, *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*)

- Dl 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.i.* (Fr *dhári*, 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.t.* (H.) Dust.
- Dhum-dhám, *n.m.* (H.) Pomp.
- Dhumru *or.-á, ad.m.; t.-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 Dhai
- 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.vc.* 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 *díñhnu*)
- Dik, *n.m.* (P.) Trouble

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

Diku lágá Jáhrúwé
Jhota kátá Badáruwé.

"It began to snow at Jáhrú,¹

And a male buffalo was sacrificed by the
people."²

Dil, *n.m.* (P.) The heart, mind. *-denu, v i ir* To give
-lánu, v.i. ir. To be attentive *-dekhñu t>*
examine one's heart. *-o du honu, v.i. ir.* 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 *díngtá*)

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 Dhishnu

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

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

Dívli, *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. *dívat*.) A lamp-stand

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

Dlichá, *n.m.* (P. *gdílichá*) 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.

¹ Jáhrú is the name of a place in Simla

² Badáru is a sept of Kanots 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",

 Do'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 rr* To become midday.
 Dráni, *n.f.* The wife of one's husband's younger brother. (Also dreni)
 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)
 Diaťi, *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) *n r* To re-

Dulchá, *n m* A torch of torchwood -karitá, *c i 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 kháshas 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

Dyáwar, *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 hāndó*, 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 s ; f -i pl -é These

Éjí ph. O Sir, O Madam.

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

Ek, ad (H.) One. Múň fóbá 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

En, n m See Ain

Era, ad See Ishú Used in Bâghal, Kumhâr 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.

Etaj, 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

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

Fáfra, n m A kind of coarse corn

Fá'g, n m. The Hoh 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. -é märne, 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 i re To vomit

- Fala, *n.m.* A plank ; *f.-i.* A small plank, *pl.-é*
- Fálá, *n.m.* A sheer (of a plough).
- Fali, *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
- Farnáí, *n.f.* A large saw
- Fárnú, *v.t. re.* (H.) To tear, to slit, to break
- Farratá, *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 fra-
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.
 Fávrá, *n.m* See Fáruwá
 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 -í, pl -é*
 Fetu or -á, *ad m*, *f. -í, pl -é* Flat. -parnu, *v i. re*. To be flat
 -pánu, *v t re*. To make flat
 Féú, *n.m.* Burning charcoal (Also *fewtú*.)
 Féwatá, *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 karñi
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.
 Fiňcháwnu, *v.t. re*. To cause to rub or press.
 Fiňchnu, *v t re*. To rub, to press; *f -í, pl é*
 Fiňchwanu, *v.i re* To be pinched, *f. -í, pl -é*
 Fiňglá or -u, *ad. m*, *f. -í, 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 lágní, *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 -í, pl e*
 (3) To wander, *f -í, 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. -í, pl -é*. Having no strength
 Foká or -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl é* Empty.
 Forá or -u, *n.m*; *f. -í, 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. -pám, v.i. e.
 To sow dissension
 z, n.j. (P. *fauz*) An army
 'j, frejó, adv. The day before yesterday
 isht, n.f. (U. *turset*) 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 fruit
 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
 bru, n.m A young man, pl.-o
 óú, n.m. A lamb.
 hhyáwnu, v.i.re To string
 hi, n.f. The waist. -bánni, v.i.re. To tie up the waist, gird one's loins.
 hiyé (phrase). With a girdle, girt
 hrornu, 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. *gadhá*) An ass, a donkey.
 shalnu, v.t.r. To melt on a fire f.-i, pl.-e

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

Gádi, *n f.* (H. *gadū*) (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 ; f. -i pl. -é.* Muddy dirty

Gáhlu yáhlu bahijá,

Nimlu nimlu rahi já

'Dirty water flows awav,
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 -dem, *v.t. ie* 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.i 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. *galti*) A mistake.

Gá'lu, *ad* See Gáhlú.

Gam, *n m* (P. *gam*) Patience, grief, sorrow. -khánu, *v.i*
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.i 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.
- Gáñd, *n.m.* Anus (Also *gáñdi*) Gáñdi-jánu, *v.t ir*
 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 Ganesh) The deity called Ganesh
- Gáñgá, *n.f.* (S Gañgá) The river Ganges
- Gani-karṇu, *v.t ir* 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. -parṇi, *v i re.* (1) To be entangled
 To be hard.
- Gáñtháwpu, *v t re* To cause to repair; *f. -i, pl -é.*
- 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.
- Gáñ-uñká, -u, *ad m*, *f. -i, pl -é* Before, in front *£*
uñka dēwi guwá "He has gone before."
- Gáñw, *n.m.* (S. Gráma, H. *gáñw*) A village, a town
- Gáñwrá, *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. -márnī, *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 +
-láná, v.i re To heap the maize plants
- Garam, *ad.* (H.) Warm, hot. -karṇu, *v.t ir* 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. -lá-negí, *n.m* +
 command of a hill fort (Kallu).
- Gari, *n f.* Cocoa,
- Garj, *n.f.* (P. *garoz*) Need, necessity -pañi, *v.i re*
 in need of or to be needy.
- Garjí-jánu, *v i. ir* To roar. *f. -i pl. -é.*

- Garnu** *v.t. 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
Gárhá, *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.t. re*. To perform the last
duties. -banáwmí, *v.t. re* To beat severely. -satláni, *v.t.*
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.t. re*
To pick stones from grain. -ba'ni, *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.
Gáúñ, *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*
Gelman, *n f.* The neck.
Gelrá, *n.m.* The throat or windpipe
Géndá, *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
Géúñ *n m* (S Godhúma. H. gehúñ.) Wheat. (Also giúñ)

- Geuhwāñ ad m wiñ / weñ pl Of tl wheat o u
 Ghá. n.m (S. Ghāsa, 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 lir
 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 -áwni. 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 . n. To be loyal /
 Gh-amrna, v i re To be unhappy
 Gháñ, n f So much grain as can be roasted on a vessel
 Ghaná n m. A small wall. -dená, v i n. To build a wal
 Ghandáh, n f See kacháwli (used in Biláspur and Kálur)
 Ghándi, n.f (H. ghantí) A bell.
 Ghándú, n m The throat.
 Ghañgheri, n.f. A kind of vegetable.
 Ghá'nu, v t re To kill, to slay, to put to death. f -i, pl
 Ghántá, n m (H. ghantá) A large bell -dená, v i
 give nothing.
 Ghaprálá, n.m A plunging sound
 Ghá'i, n m (See Ghaur.)
 Ghá'i, n m , f. -i A precipice
 Ghará, n m (S. Ghata.) An earthen water-pot
 Ghárá, n.m. A waterfall.
 Gháráwnu, v t re To cause to manufacture. f -i, pl
 Gharchí, n.f. Property, an estate
 Gháré, n.m. pl Curves
 Ghari, n.f. See Gharchí. Proverb. *Ghari ro myāħtu dashi* "One has to show his own estate and face"
 Ghári, n f A precipice -parñu, 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 Basháhr)
 Gharu, ad. Homely, household, relating to a house
 Gháru, n.m. A term for the men on corvée work
 Ghasáwnu, v.t re. To cause to be worn off
 Ghasér, n.f. A kind of play.
 Ghasi-jánu, v i ir To be worn off
 Ghásni, n.f. See Gháini
 Ghasnu, v.i. re. To wear off ; f. -i, pl. -é
 Ghassá, n m. A beating, crushing. -dená. v.t re To bu
 Chát, n f. Revenge.
 Ghá't, n.m. A quay.
 Chátá. n.m (H.) Decrease decay loss

- Ghatánu or ghatawnu, *v.t re.* (H. *ghatana*) To deduct ; /
 Ghatnu, *v.i. re* (H. *ghatná*) To be less , / -í *pl. -é*
 Ghátu, *ad.* Intending to revenge (Alike in both genders)
 Ghatrú, *n.m.* See Ghat or Ghaut.
Ghaun, *n.m.* Kneading
Ghaun-nu, *v.t re* To knead , *f. -í, pl. -e*
Ghau *n.m.* (H. *ghar.*, Home, house, a dwelling
Ghaur, *n.m.* A heap, a mass -lágne, *v.i re* To be in heaps
Ghaut, *n.m.* A stone-mill -pushnu, *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*)
Ghé p, *n.m.* Goitre or bronchocele. -í, *n.m.* and / One who has the goitre (Also *ghepu*)
Ghér, *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 -deñi, *v.t. re.* To love
Ghíndawnu, *v.t re*. To cause to spoil ; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
Ghín-dardó, *n.f.* (1) An embrace. (2) Sympathy.
Ghiñdru, *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.*
Ghirnu, *v.i. re.* To be surrounded , *f. -í, pl. -é*
Ghiri-firi-ro, *ad.* In a wandering manner
Ghisáwnu, *v.t re* See Ghásáwnu.
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 el *i f* 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 male -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. re* 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

Ghurknú, *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*

- Ghusrnu, *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.
 Gínu, *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 them flourish and flower well.
 Gilá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl é* Wet -karnu, *v.t ir*. To wet.
 -hoṇu, *v.i ir* To be wet
 Gillar, *n.m*. See Ghép.
 Gíñ-ún, *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
 Gan-nu, *v.t re*. See Gan-nu.
 Gint, *n.f*. An account. (From Hindí *gintí*.)
 Girá-gíri, *n.f* A hue and cry. -máchni *v.i re* To be great noisy
 Giráwnu, *v.t re* To spoil, to throw away. (From Hindí *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
 Girmu, *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.)
 Glain, *n.m*. A kind of pine tree.
 Glal, *n.m* (H. *gulál*) (1) Red powder. (2) The China root, madder (majith).
 Glá'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. -báni, *v.i re*. To shoot with a pellet bow.
 Chistá *n.m* P. *báksht* 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 fruit
- 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, *v.t.*
 shoot a bullet
- Goň, *n m* Desire, wish, pleasure -dekhná *v.t. vi.* 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 (*goř* is a kind of big lizard, also to
 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 (at a far
 distance)
- Gotá, *n m.* (H.) A dip, a dive -kháná, *v.t. re.* To make
 -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. -láná, *v.t.*
 take a morsel. (S. *grásā*)
- 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 Kulu 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 or Gubr, n.m See Gobar or gobr
- ibrái, n.f See Gobiái
- ibrilá, n.m. See Gobiílá.
- idla or -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*).
- ilehhu, 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
- im n.m (S. *guna*) Obligation. -mán-ná, v.i re. To be obliged
- ima, n.m (P. *gundáh*) A crime, a fault, a mistake
- imáwnu. v.t. re To cause or allow to knead or braid
- imdu, 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. *angushtha*, the thumb) (H. *angútha*) thumb -dashná, v.i. re. To deny -láná, v.i. re To touch 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. *gawáhi*) (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. gañwár)

H

- achhá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é* (H. achchhá) Good *id.*
 Well.
- ichhe, *n.m. pl.* A kind of thorny plant that bears edible berries
- íd or hádkí, *n.m. or f.* (H. haddí) A bone.
- í'd, *n.f.* Conversation *-lámī, v.t re.* To converse (H. hadu)
- í'd, *n.m. pl.* Bones
- add, *n.f.* A limit, boundary *-honī, v.i v.* To get beyond all bounds
- ídi, *n.f.* Conversation *-lámī, v.i re.* To converse
- ídri-lámī, *v.t re.* To converse
- é, *int.* Oh, alas, ah!
- ágawnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to go to stool, *f. -i pl. -gni, 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, 'O 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. -i pl. -áknú, v.t. re.* To drive away; *f. -i, pl. -é*
- iláwnu, *v.t. re.* To shake (H. hiláná); *f. -i, 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. -i, pl. -e.*
- alká or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é* (H. halká) Light, not weighty
- llá, *n.m.* (H.) A noise, a hue and cry *-páñá, n.t. rr.* To make a noise
- almandí, *n.m.* See Blair (Used in Basháhr and Kunih)
- alnu, *v.i. re.* To shake, to tremble
- álo, *n.m.* A kind of greens called in Hindí, *chamchur*.
- álsh or -i, *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.*
- amyá, *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
- Handí-ná balu (phrase) I-cannot walk
- Handolá, *n m* See Chandol
- Hanjár, *n m* (H hazár) A thousand
- Háns, *n.m* (S Hansa.) A goose.
- Hanslí, *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 held. (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
- Har-jánu, *v.i ir* To be washed off, *f -i, pl -é*
- Hanyágá, *n.m* An allowance for the Rája'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 hárñá)
- Hárnu, *v t .re*. To try, to examine, to scrutinise; *f -i, pl -é*
- Har-r or har-ri. A medicinal fruit Yellow or Chebulic myrobalan (*Terminalia chebula*). seven varieties of this are distinguished (From Sanskrit harítakí)
- Har-ji *n f* The wooden pipe of a huqqa
- Hariáwal *n m* (H hariáwal) Meadows.
- Hasáwnu, *v t .re*. To cause or allow to laugh; *f -i, pl -e*.
- Hasi, *n f* (S Hásya) Laughter -chhutná, *v.i re*. To laugh -karni, *v.i ir* To laugh at
- Hásí-kheli-ro láné, *v t .re pl*. To beguile the time with pleasure
- Hasli *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.i re*. To cause or allow to return; to prohibit
- Hath or hâtth, *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)
- Hathař, *ad. f* A cow or she-buffalo, which only allows one person to milk her
- Hathaurá, *n m* (H) A hammer.
- Hathí *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 / She will turn back.
 Hatyá, n.f. (S.) The act of killing -lāmī, i i. ir To cause to
 trouble -karmī, v.i ir To kill
 Hátth, n m See Háth
 Hattí, n f (H. hattí) A shop -karmī, 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 tie-
 grant in lieu of service (used in Mandi)
 Hegá, n m Carefulness.
 Hekri, n f (H) Boasting, insistence. -karmī, v.i ir To insist
 Hé'l, n f. A sacrifice of a goat or sheep -dopī, v.i ir I
 offer a goat sacrifice.
 Helá, n m A special begā 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 -karna, v.i o 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
 Hé't, n m (S. Hita.) Affection. -láná, v.i re To be af-
 fectionate
 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 Biláspar and
 Kángrá).

- H mat *n f* I hemmat Courage árm̄ i re ē l ~
hearten
- H ūñde, *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* Lispings.
- 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 hotth, *n m. (S Ostha.) pl* Lips
- Huká, *n m (P. huggah)* The bubble-bubble, the tobacco pipe -piná *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.
- Huiñu, *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*)
- Hyác, 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 bádhé, soend ghalo suhágé,
Thiñd ghalo, 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 b* 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.'

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

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

Inoñ, *pro.* To these

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

Inré, *n m. pl.* A kind of salty pudding made of the pulse called *kolti* (*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 japañ* "Why do you say so?" *Ishá bhalá ádmí.* "Such a good man" *Ishi báto ná lañ* "Don't say such things." *Ishe ghaur bandá.* "Build such houses."

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

Ishká or -u, *adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é.* To this side (*Erká* 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 vr* To build a wall
- Jágarn, *n m* (S. Jagarana) Keeping ceremonial vigil the whole night.
- Jagáwnu, *v t 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 vr*. To offer a jágrá.
- Jagrúl, *n f* A subscription for a jágrá -deni, *v i vr*. To subscribe for a jágrá
- Jáguh, *n f*. A catching in the throat from eating uncooked zimiqand, or ghuriňáñ. -lágní, *v.i re*. To suffer from eating uncooked zimiqand, etc.
- Jaidyá-bolní, *v i re* To pay one's respects to a chief
- Jaiákár, *n.f* Victory As *Jaiákár dewá mahárájéá 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, *v t re* To cause or allow to be rubbed
- Jáknu, *v t re*. To rub, to thicken; f -í pl é.
- Jakrnu, *v t re* To arrest f -í, pl -é
- Jal, *n m* (S. Jala.) Water (Syn Chis)
- Jaláb, *n m. pl.* Purigation. -lágné *v i re* To purge
- Jalá-hundá, *ad. m.*, -f.í, pl. é. Hot-tempered
- Jaláwnu, *v t 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. -kární, *v.i. ir.* To shave -banáwní.
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 -áwpi, *v.i. re.* To surpass
-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 Kángára).
- Jaň-uň, *adv* As long as. *Jaň-uň se ní áyá, 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
- Janniástmí, *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 pújá of Sri-Krishna. It is a great feast among all the hill-men, cooked food as *prasíd* 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.
Deshí ká jáno japór,
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. u* 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 -kamáwna, *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 Kullá)

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

Jeňši, *adv*. On which day

Jeolá, *n.m*. A term used in Kullá 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 Nálágarh.)

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

Jetháj, *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. *jet*)
- Jewr *n f* See Jeori
- Jewtā, *n m* A small rope.
- Jewti, *n f.* Twine
- Jgwáldá, *pre par* Watching, *f -i, pl -é*.
- Jgwáh, *n f* A guard, a watch. *-karni. v.t v* To watch guard.
- Jgwáñu, *v.t re*. To watch, to guard
- Jgwalu-huñdu *or -á, m f -í, pl -é* Watched
- Jhabbal, *n m* A jumper, an iron instrument used for jumping
- Jhafán, *n m* A kind of palanquin (Also *japhán*)
- Jhág, *n m.* Foam *-áwná, v i re* To foam
- Jhá'k, *n f* Care. *-homí or -rákhni, v i ir and ie* To be careful *-rauni, v i ir* To be anxious about
- Jhákhr, *n m.* A shrub
- Jhá'l, *n m* A water-fall
- Jhalárá, *n m* Swindling *-dená, v i vr* To swindle.
- Jháll, *n m. pl* Thorny shrubs *-fukná v i vr* To thorns
- Jhallá, *ad m f -í, pl -é*. Mad, insane
- Jhamak, *n f* Itch. *-lagní, 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) Laght (2) The nth of iron used to the feet, etc., also used to wash an elephant.*
- Jháñdá, *n m* A flag, *f -i*. A small flag. (Also *jhañdá*)
- Jhaňgáwnu *v.t re* To cause or allow to kill; *f -i, pl -é*
- Jhangnu, *v t re* To kill to put to death *f -i, pl -é*
- Jhángsh, *n.m* The snake-plant. (Its root when dried pounded is made into a powder and is a great remedy for 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. *-agné, r i re*. To rain continuously (Also *jhari, n f*)
- Jhará, Agjhárá, *n.m* A tinder-box
- Jharáwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to drop, *f -i, pl -é*
- Jhárfá, *n m*. Care, anxiety *-mán-ná, v i re* To be in the care
- Jhari, *n f*. A chieftain'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 -é*

tnu, v.t re To call, to summon, to halloo, f. -i, pl. -é
 tu, n.m An illegitimate son (Basháhi)
 ul, n.f Fire -lámí, v.i re To burn fire
 'l, n.m The act of undergoing
 láwñu, v.t re To cause or allow to undergo
 lda or -u, m., f. -i, pl. -é pre par. Undergoing bearing
 'lkhána, n.m (H) The jail
 lna, v.t re To undergo, to bear
 lu huñdu, pas par Undergone borne, f. -i, pl. -é
 lwnu v.i re. To be undergone, to be borne; f. -i, pl. -é
 ñga, n.f. A kind of fish.
 'ljan, n.f A good kind of rice
 'lkhnu, v.i .e To pine, to repent, f. -i, pl. -é
 rnu, v.t re. To drag on, f. -i, pl. -é.
 rawñu, v.t re To cause or allow to drag, f. -i, 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. -i, pl. -é
 rknu v.t re. To scold, to threaten f. -i, pl. -é
 unu, v.t re To drag, to draw Jhiñdá or -u, m., f. -i, pl.
 pre par. Dragging, drawing
 ru-huñdu or -á, m., -f. i, pl. -é. pas par Dragged drawn
 sh, jhushí or jhishó, adv. Yesterday (Bhajji)
 thke, n.m pl Clothes.
 okkú, 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 -lani, v.i ir. To become a me
 cant
 't, n.m A root, origin, foundation
 ukhiá, n.m Timber, a large piece of wood
 ukhri, n.f. Firewood, fuel. -chán-ni, v.i. re. To cut
 báñdni, v.i re. To distribute fuel
 lá, n.m A swinging bridge
 láwñu, v.t re To cause or allow to swing; f. -i, pl. -é
 lida, pre. pas. Swinging.
 ulkawnu, v.t re To cause or allow to shake.
 ulkdá, pre par. Shaking, quaking, trembling, f. -i, pl. -é
 ulknu, v.i re To shake, quake, tremble; f. -i, pl. -é.
 ulku-hundu, pas. par. Shaken, f. -i, pl. -é.
 ulnu, v.i re To swing round
 um, 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 -láne, v.i. re. To
 earrings -gharne, v.i re To make earrings (of gold
 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* (Brahman)
- 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-rákhnu, *v t re* To keep in mind, to love *f -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 *-káy* *v t re* To persist
- Jidwá-huñdá, *pas par*. Persisted, *f -i, pl -é*
- Jidwanu, *v t 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*.
- Jindá, *pre. par*. Eating, taking food, *f -i, pl -e*.
- Jimí, *n f* (P. *zamín*) Land. *-jágá, n* Land & property, estate
- Jimnu *v t re* To take food (H *umndá*)
- Jimpár, *n m* (S. Yamapura) Death, desuse
- Jindá, -u, *pro m*; *f -i, pl -é*. In which
- Jindrí, *n f* (H. *jindgi*) Life, existence, the course or period of life
- Jindri, *n f* (P. *zindagi*) Short life.
- Jiné, *pro* By whom.
- Jiné, *pro* Who or by whom
- Jiné, *pro* To whom
- Jishká or -u, *adv. m*, *f -i, pl -é*. Wherever
- Jishu or -á, *ad. m*, *f -i, pl -é*. As (H *juñsá*)
- 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*
- Jiú, *n m*. Conqueror
- Jitu-huñdu, *pas. par*. Won, conquered; *f -i, pl -e*.
- Jiú, *n m*. (S. *jíva*) The soul, life, disposition (Also *pyu*)
- Jiúñ or jyúñ (S. Yama) (1) Death. (2) The deity of death
- Jiúndá or jyúndá, *ad m*. Living; *f -i, pl -e*.
- Jíwanu, *v t 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*.

- Jiwé-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
 Jmhyálí, 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 -láni, 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. -i, pl. -é
 Joría or joríro, c p Having joined, having added
 Jornu, v t re To join, to add f -i pl -é
 Jor-ny, v.t re (H *jorní*) To join, to unite by repairs.
 Joru-huňdu, pas. ptr. Joined, added, f. -i, pl -é
 Jo'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 -i, pl -é
 Jotdá, pre par Ploughing, f -i, pl -é
 Joti, n.f. (S. *Jyotish.*) Light (of the sun or a lamp)
 Jotia o. Jotíro, c.p Having ploughed
 Jotnu, v t re To plough; f -i, pl -é
 Jotu-huňdu, pas par. Ploughed, f -i, pl -é
 Jpór, n.m. A fool (Also *jupór.*)
 Jraúñth, n.m A kind of wild pear
 Jrawnu, v t re To cause or allow to join, f -i, 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 -parmí, v i re. To suffer from
 lice
 Júb, n.f. (S. *Dúvá.*) Bent grass (*Panicum dactylon*) said to
 mean lit 'That which hurts sin' -o-ri-dáhi, n.f A plan
 of bent grass -jámni, v.i. re To grow, of bent grass
 Jubár 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) Connection
- 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. ie* To begin fighting
- Jujhdá, *pre. par.* Fighting. *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*
- Jujhnu, *v.t re* To fight, *f.-i.*, *pl. -é*
- Jujhia or jujhiró, *c.p.* Having fought.
- Juhju-huňdu, *past par.* Fought; *f.-i.*, *pl. -e*
- Jukhám, *n.m.* (P. zugám) Cold and cough. -honá *v.e. o*
suffer from cold and cough (Also -ánuá.)
- Julfíá or julfiyá, *n.m.* One who has curls
- Julfó, *n.m. pl.* (P. zult) Cuils
- Jummó, *n.m.* (P. zimah) Responsibility -karpu *v.t n. i*
responsible
- Juň, *n.m.* Yoke.
- Jun or junié, *rel pro* Who or by whom (The latter for agentive.)
- Jun, *n.m.* (S. Drona) A grain measure equal to 16 pitha arhás.
- Ju'n, *n.f.* Moonlight or the moon -lagnú *v.i. rr* To shun 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 rr* 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.
- Juthan, *n.f.* Pollution by tasting
- Juthaňá, *n.m.* (S. Dwisthánlya,) 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.
- Jutpu, *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 Bhajji).
- Jwádri, *n.f.* A butterfly *pl.* Jwádri Syn. Fimfri
- Jwáiň, *n.m.* (S. Jámátri-) Son-in-law

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

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

Jwans, n.f. A female, a woman

Jyu, n.m. See Jíu
Syúň, n.m. See Jíuň

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-jáň, 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 -pákne, 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.

Kahat, ad. Sixty-one -wáň, ad. Sixty-first

Kahattar, ad. Seventy-one. -wáň, 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.

Kálli, n.f. Uneasiness. -parni v.i. re. To be uneasy -áwñi v.i. re To become uneasy.

Kaň-m̄, n.f. (H. kahím, a story) A riddle

- 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 ir* To make less. -í *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 lňkli (Káng'á)
- Kamáwia or kamawiró, *c p* Having earned
- Kamáwídá, *pre par* Earning -t -í *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. -í, *n.t.* Officialdom Generally used to denote the officials of a *parganá*. Each *parganá* has five officials the mahtá or *mautá*, karáuk or kráuk, siáná, gheňghná, and piádá. The *mautá* corresponds to a náib tahsddái and decides petty cases. The *kráuk* collects the cash revenue and hands it over to the *mautá* for payment into the State treasury. He has also to manage the corvée in his *parganá*. 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 *mautá*, *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. kún) 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.
- Kandit *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 karitali)
- Kanbichá *n.m.* A heavy earring worn in the middle of the ear

Kanchha or u ad m / pl c S Kānshṭla Younger youngest.

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

Kāndā, n.m (H kāntā.) (1) A thorn -chubhna v.i vt to pierce with a thorn. (2) A ridge

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

Kan-de-lágñu, v.i re. To begin to groan, f. -i, pl. -é

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

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

Kanérú, kanhérú, 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 i mí ek, bhiro tū* "A Kanet has one mother and eighteen fathers"

Kaṅgāṇo, n m pl Bracelets (S Kaṅkana)

Káṅgru, n m A small comb (Fr H kaṅgí)

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

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

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

Kanía or kaniró, c p Having groaned

Kanié? pro With which? adv. Why?

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

Kaṅkí, n f Lingering, delay -lámí, v.i re To linger

Kankórí, 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 adv On the shoulders.

Kanná, ad m f. -i, pl. -é See Kanchhá

Kan-nu, v.i re To groan, f. -i, pl. -é

Kánri, n.f. See Kári

Kaṅsá, n m (S. Káñsyā) Bell-metal, white metal

Kansí, n f A blacksmith's tool

Kantálí, n f See Kanbálí.

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

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

Kanthá, n m (H) A big necklace

Kanthí, n f A small necklace -bán-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 to me

- Kai ya or kuval n v se pá a r á b 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 Káunma) Work, duty Kriyá- *n.m.* (1)
The last duties performed after cremation (2) An act
- Karattan, *n.m.* (H.) Bitterness
- Karáwnu, *v.t.* *re* 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
- Katháwnu *v.t.* *re* 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
-bájní, *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* Kiňyáň, / -i, *pl.-é pre par.* Karda,
/ -i, *pas. pu* Kiu-huňdu. cp Karia or Karró
- Kurtá, *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.f.* (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
- Kashokrá, *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* *Burberis berberis*. 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. *kashna*) 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 vi re* To be in trouble. *stháwná v i ri* To take trouble.

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

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

Kassam, *n f* (P. *qasm*) An oath, an order. *ekham -ekun or thwánni, 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 Sindh hills. The best is that imported from Dordré Kawar in Basbháni.

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 *któn*.)

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*.

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

Kátou, *v t re* To spin, *f -i, pl -é*. Kátá-huñdú *pato, pati* Spun. Kátá, *pre par* Spinning. Kátia or kátuo, *e p* Having spun. Kátá, *pas. ten* Spun.

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

Kau? *pro*. See Kaa.

Kaúni, *n f*. (S. Kañgu.) 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, *n.f.* (S. Kañgu.) A sort of panic.
- Kauñthí, *n.f.* (S. Shiyámaka) A kind of grain (*Panicum frumentaceum*, etc.) Also sháňuk
- 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. *kabúhat*) Inconvenience, objection -honí, *v.i. n.* To be inconvenient -karni *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. *kachchádi*)
- 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 keliawlí, *n.f.* (An esculent root also called *ghuiñyáñ*)
- Koháwlí, *n.f.* See Kcháli
- Khyúnd, *n.f.* A squint -dem, or -mármí, *v.i. re.* To see with one eye
- Kdáru, *n.m.* A wild plant like mistletoe, but with red berries
- Kdhañgá or -u, *ad.m.; f.* -í, *pl.* -é Not well-shaped, ugly
- Kdímí, *ad.m.* and *f.* *pl.* (P. *qadímí*) Eternal, perpetual firm
- Kdítí or kdithá, *n.m.* The flour of the black gram called *kodá*.
- Kdól, *ad.m.* Of an ugly shape
- Kdolí, *n.m.* Bread made of *koda*
- 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?
- Kelé, *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
- Kéñ, kyéñ, *pro.* Anything
- Keñshi? *adv.* On which day?
- Kenu, *adv.* See Kishu (Basháhr and Kotgarh)
- Kéñ-yiñ, *pro.* Something or anything
- Kéñ-viñ-ni, *pro.* Nothing

- Kera - *adv* See Kislu, Bágħal, Kunħaj and Blaqq.,
 Keri, 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* -i, *pl* -e How much?
- Ketu, *n m* A kind of wild plant
- Kewú, *n m* See Kaláw (used Koti, Keoñthal and Baqħat)
- Kfát, *n f* See Kbát
- Kfér, *n m* Difficulty, hardship, trouble Proverb, *Jua paf-kfér, taa ná pán i lē'r, ja aq-qaħże'r, tua 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 -ħomu, *v t v* To
- Khábal, khábbal, *n f* A net, snare, noose -o de lāgħu, *v v* To be caught in a snare
- Khabr, *n f* (P. khabr) News, tidings -dej, *v t v* To news -ħomu, *v v v* To be known -karni, *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* -i, *pl* -é Digging
- Kháchia or kháchiuó, *e p* Having dug
- Kháchnu, *v t re* To dig, to excavate; *f* -i, *pl* -é.
- Kháchr, *n f*. (H khachchar) A mule *pl*. -i.
- Kháchu? *v* May I dig?
- Kháchu-huñdu or -á, pas par Dug *f* -i, *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 bhéz)
- Khafki, *n f* (P. khatgí) Displeasure. -ħom, *v i ir* To be displeased -karni, *v i ir* To be displeased -kham, *v i ir* To bear one's displeasure. -parni, *v t ii*. To be displeased
- Khai, *n f* Rust -ħoni, *v t re*. To remove rust -lāgħu, *v re* To be rusty -lāgi-jáni, *v i ir*. To be rusty.
- Khái, *n f* (1) Embezzlement, misappropriation of money -lāgni or -láni, *v t re* To embezzle (2) A pit, a ditch -kátpi, or -khodni, *v i re* To dig a ditch or pit.
- Khajħch, *n f* (H) Pulling, the act of pulling. -nu, *v t ri* To pull, to draw. -átán, *n f* A struggle, contention the act of pulling -átán-lagni, *v i re* To struggle

- Kainchawnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to pull, *f -i, pl -e*
- Khañchnu, *v t re* See Khañch
- Khair, *n f* (*P khair*) Welfare -honi, *v i ir* To be good
-manáwni, *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-*
chu)
- Khaiju, *n m* A kind of guel made from sour cheese by boiling
rice in it. (Also *kjúutu*)
- Khaiju 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. -lágni, *v i re* To have
the itch. -khurkni, *v i re* To scab off the itching part
-khuk-de-lágnu, *v i re* To begin to itch.
- Khajánchi, *n.m* (*H*) A treasurer -gíni, *n f* The work of a
cashier -gíni-karni, *v i ir* To work as a cashier
- Khajbli, *n f* Haste -lágni 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 Dim -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
- Kháltá, *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. -lámí, *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 mañduá eká 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 khanjar*) A tambourine -bajáwmí, *v i re*
To play on a tambourine -marhmí, *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
 Alo bea or leo a d
- Khāñ-nu, v t re To dig, to excavate t -i, pl -é Khāñda
 -u m , i -i, pl -é, pre, pas Digging, excavating khā-
 ñma or khāñrō, c p Having excavated dug khāñ
 huñdu or a, m , t -i, pl -é pas par 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 t (H.) Cough -honi, v i u To suffer from cough
- Khāñtī n / (S. Khāñda,) A bit a piece.
- Khāñ khāñ, n m Grass hay -hun-na ri 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'
- Khā'ī, n / pl khā'ī A grain measure equal to 20 pūñs or rho-
 nas (16 pathás make one pūñ)
- Khāñch, n m (H.) Expense -honi 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. p.
 bākrōthā)
- Khāñrī, n / pl See Khā'ī.
- Khāñi, 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 -honi v i u. To
 be good -kainu i i, 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 khāñj, 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 khāñl) 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 -honi
 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 -é
- Khatmal, n m. (H.) See Mānguni.
- Khāñnu, 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 jiun rá.* 'The
money earned is for the Rájá, and a son is born for the
lord of death.'

Khatnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to earn *t.-í, pl.-é.*

Khatnu, *v t re* To amass, to gather, *t.-í, pl.-é*

Khati-twajá, *n f* (P. khátur-tawarzah) Hospitality, a warm
reception homi, *v i. n* To be received with great
kindness -karmi or -lamí, *v t. n* and *re*. To offer one's re-
ception

Khatti, *ad* 71 -wáň, *m* -wíň, *f* -wéň, *pl* Seventy-first

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

Khájhrá, *n m* (H. khachhrá) A currycomb -láná *v t re* To
currycomb

Khaul, *n m* See Khal

Khalijá, *n m* See Khaljá

Khaur, *n m* See Khar

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

Khaush, *n m* See Khash

Khawní, *n f* (Fr. khánu· to eat) An oath or a curse *Tesgi*
máñ khe khánuñ dítí "She cursed me"

Khbái, *n m* (P. ukhbái) Newspaper

Khbáni, *n f* See Khabáni

Khdernu, *v t re* To drive off, to hunt, *f -í 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 *Hámo-khe*, for us

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

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

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

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

Khednu, *v t. re* To drive to hunt; *t. -í, 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

Kheláti, *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* (Bilaspúr)

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** khiz *n.f.* Displeasure and grievalice or anger. To be angry or displeased kar *v.i.* T. I angry. -saññ-ni, *v.i. re* To incur anyone's indignation or 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.
- Khundi-jánu**, *v.i. ir.* To be spilt or scattered; *t.-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
- Khündu-huñdu** or -a, *pas. par.* Spilt, scattered, *f.-i. pl. -e*
- Khunkháp**, *n.m.* (P. kamkhwáb.) A kind of lace silk (made in Benares)
- Khulá**, *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. re* To laugh aloud
- Khís**, *n.f.* Breaking wind -chhájnu, *v.i. re* To break wind
- Khisá**, *n.m.* See Gújá
- Khíz**, *n.f.* See Khíj
- Khjíná**, *n.m.* (P. khazanch) Treasure, riches, wealth
- Khláí**, *n.f.* A nurse.
- Khlaín**, *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 Khlaín.
- Khmár**, *n.m.* See Kmhar.
- Khobáni**, *n.f.* Apricot
- Khodnu**, *v.t. re.* To dig, to excavate; *t.-i. pl. -e* Khod -khododíró, *c.p.* Having dug or excavated Khod-ka m, *f.-i. pl. -é pre. par.* Diggings. khodu-huñdu m, *f.-i. pl. -é pas. par.* Dug.
- Khoh**, *n.t.* (P.) A big pit.
- Khój**, *n.m.* Trace. Jáná, *v.t. re* To trace, *t.-i. pl. -e*
- Khojnu**, *v.t. re.* To trace, to seek, to search; *t.-i. pl. -e* Khojdá or -u, *m*; *t.-i. pl. -e pre. par.* Seeking. Is or 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 khójá, *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*

- Khoñdá, *pre par* Spoiling Khoia or khoro *cp*
 Having spoilt Khou-huñdu, *pas par* Spoilt
- Khopá *n m* See Garí
- Khíti, *n m pl* Walnuts -iu-dál *n m* A walnut tree -khelne
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 n* To become lame -kárná, *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 imperfection
- 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 -khelní,
v i re To play at throwing walnuts into a hole
- Khotwanu *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) *v p* Spoiled, made unfit.
- Khowánu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to spoil, *f -i pl. -é*
- Khowí-jánu, *v i ii* 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 n* 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
- Khrágn, *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 *khrágn* 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*
- Khudnu *v.t re* (P. *kharídná*) To purchase, buy
- Khruñth, khryúñth, *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 bolo thá - "He himself

- Klidd *n* See K 1
- Kluulaunu *v t* See Klulaavn
- Klu jaru *i* T let of 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 -áwm *v i re* To cough hom *v i re*
To suffer from cough
- Khuñgav, *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, *v i n*. To hold one's legs
- Khutru *n m pl* Feet
- Khutra, *n m pl*. Small feet.
- Khwas, *n f* A concubine, -ákhm *v i n* To have concubine
- Khwé'r, *n m* Offering butter to a godling
- Khyal, *n m* (P Khál) A thought -ákhmá *v i n* To think
- Khyáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to eat *f -i, pl -e*
- Ki, *con* Either. as Ki sé deld ki se deli "Either he or she will go"
- Kíjnu *v i re* To rot -á-handu or -á ud *m, f -i, pl -e*
Rotten
- Kil, *n f* A long kind of basket (Also kilgí)
- Kil, *n f* (H) A nail
- Kila? *adv* Why? (Basháhri) Tú kilo? anu? "Why and you come?"
- Kilnu, *v t re* To stake, to pin, *f -i, pl -é*
- Kiltá, *n m* A long kind of basket for carrying load
- Kimu, *n m* Mulberry -rá-dál, *n m*. A mulberry tree
- Kindá? Kindu? *adv, m, f -i, pl -é?* Where?
- Kinu? *adv*. How? (Basháhri)
- Kiňyáň, *v past*. Did, *f -i, pl -é*.
- Kiň-yiň, *mo* See Kéň-viň, *v past f*. Did
- Kishu? *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 Khájrú
- Kljuwnu, *v t re* To blacken; *f -i, pl -é*
- Kmhár, *n m* (S Kumbhakára) A potter
- Kmárg, *n m* (S Kumárga) A wrongful act. -ákuna, *v i n*
To act wrongfully.
- Knyář, *n m* A hue and cry, a noise. -ápná, *v i n*, To make a noise
- Kochí, *n f*. The name of a dialect spoken in Basháhri As. *Inu 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
- Ké'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
- Kolí, *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, kóñd *n m* A big silver cylinder used to carry the village deity in when taking him to some other village
- Kop, *n m* (S. Kópti) Anger, indignation -kainá, *v i u*. To be angry
- Kor *u f* A bube. *Mauon ká kor khána!* Have I accepted a bribe? -dem *i i re* To give a bribe -khám or -lam *r i re* 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. Kushthá) Leprosy -lágm, *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.)
- Kotlu, *n f* (1) A bungalow (2) A granary into which revenue in kind was paid (Kullu, Suket, Kumhársajn and Mañdi) (3) A group of hamlets, called *bhoj* in Sirmú and Bharauli.
- Kothmájá, *n.m* (H. *kothwadlí*) (1) A treasurer, called Bhádári in the Simlá hills (2) A storekeeper (Mañdi, Suket, and Basháhr)
- Kotí, *u, v t re* To dig, to excavate; / -i, *pl -é*
- Kpú, *n m* (S. Karpúla) 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. *qardí*) 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 l l k e t l
- Krhoneň *v* *t* *e* To boil of milk cur v et)
- Krígar, *n* *m* (H *kárigar*) A workman, an artist
- Krígrí *n* *t* (H *kárigar*.) Workmanship skill, artistic work
- Kloch, *n* *m* A sharp stone fit to pierce -lágna, *v* *t* *n* To be pierced with a sharp stone
- Kródlh *n* *m* (S *Krodhā* anger) Anger indignation -upjñi
v *t* *re* To be enraged to be indignant or angry -kutna
v *t* *n* To be angry
- Krukhá or -u *ad* *m*, *t* -i *pl* é Rough
- Kručdá, *n* *m* pl é A kind of shrub bearing black berries
- Kručdu, *n* *m* See Kručdá.
- 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 *kâth-kî kîpî*) A kind of long worm, green in colour, with many eyes on its back, found in green plants
- Kthišt, *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 khantku,*
Tiháli píli tú.
- "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. *Kukkura*) 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 *chhálli*)
- Kúl, *n* *f*. (S. *Kulyá*) A stream, a canal or channel.
- Kumal, kumlí, *n* *m* and *f*. *pl* Sprouts. (S. *Kudmale*, a new bud)
- Kumbr, A kind of grass bearing some pin-like thorns (Also [Kumr])

- Kumal, *n f* See Kumal.
- Kumr, *n m* See Kumbr
- Kún, *n m pl* See Kón.
- Kun? *pro* Who? Kunie? By whom?
- Kuňd, *n m* (S Kuňda.) A pool, a deep hole in a stream.
- Kuňdalí, *n f* (S) A horoscope
- Karie? *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. -í, pl. -é* Single, one-sided
- Kunú, *n m* A heap of rice at harvest -láná, *v i re* To haul up the rice harvest.
- Kuň-yíň, *n.m* See Kuň-íň
- Kuri, *n.i* A girl a daughter. (Buláspúr, 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
- Kutam, *n f re* (H kútud) To pound, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Kwaj? *kwe? adv* Why?
- Kwál, *n f* Up-hill, an ascent.
- Kwáshnu, *v t re* To excite, to move, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Kwé? *adv* See Kwaj?
- Kyáň *pro* See Keň-yíň
- Kyan, *n.f* See Kájn
- 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.
- Lagávnu, *v t re* (H lagáná) To apply, to rub, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Lági-purnu, *v t re* To begin, to take in hand, to commence
- Lágm-bán-yi, *n f* A kind of oath, taken not to proceed one against another.
- Lágní, *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. -áwni, *v.t. ir.* To be ashamed
-lágmi or -karni, *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 Luktli.
- Lákrá, *n.m.* A log, timber -i, *n.f.* Fuel -e, *pl.* Logs.
- Lakráñgná, *n.m.* (Fr lakr, wood, ughíwun, to collect) -e
levied on the death of a chief at the rate of 8 annas p
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 ir.* 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 or Kálí in
the Basháhr State He is equivalent to Bhagab
- Lánti-rá-kámo, *n.m.* A disgraceful act
- Laňu, *v.t ir.* To take. *pl.* 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, *pas par* Englt., quan
ed.
- Latka, *g.um.* 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 com...
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 ir.* 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 waiting (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, *adv* 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, *ad 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.)* Lion.

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 -láne, *v t. re* To sharpen agricultural instruments

Loñg, *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

Lotii, *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-baieli, *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 lujbudé kón,
Māñ ná khq̄i kuktuwá áñ terí qapmán.

"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. *lukáná*) 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. -kún, *v.i.re.* To be inconstant. (Syn. *laklaqúli*)

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

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

Lúňg, *n.f.* Sprouts, *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 -hori, *v.i.v.* To be born with offspring. (Syn. *ágat*)

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

Lwál, *n.m.* (H. *uchhal*) A jump -dená, *v.i.v.* 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: *ku karu-má* "I will do" *Hámeñ karu-má* "We will do" *Hámeñ karu-mi* We (women) will do]

Mábáo, mábaw, *n.m.* Parents

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

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

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

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 *Máigh*. It is supposed to be the time of intense cold and heavy snowfall.

- Mah, mash *n m. pl.* Black pulse.
- Maháráj, 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 -i, pl -é.*
- Maje-rá, -ru, *ad m f -i, 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 -i, pl -é.*
- Majknú, masknu, *v t re* To crush, *f -i, pl -é.*
- Májnú, *v.t re* To cleanse, to clean, *f. -i, 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 mkhír, *n m* Honey
- Makhtá, *n m* See Má'n
- Malái, *n f* Origin or foundation
- Maláh, *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 f* A festival that takes place at the full moon of September Cows are worshipped and fed In the night the fair called Bláj 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 -i.* Maternal aunt.
- Mámlá, *n m* Revenue, ground-rent, tax.
- Man, *n.m.* (S Manas) The mind.
- Máň, *pro* Me or to me
- Ma'n, *n m.* Complaint. (Syn. Mákhtá.)
- Manál, *n.m.* The wild pheasant.
- Maná-manié-jhurñu, *v i. re.* To pine in love
- Maná-manié-rauni, *v t. ir.* To disappoint
- Manáwnu, *v.t re.* (H manáná.) To conciliate, *f.-i, pl -é.*
- Mandal, *n m.* (S) A temple. (2) A place painted for a religious ceremony
- Maňgal, *n.m.* (S. Mangala.) (1) The planet Mars (2) Tuesday (3) -á mukhí *n m. pl* A term for the musicians called Túri
- Maňgálí, *n f* A dish
- Maňgáwnu, *v t. re.* To send for, *f. -i, pl -é.*
- Máňgi, *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.t.* 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 kíňkrá "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 -láu, *v.i.* To survey
 iownu, *v.t.re* To cause or allow to measure *t.i pl.*
 ionu or mepnu, *v.t.re* To measure, to survey. *t.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; *f-i, pl.-é.*
 áwnu, *v.t.re* To cause or allow to beat, *t-i, pl.-é*
 ig, *n.m.* The death ceremony. -lána, *v.i.ir.* To perform
 last duties.
 i, *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*
 iim, *n.m. (S Marma)* Secret
 imelí, *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; *t-i, pl.*
 u or -á, *ad.m;* *f-i, pl.-é* Feeble, weak, having
 strength
 í, *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
 hárá, *n.m.* A small broom used to plaster the floor
 (Also Mashártá)
 í, *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.)

Masár, *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 mautá. -lagní, *v.i.*
-re To be against a mautá

Mathá, *n m*. The forehead -tekná, *v i re* To bow down, to salute.

Mathéi, *n f* (H. *mithdái*) 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*

Matyápi, *n.f*. The wife of a mautá

Mug *n m* A free grant a jágir

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. *Sakho 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 Aries

Mekkhi, *n.l*. A nail (of iron or wood) -mármí, *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 fair Syn Ját

Meto, *n.f* *pl* Meetings Khokhri-ri-melo. Fighting with swords

Meñhná, *n m* An ironical speech. -dená, *v i vr* To speak ironically. -sun-ná, *v.i re* To hear taunting words

Meñhnerí, *n f* A taunting speech.

Mep, *n m* Measurement.

Mepáwnu, *v t re* See Mapáwnu

Mcpnu, *v.t. ie*. See Mápnu

Mé'r, *n m* The roofing of a house -dená, *v.i. vr* To roof

Meru or -á, *pro. m f -i, pl é* My, mine, of me

Metáwnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to spoil

Metnú, *v.t. re*. To spoil, to make useless, *j -i, pl -é*

Mevä *n m pl* (H.) Fruits.

- Mhaish, *n.f.* (S. Mahish.) A sue-buffalo & n.m. 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
- Thathrá, -u, *ad m. f-i, pl.-e* Small, little, young
- Mhum, *n.f.* A war, battle (P. muhím)
- Mhm, *ad* (H. mahin) Thm
- Mhíná, *n.m.* (H. mahíná) A month, the twelfth part of a year
- Mhitnu, mitnu, *v.t re* To meet, /-í *pl.-é*.
- Mhlórí, *n.f.* (S. Amla-lomiká) Wood sorrel (*oxalis corniculata*)
- Mhoru or mahru, *n.m.* The holly tree
- Mthroí, *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 mihwertu, *n.m.* small image.
- Miaň, miyáň, *n.m.* A word used in addressing a chief's brot or kith and kin. (From P. miúň)
- Micháwni, *v.t re* To cause or allow to shut the eyes
- Michh, *n.m.* See Máchh
- Michni, *v.i re* To shut the eyes
- Milawnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to join, /-í *pl.-é*
- Milni, *n.j* 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, /-í, *pl.-é*
- Miňgní, *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; /-í, *pl.-é*.
- Min-nu, *v.t re.* To measure, /-í, *pl.-é* A verb most commonly used in measuring clarified butter in a pot equal to one seer and six chitáks in weight
- Miňtu, *n.m., f.-i, pl.-é.* A lamb {chit.
- Minuwáň-sér, *n.m.* A measure of clarified butter equal to one seer
- Mirch, *n.f pl.-o.* Red pepper, the chilli.
- Míri ad The first to play
- Mirnu, *v.i 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
- Mispnu, *v.t re.* To mix together; /-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.-i, 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
- 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.
- Mokhni-parñi, *v.i. re* To suffer, to undergo, to bear; *m.-a*
pl.-é.
- Mo'l, *n.m.* (H. *mol.*) Price -elanu, *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-shir, *n.m.* Name of a *nachhattar* or constellation
- Mrin, *n.j.* A bad smell, such as arises from cremating a dead
body
- Mthlajni, *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 Guňjo
- Mudá, *n.m.* A term for the right to a woman
- Madokhar, *n.m.* (1) The head. (2) The skull. (Also *muňdo-*
khar.)
- Muhálá, *n.m.* Bombardment. -chhárná, *v.i. re* To bombard.
- Muí, *ad /* Dead.
- Mujrá, *n.m.* An audience. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To obtain an audi-
ence.

- Mukán *n.m.* The appointed day on which all the relatives come to the house where a dead person has been placed to pay a sum of money called kanrí-roti.
- Mukáwnu, *v.t.re* To finish; *f.-i, pl.-é*
- Mukháli, *n.f.* The act of washing the mouth, hands and feet -karní, *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, *f.-i, 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. *mulk*) A country -khyá *n.m.* Account man
- Múm, *n.m.* (H. *mom*) Wax -jamá *n.m.* Wax-jo 1
- Múñl, *n.m.* (S. Muñda, head,) The head. -nánu *v.i.v.* To bathe after menses
- Muñdá, *ad.m f.-i, pl.-é*. Upset, reversed, contrary -ka, *i ir* To upset to turn back
- Muñdar *n.m pl.* The act of prohibiting any impious act at a fair called Bláj (Bali-ráj) -vindhe *v.i.v.* (1) To order not to do a sinful act at the Bláj fair (2) To offer protection -kholne, *i ir* 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 tu.
- Múrí, *n.f.* Roasted grain for chewing. -vrañ-ni, *v.i.v.* 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. *f.-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. *Tiníe hán ná kyeň ní ditti* "He did not say yes or no" *Ná se thi třndí, ná se thá* "Neither she nor he was there"

Nabár, 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. -lagná *v i. re* To be unhappy

Nadí, *n f.* (S.) A river

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

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

Nádu-máuanu *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

Nagárkháná, *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

Naichá, *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. (*nazr*) 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 pasture
- 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 -chhutná, v t bleed from the nostrils
- Jal, n.m (1) A pipe (2) A small river.
- Jal, n.m. The joint of the waist
- Nala, n.m. A waterfall
- Nalaek, ad. (P. *núlárq.*) Ignorant, unwise.
- Nal-bái, n f. A kind of disease (Fr. *nol*, sinews, and *bai*)
- Nali, n f. The bone of the leg.
- Náh, 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 *nmálu*)
- Namawlá or nmáwlá, ad. 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
- Nandoí, 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.
- Napáwpu, 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.

- Náraín, *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.
 Návd, *n f* A ball used in *chaupur* (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 chhutigoi, "He has no pulse," i.e. he is dead.
 Nári, *n f* A kind of red leather made of goat's skin
 Nári, *n.f* 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.
 Nárméň, *n.f* Cotton.
 Nárné, *n.m* By God.
 Naról, *nról, n m.* Veil, the *pardá* system
 Naróhiyá, *roliyá, ad.* One who wears a veil, one who lives *pardá*
 Nar-rá, *ad m, f -í, 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
 Na s, *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. -í, 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. -í, 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 -í, pl. -é* New.
 Nau ad (1) Nine. (2) a River.
 Nauhtá, *ad. m ; f. -í, 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 bairbi's wife (Also *nayu*)
- Nbáí, *n m* (S Nívára) Rice or other grain growing wild or uncultivated
- Nberá, *n m* Destruction -honá, *v i n* To be ruined
- Nchháná, -u *ad m f.-í, pl.-é* Unsifted
- Nchhánién, *adv* Without sifting
- Nefá, *n m* The upper part of the trousers in which the string is fastened
- Negan, *n. f* The wife of a Negí.
- Negí, *n.m* The commandant of a *kothi* in Kulla 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 Nihchá
- 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 eat the nuts
- Neshne-láná, *v t re* To ask, to inquire
- Neshnu, *v t. re* To ask
- Newul, *n m* A hot place (Also Néol)
- Nhánu, *v i re* See Nahánu
- Nhernu, *n.m* See Nernu
- Nhoknu, *v t re* To hit, to strike; *f.-í, pl.-é*
- Nhrána, *v i re* To humble
- Nhráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to humble
- Nhwáar, *n f* A healthy complexion -guru, *v i n* To be convalescent
- Nhwári, *n f* Breakfast
- Nhyárhk, *n m* (S Andha-paksha) A dark fortnight.
- Nhyalnu, *v t. re* To wait for, *f.-í, pl.-é*
- Ní, *adv*. Not. As Máñ ní chañyíñ 'I don't want'
- Ni-áñthi, 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.-í, pl.-é* Clean, fine.
- Nichhu or -á, *ad m f.-í, pl.-é* Neat, unpolluted. Hächháu-
ad m Pure, clean, purified physically or morally
- Nigri-jánu, *v i ir* To perish, *f.-í, pl.-é*
- Nigtnu, *v i re* To die, to perish, *f.-í, pl.-é*
- Nhán, *n m* A carpenter's tool
- Nhálnu, *v t re* 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 -áwní, *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. Nimba.) A kind of tree (*Melia azadiracta*)
- Nimbú, *n.m.* (S. Nimba.) The citron fruit or tree.
- Nimlu or -á, *ad.m.; f.-í, pl.-é* (S. Nirmala) 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.
- Nirrá, *n.m.* The tree-frog
- Nu, *n.m.* (S. Níra, water.) Tears.
- Nirná, *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"
- Nisrnu, *v.i.re.* To come into ear, of gram.
- Nithé, *adv.* Down -pándi, *ad.* Cohabiting -khe For bedding
- Nitrnu, *v.i.re.* To dry by letting water run or drip off
- Niuré *ad.* Near, nigh.
- Nníiná *ad.m., f.-í, pl.-é* Anxious, full of care.
- Nnáné-shetnu, *v.t.re.* To cast into anxiety; *f.-í, pl.-é*
- Nofá, *n.m.* (P. nañá) 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. nárdz) 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.*
- Nyórnú, *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

Nȳ ñda n S N a t a a I t a t i t i

To nv ta

O

O, int. The sign of the vocative case. As, O tu lu "O you" Ohrá 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 -lakhná, 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 n 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 *kadu* in 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 -láná, v i re To tie twine to a pot, etc., -bháñawá, r i re To make twine for an earthen pot, etc.

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

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

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

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

Óré, adv For pleasure

Ó-re-lá, phrase O you'

Orháwnu vt 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.t.* The wife of a carpenter. Svn. *bádhan*.
 Or-rá, -u. *ad.m., f.-i, pl.-é*. Near, nigh, this side.
 Ó's, *n.t.* Dew. -parñi, *v.t.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.t.* Backbiting, injuring one's interests
 Pachar, *n.t. (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
 Páchhká, *adv.* Behind, backwards, *u.m., f.-i, pl.-é*.
 Páchhlá, -u. *ad.m.; f.-i, pl.-é*. Former, previous, of late
 Pachhu-títí-re, *c.p.* Having turned back
 Pachi, *ad.* Twenty-five
 Pachi-to-rájnu, *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.
 Pachju, *v.t.re* To be digested, *f.-i, pl.-é*
 Pachnu *v.t.re* To be engaged attentively.
 Pachnu, *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.t.* The wife of a Pádhá.
 Paelági, *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*. Let 'I bow down to your feet'
 Páetá, *n.m. (S Prasthána.)* Preparations for a journey
 Páeda, -u, *ad.m., f.-i, pl.-é* Polluted, unclean, left off
 Pág, *v./* A turban (H *pagri*)
 Págí, págiyé, *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.vr.* To be present or perceptible karná *v.t.ir.*

To make present or perceptible. *—bolna*, *at* ... I declare, to admit of no other evidence than *my* presence (Fr S Pratyaksha presence.) *—sapno* *at* *re* To speak openly.

to speak openly.
tirri, *n.f.* A turban -band, *n.m.* A chief's official
spleen

ñda, n m pl -e A road or way.

vide-de-lánu, vt re. To lead on the right path; *i - i - i -*
ñhat, ad. 65. -wáñ *m* -wiñ, / -weñ, *pl* Siethy-ñft-i
-i-né, *n m pl.* Steps

*ítah, ad 45. -wáñ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Forty-first.
íti, ad 35 wáñ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Thirty-fifth
-wáñ, m. pl. Feet.*

nu, -á, ad m , f -i, pl -é Sharp

n pé, n m See Páeláge

n m A term for a tax at one rupee per year (Kulin).

ad. 50. -wāñ, m -wiñ f. -weñ, pl. -wāññ

alnu, v.i re To burn, to kindle, / -i, p'. -e/

má n m (H *pəjimá*) Trousers. (Also *pajimá*)

attar, ad 75 -wāñ, *m.* -wāñ, *f.* -wāñ, *pl.* Seven; *attar, vi. ie.* To grow. *l.-zí, pl. se.*

durability, *n.* Firmness, durability -durability, *n.* Durability; strengthen.

awnu, v.t. re. (*H. pukandá*) To cook, to boil, etc., *at night* (S. Paksha, the dark or bright fortnight.)

na, *nīm* (*H. pañkha*). A fan - bâna, *Cf. II.* "Till u-

méti ú, n m pl Birds in general

ñi, n.f. A kind of large white woollen blanket.

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

h, n m (S Pankha) A feather, a wing (Vishnu 1).

To be cooked, to ripen. *f.-3, pl. 46*

awnu, v.t. *sc.* To cause or allow to arrest or

mu, vt re. (H. pakarná). To hold

én, n.m. pl (H. pukwín) Rich cakes, etc.

n m (*H. palla*) Corner of a seat
n m. Frost -pañá, *n.t.* To be frosty
n m *pl.*-é. A measure of clarified butter equal to one

or 23 chittaks

n.m Waved leaf of the fig-tree (*Ficus microcarpa* L.)

acted fig
of Wm. 1.

, n.f Wages for keeping cattle.

vnu, v t rē To cause or allow to cherish, *t* → *pl.* *ā*, *n m.* A grain measure equal to one *sr* and $\frac{3}{8}$ *chitai* Indian measure

n.f. A turn (H. *bijī*)

A small vessel of iron for holding fire.

- Pánu, *i.t. re.* (H *pálná*) To cherish, to support, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Palsar, pálsaria, *n.m.* An official in charge of a granary or
 fortress (Suket, Kullu and Kumársajn)
- Pá'tru, *n.m.* One whose turn it is to work or guard.
- Páru, *n.m. pi* A kind of hill apple
- Palu, *n.m. pl.* The grey hairs of old age. -lágne, *v.i. re* To be
 come old.
- Pá'p, *n.j.* Sharpening. -dem, *v.i. ir* To sharpen.
- Pánch, *n.m. pl.* Arbitrators.
- Panchí, *n.f.* Arbitration -karm, *v.i. ir.* To arbitrate,
- Panchkí, *n.m. pl.* Birds in general. (Also *pakhérú*.)
- Páñchmí, *n.f.* (S Panchamí) The fifth day of the bright or
 dark half of a month
- Páñdá, *n.n.* A Bráhman who receives a donation at an
 eclipse
- Páñdá, *-u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Across.
- Páñdá *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é.* Upon, up Proverb.—*Ju nhañdu*
muñhan, muñhoñ páñdé yapanu hñh, 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. -í, pl. -é.* Across there
- Píñdiá *or -u, ad. m; f. -í, pl. -é* Of above, upper
- Páñdlá, *-u, ad. m., f. -í, 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
- Pandíó, *ad. 15 -wáñ, m. -wiñ, f. weñ, pl.* Fifteenth
- Pandrí *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.
- Páñgá, *n.m.* (H *pañga*.) A branch, a bough.
- Panhár *n.m.* The water-place of a village.
- Panhýairí, *n.f.* A rainbow. -parñi, *v.i. re* To appear, of the
 rainbow.
- Panhýairú, *n.m.* See Panhyair.
- Páñi, *n.f.* A shoe or shoes
- Panhár, *n.m.* See Panhyair.
- Pánj, *ad.* (H *páñch*.) 5. -wáñ, *f. -wiñ, m. weñ, pl.* The fifth
- Páñjag, *n.m. pl.* (S. Panchaka.) The *nakshatras* called Dhan
 ishthá, Shathinkhá, 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*)
- Páñjiri, *n.f.* A medicinal cake given to a woman who has been
 delivered of a child

- Pāñkl *n pl* See Pakkl
- Pāñkhr *n* A a ny espe l fa y
- Pankl ru *n* See Pa l
- Panmésur, *n m* (S. Patamevara) God. (Also *parm-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
- Páinwá, *n m., f -i, pl -é* A guest. Also *pánwá* > Prágh-
- Panyah, *n f* See Panhyari
- Páp, *n m* (S. Pápa, sin) (1) Sin (2) A deceased ancestor who is supposed to cause injury if not worshipped.
- púnná, *v.i re* To worship the deceased with cakes etc.
- Pápi, *ad* (S. Pápin) Sinful
- Pár, *adv.* Across.
- Paráiná, *n m* (S. Parinayana) A form of marriage observed among Kanets (See Ruti-manái)
- Parantú, *n m* A nuptial ceremony observed on a smaller scale than a *pariná*
- Parál, *n m* (S. Palála) Rice-straw (Also *práll*)
- Parájí-lané, *v t. iu pl*. To beseech, to implore. Parájí de 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
- Parí-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. i e*. To break the string of a bow. -láni, *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
- Paió, *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.j.* 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.-i, pl.-é* Barefoot.

Patíndá, 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.-i, pl.-é*

Paterno, *v.t.re* To conciliate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patiknu, ptiknu, *v.i.re* To jump, to crack.

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

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

Patnu, *v.t.re* To root up; *f.-i, 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.

Pátuwá, *n.m.* A messenger.

Patyánu, *v.i.re* See Patiánu

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

Patyáwnu, *v.t.re*. See Patiáwnu.

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, panlí, *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.f. Likeness, *ad.*, Like. *Here wá̄t̄, āt̄ a*
case is like his."
- Paw, n.m. (H) One fourth.
- Pchánwé, *ad.* 95 -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Nini
- Pchásí, *ad.* 85. -wáň, *m.* -wiň *f.* -weň *pl.* Friends
- Pcháwpu, *v.t. re.* See Pacháwpu.
- Pchhetá, -u, *ad m*, *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Late-sown
- Pchhuñdká, -u, *ad m*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. The last
- Pchrúwanu, *v.i. re.* To be torn with nails
- Pchrúwpu, *v.t. re.* To tear with claws (of a *wáš*)
tesru mûňh pchrúvi páu thu. "The leopard's
own face with his nails"
- Pchuñjá, *ad.* 55 -wáň, *m.* -wiň *f.* -weň *pl.* Big
- Pecháwu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to run.
- Pechhi, *n.f.* 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.f.* Ankle
- Phiňphri, *n.f.* 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.i. re.* To melt, *f.* -i *pl.* -é.
- Piláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to squeeze, etc., *f.* -i, *pl.*
- Pilnu, *v.t. re.* To squeeze, to wring, to extract; *f.* -i
- Piné, *n.f.* A kind of wild plant, bearing yellow flowers
- Píng, *n.f.* Swinging.
- Pingáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to swing, *f.* -i, *pl.*
- Pingnu, *v.i. re.* To swing.
- Piňhnu, *v.t. re.* To grind, to make into flour; *f.* -i, *pl.*
- Pini, *n.f.* An egg; *pl.* -i.
- Pinjá, *n.m.* A cage for a bird
- Piňjrá, -u, *ad. m*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Yellow, pale
- Pinlí, *n.f.* A fragrant drug used as a medicine.
- Píntá, *n.m.* A stone for grinding anything (Battu in)
- Piplí, *n.f.* Chilli.
- Piplu, *n.m.* A kind of grass, resembling the chili, *f.* -i name.
- Pnoňdá, *n.m.* A silk cord used to bind a woman
(prándá)
- Pír, *n.m.* Pain, an ache. *pl.-o.*
- Pirprú, -á, *ad. m*; *f.* -i, *pl.* -é. Bitter to the taste
- Pirthí, *n.f.* (S. Prithivi.) The earth, the world, creation
- Pishái, *n.f.* 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.
 Pitta, *n.m.* (S Pittala) Brass
 Piúñlu, *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
 Pjhúnyá, *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.
 Pkash, *n.f* See Pakash
 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.
 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 Pra a
- Pra n u n yl (S Pa a t If It x i v re To o k a l T t t t one's last -dewné, i i i To one weaue i i i To become weak, to lose strength, to grow old
- Piáná, -u, 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 píondá
- Práoná, n m See Prawná.
- Práoni, píawní, n.t. Hurly, hasty clam, e. e. To make hasty.
- Práoñthá, n m Bread cooked with butter or ghee.
- Prái, adi 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 Prápl
- Práwná, n m, f. -i pl. -é (S Praghánpa) A guest
- Práwní, n f Haste, hurry. Jám, v t re To hasten lagya, 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-ní, n f A sieve Proverb Priúñu da jana ne māñu "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 Pisháfi
- Pshák, n f. (H. Poshák) Clothes
- Psháuri, n m A loose shirt like that worn by the Peshwári 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
- Puchhí-dénu, v.t. ir. To allow to ask, f. -i, pl. -é
- Puchhíne-déya, v.t. ir To (let) him ask, f. -i, pl. -é
- Puchhíne-lána, 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 *pultu* or -tá)
 e, 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. i To give alms. -kainá, i t ii To perform a char-
 itable duty.
 u, n.f. Rolls of cotton prepared for spinning
 ijar, puñjari, n.m. and f. (S Puchchha) A tail
 ijawnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to wipe. f.-í, pl.-é
 iju, v.t. re To wipe, f.-í, pl.-é
 ipta, puñjti, n.m. and f. A small tail.
 iya, n.f. (S Puñamásí) 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. Purváñga.) 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*).
 ájá, n.m. The outcome of a harvest
 áo, pwáw, n.m. (S Utpáyá) Treatment, remedy -karñá,
 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
 ar, n.m. (H) Love
 ass, n.f. (H piás.) Thirst
 nwí, n.f. A nurse
 uwnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to suck, f.-í, pl.-é.
 oka, n.m. See Peoká.
 iñlá, od m. i.-í, pl.-é. Yellow, pale.
 iñtriú, n.m. A small bird, of yellow colour.

R

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

- Ra c i A dloo
 Kad elly / (Ra l i te) } o r ka
 ot To io et i / t / t /
- Raesí, rátsi, n.f. The state
- Ragárá rgará, ad m, f.-i pl.-e. Sunry रगरामा ताज़
 ryádji jáyá "Friend, this is a very sunny place"
- Rahi-goi-a-hádo-máso-ri núttho, phrase. You have become
 very weak.
- Rai, n.m. The fir tree (Also *rav*)
- Rai, n.f. Mustard रादी नी. The mustard plant मूँ
 dáuá, n.m. Mustard seed
- Rai-jánu, v.t. ir. To remain सोन्हना होना. He re-
 mained there
- Rain, 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.
- Ráksas, n.m. (S Ráksasa) A demon राक्षस, n.f.
 A female demon
- Rakhaurí, n.f. (H रक्षारी.) 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 रलावे.) To mix together f.-i,
 pl.-e
- Rale-rlzkai, adv. By chálam
- Rál, ad. Red, crimson.
- Rali-jánu, v.i. ir. To be mixed together; f.-i, pl.-e.
- Ralnu, v.i. re. To be mixed together. f.-i, pl.-e
- Ralnu, v.t. re. To mix together. f.-i, pl.-e
- valuwá, ad. Mixed
- Ramchañgi, n.f. A term for a kind of long Indian grass
- Ramranaí, n.f. Salutation greeting
- Rá'n, n.f. The thigh.
- Ranáik, n.m. pl. The officers of a Rana (chief). रानीक, विवाही.
- Rénd, n.f. pl.-o. A widow, widow, v.t. ir. To be one a
- Ráñgan, rwáñgan, n.m. pl. A kind of pulse.
- Rann, ad. m Barren, uncultivated. रानीक खेत रानी-
 वा. "His field remained uncultivated." (ज्ञान, rann)
- '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 रारे दो-
 nu, v.t. re. To roast in butter.
- Rár, n.f. Struggle, strife -honí, n.f. n To struggle -honí,
 v.i. ir. To strive to struggle

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

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

Rarayu, *v t re* To be displeased, to be angry *Nō gawá māñ-ta rayi* "He is displeased with me"

Rarsi *n f* A state. (Also rāsī)

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

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

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

Rasō, *isō*, *n f.* (H. *rasiōi*) Cook-room, vaults, food. banā-wñi *v t re* To cock -horn *v i w* To be cooking -anī, *v.i. i.* To take food

Rasti, *" f* Twine.

Rát, ráčer, *n f.* (S Rātri) Night

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

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

Ráthi *n m* A term for a lower class Rájput (Káñgrá 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 *Khíwip rau māú sukhw ni agundé,*
"Women and bees never live in a good place"

Rau, *n.m.* See Rái

Raub *n m* An agricultural implement (Bashálir)

Rauṇ, *n m* A courtyard before a palace

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

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

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

Rbláwnu, *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.

Rektz, *adō* At another place.

Relñ *n.m* A log of timber.

Relwanu, *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 m* To push on , f.-i, pl.-e

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

Ré't, *n.m.* A sow in general

Retd *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.
 Rhyáiwñu, v.t re. To cause or allow to be agreed; f.-i, pl. -e
 Rhyáiwñu, 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 Richh.
 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.
 To accept the expenses of one's marriage, and abdicate one's wife to another -loni, v.i. i. To pay off the marriage expenses of one's wife -hartyu, v.i. re. To act according to custom.
 Rjhyownu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cook or boil
 Rjyowñu, 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. u* 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-denu, *v.t. u*. To bar, to prevent, to stand in the way -f. -í, *pl. -é*

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

Roñde-lágnu *v.i re*. To begin to weep, *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Ronu, runu, *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*.

Roráwnu, *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

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

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

Rowñ, *ad* One who weeps

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

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 -karni, *v.i ir* To plead. -ho *v.i ii.* To be pleaded.

Rudhnu, *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 *lúnu*
 without a guardian
 Rúm, *n.m.* (1) The act of planting. (2) Hair 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. *rapayá*) A rupee
 Rúñ, *n.f.* Cotton
 Ruñdá, -u, *ad. m., f.-i., pl.-e.* Weeping, bewailing
 Ruñ-de-lágnu, *v.i. re.* To weep, to bewail; *f.-i., pl.-e.*
 Runu, *v.i. re.* See Ronu.
 Rúpmáñjaní, *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 or angry.
 Rushnu, *v.i. re.* To be angry or displeased, *f.-i., pl.-e.*
 Ruthnu, *v.i. re.* See Rushnu; *f.-i., pl.-e.*
 Ruti-manáí, *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
 (Kángré) Put 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 ámu or ámu i.*
 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, -lám, *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. *Sájra dál* Fresh
 milk. *Sájra chopar*. Fresh butter. *Sájra shis*. Fresh water
 Sakérá, *n.m.* Readiness, -honá, *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 luqi-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, *f.-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
- Sámbhnu**, *v.i.re* To receive or accept, *f.-i, pl.-é*
- Sambhwáñu**, *v.t.re* To cause or allow to receive, *f.-i, pl.-é*
- Sametá**, *n.m.* An agricultural implement.
- Same'áwnu**, *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.
- Sampút**, *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 chaki já'n.* "A wise man made a sign, and a foolish man took a stone."
- Sau**, *n.m.* Obligation *-mán-pá*, *v.i.re*. To be obliged
- Sarñí**, *n.j.* A damp place
- Sanái**, *n.t.* A musical pipe *-bájni*, *v.i.re* To sound the pipe
- Saívri**, *n.j.* Evening, sunset.
- Sané**, *prc.* With *Sane ioré tú bhithrá kvar áyá?* "Why did you come in with the shoes?"
- Saneliá**, *n.m.* A message, a word *-dená*, *v.i.v* To send a message.
- Sanewrja**, *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 chieftain. 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 *saňca*.)
- Sáňj**, *n.j.* (S. Sayankála) Evening *-honi* *v.i.v*. To become evening.
- Sánjnu**, *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.v* To give a sign (by eye or hand).
- Sánsar**, *ad.* See Salaňsar.
- Saňsári**, *n.j.* (S. Saňsára, H. *saňsár*) The world
- Sáňthá**, *n.m.* A deed of grant.
- Sár**, *n.j.* Manner.

- Sarbaran bl. n. (S. A rit ser d week before m
niart age or sacred th read ce emony
- 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)
- Sáshan, 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 a
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. Áshwina) 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.
- ¹ Schérau, n.m. The act of purification, purity.
- Scheráwnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to purify; f.-i, pl.-e.
- Schernu, 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 deward? "Where
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 (ot
fire)
- Sekáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to heat; f.-i, pl.-é
- Sek-dé-lagnu, 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-lanu, *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 chitáks 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. *Sgóh bashdé*
 cháñgé hó “ It is good to have rain during the Sgoh.”
 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.*
 Sháji-ré-ánnu, *v t. re.* To be invited; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Si ádnu, *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-rañná, *v i. ir.* To become old.
 Sháhi, 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
 Shair, *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.
 Sháka, *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 pain.

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 plains. (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. Shrúkhala.)

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 in honour of a deity.

Shápr, *n.m.* A rock.

Sharam, *n.f.* (H. *sharm*.) Shame. -áwñi, *v.i. re.* Ashamed.

Shardá, *n.m.* A kind of tax.

Shárh, Hár, *n.m.* (S. Ashárbha.) The third Hindú month corresponding 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 hail.

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 on 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 *kodú*, or used as fodder for cattle.

Sháh, *ad.* 60. -wáň, *ad. m f.; -wiň, pl. -weň.* The sixth.

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.*

- Shatknu, v.i. re. To escape, to run away; f.-i, 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. ir. To put on oath. Tere shau, úñ ni 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.
- Snauláwnu, v.t. re To cause or allow to shear wool (of sheep)
- Shaañnu, v.t. re To shear wool (of sheep), f.-i, pl. -é.
- Shaurá, n.m. See Saurá.
- Shdhú i, 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.-i, pl. -é.
- Shetuñu, v.t. re To cast away; f.-i, pl. -é.
- Shetuñnu, v.t. re To be cast away, f.-i, pl. -é.
- Shiát, shyál, n.m. (S. Shrigála) A jackal.
- Shighrá, -u, adv. m., f.-i, pl. -é. (S. Shighra.) Soon, immediately.
- Shíkh-dení, v.t. ir. To give good advice, to instruct, to bring up.
- Shíkrá, n.m. A small bird of prey.
- Shíl, n.f. A stone to grind on.
- Shíl, n.f. A large stone.
- Shílá, -u, ad. m., f.-i, 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.-i, 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.-i, pl. -é.
- Shiñghnu, v.t. re To smell; f.-i, pl. -é.
- Shir, n.m. (S) Head -námá, n.m. Heading.
- Shír n.f. (1) The head of a sacrificed goat or sheep (2) -

queen. *Sáre paháro rí shiri* 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, shobh'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'l

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)

Shotuwnu, *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 shríl* "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. Assafœtida -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.i. ir. To sweep

Shuñhnu, v.t. re. To sweep, f.-í, pl.-é

Shuñhwnu, v.i. 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.i. 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.i. ir. To cry out loud.

Shwár, n.m. (H sawár) A rider, a horseman

Shwáí, 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

Shwáíúwnu, v.i. re. To be ridden; f.-í, pl.-é.

Shyáj, 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

Shanu-de-bakhté, adv. In old age

Shid, n.f. A kind of bread; -o pl

Shdi-bínáyak, n.m. (S. Siddhivináyaka) The deity Ganesh.

Shmu-nu, v.t. re. To bear in mind, f.-í, pl.-é.

Shmru, v.t. re. (S. Smarapa.) To remember, to keep in mind.

Shnch, n.f. Sprinkling.

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

Shnchnu, v.t. re. To irrigate, to sprinkle; f.-í, pl.-é.

Shnchuwnu, v.i. re. To be irrigated or sprinkled. f.-í, pl.-é.

Shnj, n.f. The joint of a metal vessel

Shnjawnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to repair or irrigate.

Shnjnu, v.t. re. (1) To repair. (2) To irrigate or sprinkle

Shnjuwnu, v.i. re. To be repaired or irrigated, f.-í, pl.-é.

Shnun, n.f. See Shnwn

Shnwá nu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to sew; f.-í, pl.-é.

Shnwá, sínwáni, n.f. A needle

Shnwní, n.f. See Shnwn.

Shnwnu, v.t. re. To sew, f.-í, pl.-é

Shnwunu, v.i. 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
- Sjuni, 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, f. -í, pl -é
- Sochnu, v.t. re To think to consider t -í, pl -é
- Sochúwnu, v.t. re To be thought or considered; f. -í pl -é
- Soená, n.m. (H. soná, S. Suvarna) Gold -e-ón, v.t re f. -í, pl -é Golden
- Sohá, n.m. A kind of plant, used as a vegetable
- Sojí, n.f. Remembrance. -ragní, 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. -wáň, m. -wíň, f. -weň, pl The sixteenth
- Soñf, n.f. (H.) Anise seed
- Soňwár, swáňi or swár, n.m. (H. sombár, S. Souravaro) Mond
- Sothá, n.m. A term used for the compensation paid for a wife on her going to another man on payment of the husband's expenses, of which one rupee is first paid as earnest money
- Sná'r, n.m. (S. Swarnakára and H. suní) A goldsmith
- Spáňjlí, n.f. The slough or skin of a snake.
- Spáří, n.f. (H. supáří) Nut.
- Sráfawnu, v.t To cause or allow to scrutinise, f. -í pl. -é
- Sráfnu, v.t re To scrutinise or examine, to inspect, to try
- Sráfuwnu, v.t re To be examined or scrutinised, f. -í pl -é
- Sráhnu, v.t re To praise f. -í, pl. -é
- Sráhwnu, v.t re. To be praised; f. -í, pl -é
- Sráglé, 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, kanaydué 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*
 Sujhánu, *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,
 Sukhnu, *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 kwan ni zapdá?* "Why don't you
 speak slowly?"
 Sunu, súwnu, *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
 Súr, *n m* (S. Sura.) The deity
 Surg, *n t.* (1) (H. surang) A tunnel, (2) *n m*. Paradise. (From
 S. Swargi)
 Sutik, *n m* See Skor
 Sutáwnu, *v t. re* To send to sleep, *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Suthan, *n f.* Trousers
 Sutnu, *v t. re* To sleep, *f. -i, pl. -é*.
 Sutáwnu, *v i re* To be asleep
 Síwnu, *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
 Swat, *n m* See Soñwár
 Swaru, *v t. re* To shave
 Swaruwnu, *v i re* To be shaved

T

- Tar, *adv* Then, at that time.
 Tabákhu, *n m*. (H. tamákhu.) 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 thájan hó, tetni tájní, "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. -ní-rauná
v.i. ir. To become weak
- Taggar, *n.m.* (S. Tagaru) A plant the root of which is used as a medicine (*Tabernaemontana coronaria*)
- Tahair, tehájir or tyahájir *n.m.* (H. *tyohájí*) A feast day
- Tai, *adv.* Then. (Basháhi)
- Tai, *n.f.* A large iron vessel for cooking málpúráás -lára, v.i. re
To cook a rich cake or málpúrá
- Tylá, -u, *ad m*; f. -i, *pl.* -é. Sunny (Syn. *rágárá*)
- Tym'gi, *n.f.* A kind of fig tree with a large fruit
- Tajšo, *adv.* On that day. (From S Tad hivasa.)
- Tajthá, tūthu, *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 rá, *n.m.* (H. *thikáná*) A limit -karuá, v.i. ir. To make room -ní-rauná vi ir. 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 -skarna, v.i. ir. 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. -lám, 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 ratítá 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^t, *n.m.* A grain measure (Also jámai)
- Tamsú, *n.m.* A vessel. (Basháhr)
- Táñ, *pro.* Thee. Áñ túñ 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, (*1*) *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. Tápta*) 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.*
- Tapi, *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 Táo'á
- Tayíň, *n.f.* Bough of a tree
- Tayíň, (*1*) *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 raum *v i w* To be fun
 Teká, *n.m* A prop. a support, a stay -dena, *t.t w* To support
 Tekáwnu, *v t 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'l, *n.j* Sweat -parm *v i re* To perspire
 Telárú, *n.m* See Tél.
 Telc-iu-lo⁴kú, *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. (Basháhi)
 Téñshí, *adv* On the day.
 Terá, *adv* See Tishu (Bághal Nálágarn Bata-pia and Kunihar)
 Terá, -u, *pro m*, *t -i pl -é* Thy thiv.
 Térash, *n.f* (S. Trayodashí) The thirteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month
 Teró, *ad* 13. -wáj, *m -wiñ, f -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*, *j -i, pl -é* His of hei
 Tesru -á, *pro m*, *t -i, pl -é* His, of him
 Tétálli, *ad* 4³ -wáj, *m -wiñ, f -wen, pl* The forty-third
 Teté, *adv* There -dewá phrase. Let híri ga
 Téthi, *adv* There.
 Tethiyá, *adv* At the very spot
 Téti, *ad* 33. -wáj, *m -wiñ, 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. tqidzé) (1) Dunning (2) A term used to the clothes given to a tailor to sew -hánu, *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 -hánu, *v i w* To be wise
 Tháhat, *ad* 68. -wáj, *m -wiñ, f -wen, pl* Sixty-eighth
 Thahattac, *ad* 78 -wáj, *m -wiñ f -wen, pl* The se-enty-eighth
 Tháhri-jáju, *v i w* To cease raining
 Tháhru, *v i re* (1) To cease to stop raining. (2) To boil.
 Thái, *ad* 28. -wáj, *m -wiñ, f -wen, pl* The twenty-eighth

¹ Thār *n m* See Tabar

¹ Thāral, *n f*. A customary cash payment made on certain feast days to a daughter, or sister.

T-hāithā, *n m*. A customary gift, given to menials such as the nái, chamári, dhobi, etc., on feast days.

Tháká-huṇdá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f* -í, *pl* -é Ill, indisposed, sick.

Thakáí, *n f*. Fatigue

Thakáwnu, *v t. re* To tire *f* -í, *pl* -é.

Thákár, *n m* The title of a petty Hill chief.

Tháknu, *v i re* To become ill, to fall sick, *f* -í, *pl* -é.

Thaknu, *v i re* To fatigue, *f* -í, *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. -dhwái, *n f* An oath on a god. *Thákur-dhwái, 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* -í, *pl* -é

Tháluwnu, *v i re* To be prohibited by an oath, *f* -í, *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* -í, *pl* -é.

Thámbhnu, *v t re*. To hold, to catch, *f* -í, *pl* -é

Thámbhuwnu, *v t re* To be held: *f* -í, *pl* -é

Thámo, *n m, pl* Beams of timber.

Thána, *n m*. (H. iháná.) Police post.

Thánd, *n f* Cold -honi, *v i ir* To become cold.

Thándá, *ad m f* -í, *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* -wíň, *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* -í, *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*
 Tháuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be settled; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
 Thaurnu, *v.i. re.* To become ill; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
 Thechá-thechi, *n.f.* Beating down. -honi, *v.i. 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.
 Thuňd, *n.m.* A youth.
 Thuňdá, -u, *ad. m., f.-i, pl.-e* Greasy, oily. -honu, *v.i.*
 To be greasy or oily.
 Thuňdnu, *v.i. re.* To play a trick, *f.-i, pl.-é.*
 Thuňgá, -u, *ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é.* One who pretends.
 Thuňgnu, *v.i. re.* To be pretended; *f.-i, pl.-é.*
 This, *n.f.* A boast. -mármí, *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'ch, *n.f.* A mistake, an error, a blunder -jáni, *v.i. ir.*
 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.) -jáná, *v.i. re.*
 have sexual connection.
 Thokuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be threatened or thrown in; *f.-i, pl.-e*
 Thor-rá, -u, *ad. m., f.-i, pl.-é.* (1) A little (2) Less.
 Thorá-bhalá, -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
- Mí, 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.
- Tílárú, tlárú, n.m. An earthen pot to keep oil in.
- Tilowé, n.m. pl. A kind of sweetmeat made of sesamum
- Tím'báí, tmráí, 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)
- Tiniéñ. pro He or by him. (Agentive.) Tiniéñ 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 Tishu. (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
- Tiprá, 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 p'nut.
- Tíri, adv. By way of the hill
- Tíri, n.f. A narrow window.
- Tirnu, 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. pí-o. (S. Atuṇi, a guest.) A mendicant, a devotee.
- Titr n.m. (H. titar) A partridge

- Titt-bittir, -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 -ú *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.t.* 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 (Kullá.)
- 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.*
- Tóhwná, -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 tajrák.)
- 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.* Trári.
- 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.

Tráwnu, 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. Thrice Lansis make one treñsi. (Kullú.)

Truňá, 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, grain, 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.

Tuňdá, -u, adm.; f. -í, pl. -e. One who has no hands.

Turi, n.m. pl. Musicians. Syn. dájgi, maňglámukhí

Tuňká, 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-furt, adv. Instantly.

Tusé-tushé, pro. See Tunéň.

Tí, n.f. The act of falling short. -parní, v.i. re. To fall short.

Turá-huňdá, -u, p. par. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Broken. (Also chátá huňdá)

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.

Tváľá, 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.

Tyáři n / (H. tnyyáři.) Readiness. -homí, v.i. 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

Ughrnú, *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.

Ukhrí-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. -bhujmí, *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.f.* Wool. -kátñi, *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-ní, *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. Anrñí.) 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 Rájwíñ.)

Jlé, -bilé, *adv.* Downwards. (Balsan, Jubbal Púnar Rájwíñ)

Utká, -u, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é. Upset, reverse.

Utrái, n.f. (H. *utará*) Down-hill, a descent. Syn. *dhwáli*.

Utlu, -á, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é Not very deep

Proverb.—*Halai utlu, Móié 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

Wáñsla, -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 -pái 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 *cháutari 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

Z

Závid, *ad. m.* and *f.* Dumb, foolish, ignorant.

Zakát, *n.f.* (P. *zakát*.) An octroi tax. (Kuthár and Bást)

Zarbó, *n.m. pl.* (P. *zarb*). Trouble, pain

Zwád, *n.m.* Existence, living (Fr. *Zivđagj*).

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 shísh, rakkh Mhésh, rakkh pan, rakkh pání, rakkh dava, rakkh chhabháy, rakkh rakkh banáshtete, rakkh dewá, Klainuwáň, terí rkharí, dewá Sípá, dewá Shrálíyá, dewá Korganá, dewá Dháñdiyá, debié, jáň-uň na súké sát samaňd, tâň-uň ná chukai merí rkharí, Brahmaní muńdró, háré dwáre, rachhá karai, jímí bhúmí rachhá karai, kneché khlané rachhá karai pashú basetri, rachhá karai, máu dhiné rachhá karai, bále bholé rí rachhá karai, thauí thái di rachhá karai, saib rachhá karai. dági bhútó khe lohé rá bar banaai, wáinsí chaudashí lohé rá bár bánaai, dági bhútó sítwe ptalai gálai, rakkh dewá Sípá Klainuwáň, Shrálíyá, Dháñdiyá, Korganá, debié, sarb rachhá karai

Translation.

Protect O Rám, protect O God, protect O Vishnú, protect O Shíb, 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 khau 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 bashdī,
Horánú sikh dashdī*

“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, býá 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 pa) tañyii 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 chetui 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 líné.*
 "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 lk̄hi ru ghyu a b̄i*
Man bha sukie
 “ T s B lkl̄ 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 nípúti kál nípúti,*
Késai fúlā sadá nípúti.
 “ 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 mawó 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 tanyiñ Gángá,*
Tethia porki jímpr.
 “ 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 kadurí ja tau pachhyánu a
 “ Even if no one has seen God,
 He can still be recognized by His nature.”

- (23) *Sambie ḫwái basharmo ru muñh.*
kuchh ni huñdu.
 "A lower door and the face of a shameless man
 are good for nothing."
- (24) *Kargíñú¹ báñdí 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 fíleráí kám g.
 "To laugh without speaking
 Is a disgraceful act."
- (26) *En hásne ja ronúi bhalú*
 "Better weeping than such a laughter"
- (27) *Dúd kháu kwarñ ni jándá,*
Braíl gháu janau sabai
 "No one knows that the milk was eaten.
 But every one knows that the cat has been
 killed."
- (28) *Je miñ lági a tátu tau kyaiñ ni karuwa,*
Luñd móri ishéí.
 "If I am in trouble, nothing can be done,
 But wicked people are so punished (as I)"
- (29) *Chhewri ru sáth, bhedó ri basít,*
Kuchh ni huñdi"
 "The company of a woman and a flock of sheep
 Are good for nothing."
- (30) *Biná lúno 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) *Shuñd muñdañ 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.)

¹ A village in Sirmür state on the banks of the Giri river

- (32) *Je m iel ru japa*
Tai d nua k a p el
 If the idol were to speak,
 Then why should the *dīnawāñ* be asked ?
- (33) *Tūrī ri dai hor bhedo ri bhai,*
Kadī ni jāñor
 "The begging of musicians, and the bleating of a sheep
 Never cease "
- (34) *Skānd mhaiñs napar bhāti bi,*
Kuchh ni hūndi.
 "A barren buffalo and an uneducated brāhmaṇ
 Are both good for nothing "
- (35) *Mere tau turī ra bandi quwi,*
Je deñdā ni kyāñi tau orā tgu 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 tau Pāwlū n karkāi hoi,*
Ju láro bī mukí tau khāiro bī
 "My case has become like the vessel of Pāwli,
 Which was lost after being used only once."
- (Used when one has lost a thing after using it once only.)
- (37) *Jan parau kāl kabariyā,*
Tan Parau Ainu rau Sariyā.
 "When there is a famine year
 Then there are good crops in Ainu and Sariyā "
 (Villages of Koti State.)
- (38) *Shyāli pdi mundro,*
Māndrē bandi 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) *Titau ru shu-ni tau,*
Tumrei tumré biji.
 "If we were to listen the mendicant,
 Then we ought merely to sow the gourd-truit."
 (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 gáon,*
Prálo fa jánu a.
 "The villages in which rice grows
 Are known by its straw."
- (42) *Dóe re mûndo di pajlau,*
Tau áge ápní bdhaúwni
 "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 parí.
 "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 pánde sátu kun púno?*
 "Who will make roasted flour float on a ridge?"
- (47) *Jaa paró kfé'r, taa ná páni lé'r;*
Jaa á gé'r, taa ná láni 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 bángé,*
Tua tuñdá máro dáiñgé.
 "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 nawe nech*
Bámnō kháú thi shérō re khechi
Jaa horí budhē práné
Báman khá' máñ shero 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 báñthýá kánri ráñdi áye.
- " 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 láyu.*
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 pices,
And yet of good quality ! "
- (A thing bought for six pices cannot be of good quality)
- (54) *Sáiko ri maúnsi.*
Sáudé ri karañri
- " The mother's sister in relation,
But very strict in a bargain "
- (55) *Dukhné chót,*
Kanauñde súhet.
- " 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 jiní, tháñdé páni ri uháñ, jeñ kethi jato.*
- " Land on tax, and a bath of cold water, can be obtained everywhere "

(58) *Ráñd sáñd hor m̄haiñsá arnú,*
Jaa bigró taa kishu kai nū.

“ 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) ¹ *Réog bi chhwáná,*
Taa Táñdá bi náchá

“ When the sun set from Réog peak,
 Then Táñdá began his dance ”

(Of an unsuitable time in any business)

(61) *Budh bániáñ Shukr káná,*
Shanchar bolo áñ pari nháná.

“ 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 Dhání.

“ Shilruí is good for eating and drinking,
 There is hunger in Káñdi ;
 Dhanón contains pleasure and pastimes
 Complaints are made in Dhání ”

(The lands in Shilruí and Dhanón are very fertile, and those of Káñdi and Dhání 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 ”

¹ Táñda 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 ný nhýálai.
 "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,*
Múñhoñ pándé 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 shashná deú,*
Ná poré nashná 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 kháyan hó,*
Tetni tádñi.
 "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) *Lát li ghá'ni máchhlí,*
Múñhén 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 ráti 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) *Múňhoň dekhi ro tíká láná.*
 " The gift called *tíká* should be according to one's dignity."
- (79) *Chhote muňhéň,
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 dínglí,
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 surgé 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 muri 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' astáj,*
Gunjó bhari 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 ri thanak thanak,*
Lhwáro ri ekkai.

“The goldsmith's many taps
 Are equal to an ironsmith's single stroke”

(Many small things are equal to one large one.)

(88) *Suu múshé kháia, bríili Gíngá-khé 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 pith,*
Teré shashuwó háth.

“My back may be oiled,
 As well as your hands.”

(Used when both parties are interested in a transaction)

(90) *Likhí kamárá lágu dhól,*
Jetné uthá uhhá teine lágu 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 rú bhari.
 "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 lobhai.
 "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) *Swádá fú' túweň khou,*
Báuló 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 ni 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,*
Kukró muchdé,
B'z ni pardí
 "A debauchee in speaking,
 And a dog in making water.
 Make no delay "

- 99 *Kālde se m illi*
Age pa ie ho
Tl e poi t of a thor
Is itself sharp.
- (100) *Ráni khe níngí kúñ boló ?*
 " Who can say that the queen has no robes ? "
- (101) *Jetí kukrá ní huñdú,*
Tetí ká rát ní bhyawó
 " 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 bzírí rá 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) *Puráí puhí de nayde*
 " Kettledrums on another's back "
 (Used when one is suffering and another happy)
- (105) *Ná ghaláí dcwá,*
Ná ráksháí 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 táti, chól bháti ráti ,*
Khashó howá rám, bháto rí ní kyéñ kám
 " When a Khash was in need, he said ' Go on, Bráhman, 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 ketí 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' pahair hó,*
Tetnúi pahair 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) *Jasrá báo sí,*
Sé kwai daró ?
 "He, whose father is a hon,
 Why should he fear ?"
 (A hon's young one has no fear)
- (111) *Sáppó-re kháé-khe, diñguli-rá daur.*
 "He who was bitten by a snake, fears even a stick."
- (112) *Bolau keti thiá? Bolau surgé,*
Ká karau 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) *Elau kultá é lau shári,*
Meri jan dé árá chhárí
 "Take this basket and take these apricots,
 But be pleased, my friend, to spare my life "
 (One who is in great distress)
- (114) *Mered zhúñ eá, kaniéq jalú, áñ kadí bhik bi ná deú-thí ?*
Bolau, rándié, séi jal tau láyé.
 "'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) *Tceré balídó-re tau lámbé shiñg a'*
Rúñd bi iniéñ i kiñyíñ 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,*
Dehhé-ré horó, chápne-ré 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 tau thaquwe char-yi^h,*
Jau fato ápmi tau ká kari?
 ' 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 bhúri dewau lámbí 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) *Ghauchi rau mūñktá ápnii dashná ho.*
 ' One has to show one's own property and one's own face ''
- (120) *Dekh riñdo-rá chilú,*
Shu nángá múnk 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, dud-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 karau tau meré shañd karau*
 ' If you do not love me, I give you an oath ''
 (Love requires no oath)
- (124) *Lara-ni ghin rau líuari dári ne 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 Mandi rau Sulat
 What a little thing a tinder box is !
 Yet it has been all through Mandi and Sulat ''
 Of v o d o s o f w o r k

(126) *Chiso-dá pátha, páyá, taa thálé-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 chawní 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 ákkh tiñdi bì 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 Koti 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 tháñwá,
Mágori put sáñwá*

"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 fáñd*

"There came a widow,
And she brought you a bundle of pulse "

Reply. a snail.

(4) *Lau zhuri 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 jamtu paká*

"One wave hither and another thither,
In the centre of a ravine a citron is ripe."

Reply: the churning of curd¹

(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 at"

Reply: mucus

(9) *Poro áwu kuktu lujbude lán,
Máñ ná kháu 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 bjhani láu bujh bujháiyá-birá,
Eksai dalie cháun tal lágé, híng, pruun rau jira*

"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 chuij 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 gird 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

¹ It should be noted that the hilbuen 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 ou c e c a
p loc/lk dā 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, é kátu ná, ná dhoñé dhoú,
Bel merie pyáru, sá i prithí khe cholu hoú.

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.

THE SONG OF THE BLA'J FAIR SUNG IN BLA'J.

Prahá náñw Náráyan rú, junieñ dharti puánu,
Jalátholi hoi pirthibí, debí Mansá rákhi jagáli
Mánu ná hole kweñ rikhí, ek u Náráyan rájá holá,
Siddh yurú rí yholi 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 lúní ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

10. Gáhi māndi ró, kyá howá pwájá ?
Dhái dáná bijau rá, chhurú howá pwájá
Chhurú bhari sheró rú, mháré bijau shwáre,
Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,
Jámi ró sheró, godané láyé,

15. Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,
Páki lúní ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

Gáhi māndi ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?
Chhurú bhari bijau rá, páthá howá pwájá
Páthá bhari sheró rú, mháré bijau shwáre,

20. Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,
Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,
Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,
Páki lúní ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

25. Gáhi māndi ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?
Páthá bhari sheró rú, jún howá pwájá
Jún bhari sheró rú, mháré bijau shwáre

- Bijí ró sheró, jámadé ligé,
 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lági.
 30 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweň láyé
 Gáhi mándi ró sheró, kyá horá pwájí
 Jún bhari bijau rá, khár horá puájí
 Khár bhari sheró ri, mháré bijau Balgi sheri,
 Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lagé,
 35 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,
 Godí ró sheri, pákadé lági,
 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweň láyé
 Gáhi mándi ró sheró, kyá horá pwájí
 Khár bhari bijau rá horá kharshó púró.
 40 Khárshé shírshé bháiyó, mhári muñdar bánu,
 Siddh gurucé mañdur búná,
 Byáló ke pahré áyi ludró, byálí ke pahré, áyi Li
 Jimi samáná, báne mudró,
 Chand ró surjó, báne mudró,
 45 Táre re mañdaló, báne mudró,
 Bású re nagó, báne mudró,
 Sáte samudre, báne mudró,
 Chauró rau dhúró, báne mudró,
 Rishi rau muni, báne mudró.
 50 Kotí ri paulí, báne mudró,
 Ráná Raghbir Chandó, báne mudró,
 Tíké dothányiňyeň, báne mudró,
 Beré rau báne, báne mudró.
 Deó Klqinú, báne mudró.
 55. Deó Sharáli, báne mudró,
 Deó rau Siph, báne mudró,
 Deo rau Dháñdi, báne mudró,
 Deó Korganó, báne mudró,
 Deó rau debi, báne mudró,
 60 Cháklú ri chháyrl, 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, súté Nárdyan jaló-biché,
 'Tú debié, ruwé jagáli,
 Nas mhínič kaļashó rákhé bhdáré,
 Mhínič dasweň fırná líne,'
 70. Ek kaļah jord debié, Brahmá pñidá horó;
 'Tán ló bolá Brahmeyáh, merá dená byáhrú kari
 'Charijó ná bolaj, málá debié,
 Tú sái fugó ri, dharmó ri málá'
 Kroh upjé debi dí baró ná 766
 75 Duxi kaļash jord debié Vishnu pñidá bkhay

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 Chand 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 Chand got a son whose name was Rájá Bal Chánd

- In the reign of Bal Chand the earth was dazzling
Bali Ch 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 abodes 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 Bráhma, 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 Bráhma, ask for the gift,
ask for the gift,
- Whosoever you ask for is acceptable to me."
- The dwarf inquired. "O Rája, what is that thing
like a pan?"
- The Rája replies. "O Bráhma, 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 Bráhma, call it not a rope,
it is the Béshukinág.
- O Bráhma, 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 Bráhma, 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 acres 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 Bráhman
I would 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 there 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,"

And with the desire of beautiful women and hand-
some youths."

So much is the Blá'j Song

¹ Roasted grain and walnuts are divided among friends and rela-
tions at the fair.

A
GRAMMAR
AND DICTIONARY
OF
KANWARI

GRAMMAR

OR

THE KANÁWARÍ 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 mā dū, 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 Kanáwarí 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-lungch," *unripe*. "Má-fáñch," *useless*. "Má-rásk," *unsharp or blunt*. "Má-pákyách," *unripe*. "Má-lungch 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. "Kochyá-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-
 tsen. "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-
 jáú-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 Sun, 3. Ji, 4. Nga, 5., 6 Dun, 7 Gyád, 8. Gú, 9. Chu, 10 Chu-chig, 11 Chu-ni, 12 sun, 13. Chu-pú, 14 Cho-nágá, 15 Cho-thug, 16 Chub-dun, 17 b-gyád, 18 Chob-gú 19 Nish'a thambá, 20

five. "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.

Shyú or *she* is added to cardinals to make them ordinal.
Thus —*idshyá* or *idshe*, first, *pishyá* or *piske*, 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 nsnú té'g botango lánshis 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," Mansarovar). "Shyál-pyá" (a peak of the Himalayas). "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 stl-shyá záu-ráhk 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 bápingú khób hám tó?" Where is the lid of this vessel?
 (e) "Kin rágú den shokshi-dyá hát také?" Who was the rider on your horse?
 (f) "Dái kim hezingoh té wárk tó?" How far is his house from here?
 (g) "Dái 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. "Golechhang," the moon.

(19) Some nouns add "e" or "we" in the plural as:

"Bot," Bread	"Roté," Leaves.
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"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 dashángú pátchang hálé dú?" What is the custom of your village?

"Jú bínas rimá hatú dú?" Whose are these good fields? ('best?')

"Latúgá yochái dú roté li jád dú." The boys are playing as well as eating the loaves

"Kin kuwé hám bí bi také? Hán hu yosr lu t'a
 "Kí hexing yágma, kinú sute chug ohó 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," fern.

(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 Shuwáng *pargana* people and "Skyó" "Mañth" are used by the Tukpá *pargana* people

The first way is as follows --

<i>Masculine Gender.</i>	<i>Feminine Gender.</i>
"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>	“Bongmô.”	<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>Stag.</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.

“Dafi memé toto také,” *His grandfather was ill.*

“Hírá Sukhúchháng áé chumet kimó má-ech,” *The son and daughter of Hirú Sukh are not at home*

“Jú 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-dé.”
<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 bi-shis dū?" Where is Jitá Sukh gone? "Sándup Darzé rhmo kámang láno dū," Sándup Darzé is working in the field

Objective. "Rám Sukh-pang shum bápíng 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. "Látúnú," boys'.

The word "Yá" is generally put before a noun in the vocative; as Yá áté ló-jáyih," O brother, come here "Yá ringsé ángú 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 bün-mig, lórayih," Tell Jitá Sukh's father to come here to-morrow.

"Kin deshángú nyúk káchyá thü dí?" What's the news from your village?

"Tóling lágé-tí dám má bùdá hodé sababis sá'l fasal dám má dí," 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 "Rangzé," but "Yá-báyach," O little brother!

Grammar of Kanawari : the Cases.

OBJECTIVE CASE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per.	"Ángú."	<i>Me.</i>	1st Per.	"Ningánú."	<i>Us.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kánú."	<i>Thee.</i>	2nd Per.	"Kinánú."	<i>You.</i>
3rd Per.	"Dapang."	<i>Him</i>	3rd Per.	"Dagogápang."	<i>Them</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagópang."	<i>Her.</i>	3rd Per.	"Dagowápang."	<i>Them.</i>

POSSESSIVE CASE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per.	"Áng."	<i>My.</i>	1st Per.	"Ning."	<i>Our.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kán."	<i>Thy.</i>	2nd Per.	"Kin."	<i>Your.</i>
3rd Per.	"Dan."	<i>His.</i>	3rd Per.	"Dagogánú."	<i>Their.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagoú."	<i>Her.</i>	3rd Per.	"Dagowánú."	<i>Their.</i>

(25) "Apní" in the singular and "Apegánú" m. "Apewánú" f. in the plural are used to denote "own" in all persons; as :—

"Da apní kimó má dñ," *He is not at his own home.*

"Dagogá apewánú maitang také," *They (the women) were at their own parents'.*

"Gü apní kámang láno duk," *I am doing my own work.*

"Ningás apégánú rágá reshíð," *We sold our (own) horses.*

(26) The word "Anesi" is used in all persons, numbers and genders; as :—

"Dagogás anesi ring-tash," *They themselves will say.*

"Dapang gü anesi kháú kétak," *I myself will give him food.*

"Dago anesi chéó dñ," *She is writing herself.*

"Ki anesi eohhi thá bí-yih," *Do not go yourself alone.*

(27) The word "Anek-sung" is used reciprocally; as : "Dagogá aneksung nunnázik má ni-yáñ?" *Are they not sister to each other?*

(28) The Interrogative Pronouns are thus declined :—

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. Case "Hát?"	<i>Who?</i>	Nom. Case. "Háté?"	<i>Who!</i>
Obj. Case. "Hát-pang?"	<i>Whom?</i>	Obj. Case. "Hátépang?"	<i>Whom?</i>
Pos. Case. "Hátú?"	<i>Whose?</i>	Pos. Case. "Háténdi?"	<i>Whose?</i>

(29) The word **Thu** is used to denote 'what' or 'which' the Neuter, as - "Kíthü ringotayñ?" *What are you saying?*

(30) "**Thúdyáng**" is used for 'whatever' or 'whichever,' as - "**Thúdyáng gyámá gyálbos kinú kétó,**" *The Ríjú will give you whatever you require.*

(31) The Relative Pronouns are thus declined --

NOMINATIVE CASE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
" Hátyáng ," <i>who</i> or <i>which</i> .	" Hátyángá ," <i>who</i> or <i>which</i> .

OBJECTIVE CASE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
" Hátyáng-pang ," <i>whom.</i>	" Hátyángá-pang ," <i>whom.</i>

POSSESSIVE CASE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
" Hátyángú ," <i>whose</i>	" Hátyángánú ," <i>whose</i>

(32) The Demonstrative Pronouns are thus declined --

NOMINATIVE CASE

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
" Jú " or " Hujú ," <i>this</i>	" Jugogá ," <i>those</i> ,
" Nú " or " Hunú ," <i>that.</i>	" Nugogá ," <i>those.</i>

OBJECTIVE CASE

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
" Ju-pang ," <i>to this.</i>	" Jugogá-pang ," <i>to those.</i>
" Nupang ," <i>to that.</i>	" Nugogápang ," <i>to those.</i>

POSSESSIVE CASE

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
" Jutú ," <i>of this.</i>	" Jugogánú ," <i>of those</i>
" Nutú ," <i>of that</i>	" Nugogánú ," <i>of those</i>

(33) For the Feminine "**Jugowántú**" and "**Nugewántú**" 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-yih," *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 lánó tayih?" *What are you doing?*

"Dagogé apegánú rimáó 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 : "Bi," *go* "Bün," *come*. "Ni," *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 aqú 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: "Gü 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-shia take," 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 láñ-tó," He does your work. "Sanam Pál ning kapes dú," Sanam Pál is our friend. "Hírá Sukh i chithi 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 rángáñ den shokshi-shid," They rode on the horses "Jítá Sukh Kánam báabis 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. "Gü ré-tak" or "Gü s ré-chak," I will sell. "Dagogás hush-teah," 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 dám

* The latter form is used by Takpa 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 káyiñ," 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 chhángánú yóchim thá shéyiñ," Don't let your sons play.

(52) The Subjunctive Mood depends upon another assertion, as "Das charas jámá, toto níjá," If he eat too much, he will be sick. "Dago má bámá, dám níjá," It would be better if she were not to go.

(53) Verbs are again of two kinds, *viz.*, Regular and Irregular, as:

Regular.

Irregular.

"Bi-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. "Bi6," going. "Büdó," coming.

(55) The Past Participle of all verbs is formed by adding the suffix "shis"; as: "Bi-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 : "Bi-bi," having gone "Bü-bü," having come. "Tángahi-shi," having seen "Chhugahi-shi," having visited.

*(57) The Irregular Verb "Nimig," to be, together with "Tannmig," (auxiliary) (to be) is thus conjugated.—

* The upper Kanawari people say "Tonnig."

In the feminine, the "a" of the auxiliary "Tannmig" 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 duyih, or tayih," <i>I am</i>	"We are" <i>We are</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká dun, or ká tan," "Kí duyih, or tayih," <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 duyih, or takeyih," <i>I was</i>	"We were." <i>We were</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká duen, or taken," "Kí duyih, or takeyih." <i>Thou wast.</i>	"You were." <i>You were</i>
3rd Per.	"Da dué, or také," "Dagogá duyih, or takeyih," <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-tayih," <i>I will be.</i>	"We will be." <i>We will be</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás nitan," "Kís nitayih," <i>Thou wilt be</i>	"You will be." <i>You will be</i>
3rd Per. Ma	"Das nító," "Dagogás nitash," <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-tayih," <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 duymň," 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 dú," 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>	"Kís 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>	"Kís chétayih," <i>You will write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chétó," <i>He will write.</i>	"Dagogás chétaash," <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>	"Kís cheó nitayih," <i>You will be writing.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das cheó nitó," <i>He will be writing.</i>	"Dagogás cheó nitash," <i>They will be writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos cheó nitó," <i>She will be writing.</i>	"Dagogás cheó nitish," <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.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	" Gü ché-má ." <i>If I write.</i>	" Ningá ché-má ." <i>If we write.</i>
2nd Per.	" Ká ché-má ." <i>If thou write.</i>	" Kí ché-má ." <i>If you write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	" Da ché-má ." <i>If he write.</i>	" Dagogá ché-má ." <i>If they write.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	" Dagó ché-má ." <i>If she write.</i>	" Dagogá ché-má ." <i>If they write.</i>

PAST TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Per.	" Güs chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If I had written.</i>	" Ningás chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If we had written.</i>
2nd Per.	" Kás chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If thou had'st written.</i>	" Kis chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If you had written.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	" Das chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If he had written.</i>	" Dagogás chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If they had written.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	" Dagos chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If she had written.</i>	" Dagogás chéshis-tonmá ." <i>If they had written.</i>

FUTURE TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	" Güs ché-má ." <i>If I shall write.</i>	" Ningás ché-má ." <i>If we shall write.</i>
2nd Per.	" Kás ché-má ." <i>If thou wilt write.</i>	" Kis ché-má ." <i>If you will write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	" Das ché-má ." <i>If he will write.</i>	" Dagogás ché-má ." <i>If they will write.</i>

3rd Per Fe.	Dagos ché má'	"Dagogás ché má'
	<i>If she will write</i>	<i>If they will write</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gú chém-hán-tak."	"Ningá chém-hán-tayň."
	<i>I can write</i>	<i>We can write</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká chém-hán-tan"	"Ki chém-hán-tayň."
	<i>Thou canst write.</i>	<i>You can write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chém-hán-tó."	"Dagogá chém-hán-tash."
	<i>He can write</i>	<i>They can write</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago chém-hán-tó."	"Dagogá chém-hán-tish."
	<i>She can write</i>	<i>They can write.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PAST TENSE.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gús chém-hán-shid."	"Ningás chém-hán shid."
	<i>I could write</i>	<i>We could write</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás chém-hán-shid."	"Kis chém-hán-shid."
	<i>Thou couldst write.</i>	<i>You could write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chém-hán-shid."	"Dagogás chém-hán-shid."
	<i>He could write.</i>	<i>They could write.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chém-hán-shid."	"Dagogás chém-hán-shid."
	<i>She could write</i>	<i>They could write.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PROGRESSIVE FORM.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Gú cheó-tonmá."	"Ningá cheó-tonmá."
	<i>If I should have been writing.</i>	<i>If we durst have been writing.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká cheó-tonmá."	"Ki cheó-tonmá."
	<i>If thou wouldst have been writing.</i>	<i>If you might have been writing.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Dá cheó-tonmá."	"Dagogá cheó-tonmá."
	<i>If he would have been writing.</i>	<i>If they would have been writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago cheó-tonmá."	"Dagogá cheó-tonmá."
	<i>If she would have been writing.</i>	<i>If they would have been writing.</i>

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.

Singular.

Plural.

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.

Singular.

Plural.

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

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per.	"Gü bùshid."	"Ningá bùshid."
	<i>I came.</i>	<i>We came.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bùshid."	"Kí bùshid."
	<i>Thou camest.</i>	<i>You came.</i>

3rd Per. Ma. "Da būshid."	"Dagogá būshid."
<i>He came.</i>	<i>They came</i>
3rd Per. Fe. "Dagó būshid."	"Dagogá būshid."
<i>She came.</i>	<i>They came</i>

PROGRESSIVE PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gü büdö takek." <i>I was coming.</i>	"Ningá büdö takéyih" <i>We were coming.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká büdö tákén." <i>Thou wast coming.</i>	"Ki budö takéyih. <i>You were coming.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da büdö také." <i>He was coming.</i>	"Dagogá büdö takésh <i>They were coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fe	"Dagö büdö také." <i>She was coming.</i>	"Dagogá büdö takish" <i>They were coming.</i>

PERFECT PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gü būshis takék."	"Ningá būshis takéyih"
	<i>I had come.</i>	<i>We had come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ké būshis takén."	"Kí būshis takéyih"
	<i>Thou hadst come.</i>	<i>You had come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būshis také."	"Dagogá būshis takésh"
	<i>He had come.</i>	<i>They had come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būshis také."	"Dagogá būshis takish"
	<i>She had come.</i>	<i>They had come.</i>

THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	"Güs bütak."	"Ningás bütayih."
	<i>I shall come.</i>	<i>We shall come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás bütan."	"Kis bütayih."
	<i>Thou wilt come.</i>	<i>You will come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das bütö."	"Dagogás bütash."
	<i>He will come.</i>	<i>They will come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos bütö."	"Dagogás bütash."
	<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 būdō 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" Please come.
	"Já-rayih."	"Bün-shéyih." Let him come.

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.	"Gübúhistónmá."	"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 wouldst 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."	"Ningás bún-má."
	<i>If I should come.</i>	<i>If we will come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás bún-má."	"Kis bún má."
	<i>If thou wilt come.</i>	<i>If you will come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das bún-má."	"Dagogás bún-má."
	<i>If he will come.</i>	<i>If they will come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos bún-má."	"Dagogás bún-má."
	<i>If she will come.</i>	<i>If they will come.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

1st Per.	"Gü büdim hántak."	"Ningá büdim hántayiň."
	<i>I can come.</i>	<i>We can come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká büdim hántan."	"Kí büdim hántayiň."
	<i>Thou canst come.</i>	<i>You can come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da büdim hántó"	"Dagoşá büdim hántash."
	<i>He can come.</i>	<i>They can come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago büdim hántó."	"Dagogá büdim hántish."
	<i>She can come.</i>	<i>They can come.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PAST TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

1st Per.	"Gü bü-dim hánshid."	"Ningá bü-dim hánshid."
	<i>I could come.</i>	<i>We could come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bü-dim hánshid."	"Kí bü-dim hánshid."
	<i>Thou couldst come.</i>	<i>You could come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da bü-dim hánshid."	"Dagogá bü-dim hánshid."
	<i>He could come.</i>	<i>They could come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago bü-dim hánshid."	"Dagogá bü-dim hánshid."
	<i>She could come.</i>	<i>They could come.</i>

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 hát néto?" *If we do not know then we know not?*

Gu yunim má hán tak, dagogánu kim kush wárk dú." 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 tukrí 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 bréahis dñk." Yesterday I had a headache, but to-day I am well.

Rábangú dyárö, 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 ráng 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 fí-mig nishí kochyáng dñi." It is wrong to give or take a bribe.

Gú má nék, kin deshangú páthang hálé nitó." I do not know what will be the custom of your village

Da áng kimó bún-má, gú gop khushi 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. "Sombi." In the early morning. "Rí."

Day before yesterday "Nipl." *Afterwards* "Moshpá
ráting." *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-neshí." *Straight forward.* "Hámch?" *Whence?* "Dwákoh." *Thence.* "Ywákeh." *Hence.* "Hám-yángch." *Whence.* "Hod-rangi." *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.* "Shyfíris." *At once.* "Méshángs." *Slowly, carefully.* "Mápiná." *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." *Runningly.* "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 bünmá bítak." *I will go with you whenever you chance to come.*

"Kiná méshángs bír-syih." *You go carefully.*

Dagogá cháhgé má bütash." *They will never come.*

Ningá hásal bñich, kiná thá jáyih." *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 bütó?” Who will come with us to-morrow?

“Jítá Sukhú nang thá bí-yih.” Don't go with Jítá Sukh.

“Dagó kimú nyumch tóshó dú. She is sitting behind the house

“Kin dakch da te'g dú.” He is older than you.

“Bagwán báskyáng áng hásí má dū.” There is no one of mine except God.

“Kí Chínich térang bü-yih?” When did you come from Chini?

“Kimo hás dú, sé rimó hás dú?” Who is in the house, and who is in the field?

“Hírá Sukhú ringsú námang thü dú?” 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 :

“Áé.” And. “Lé.” Also. “Koé.” Or. “Má.” If (Added to a verb.)

EXERCISE ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

“Datí rang gúslí bütak.” 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! "Amáyó." O mother! "Apáyo." O father! "Yá." O. "Achhachh áng gud bogshid." Oh my hand burst! "Apáyo hodé motes sápes." Oh my father, so fat a māke!

SYNTAX.

(69)

"Dapang gü jigichóch neó duk." I knew 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 + rálli = " Thorálli." White rice.
"Nish + rá = " Nirá." Two hundred.
"Rág + pyá = " Rápyá." Green pyre.
"Guí + rá = " Gu-rá." Nine hundred.
"Nish + nijá = " Ni-nijá." Two score.

(71) "Ch" is sometimes changed into "x" as,

"Chhech + mi = " Chhesmi" Woman

(72)

"Dám miú rang shímó li bímig, kochyáng miú rang jámō li má bímig."

With a good man better go even unto death, but you act with a bad man even to take food

THE SONG OF JWÁLÁ-MUKHÍ.

"Thù namanná-namanná Jwálá-mukhí tithang,
"Jwálá-mukhí tithang, régo mé barg;
"Rágó mé háskyáng, tió mé baró."

What a wondrous is the sacred place of Juddhamukhi, 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

KANĀWARI 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 Kanāwar). 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 Kanāwar.)

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. *Falseness, 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 ampí jára-yih." *Come before me*
- "Anang." n. (S. Anna.) *Oora, grain*
- "Ánchi-chi." c.p and adv. *Hariag got up.* adv. *In a running 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. *pro* *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 láñchak." *I will do that work myself.* "Ningás anesi chétak." *We will write ourselves* "Kí anesi lorayiň." *You should tell yourself.*
- "Áng." pro. *My or mine*
- "Angí." a. *Pretty, fine.*
- "Ánglang." n. (Tib.) *An answer, reply.*
- "Apú." pro. *Our, used for all persons and numbers.*
- "Anyárang." n. (S. Andhakára.) *Darkness, gloom*
- "Anyáres." a. *Dark, gloomy.*
- "Ápá." n.m. (Tib.) *Father progenitor*
- "Arbé." 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
to be kept.
- "*Arpyám-shenmig.*" v.t.ir. *To cause to be or have placed, to pu-*
" *Arpyám-she-shé,*" adv. *Having had placed or put.*
- "*Arpyáo.*" pre. par. *Putting, keeping.*
- "*Arpya-pyá*" o.p. *Having kept or put.*
- "*Arpyá-shis.*" pas. par. *Kept, put.*
- "*Arpyástang.*" adv. *Till or until putting.*
- "*Árshi-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 or
-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.*" o. 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. *Barking 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.*" o.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. *Ásháṛha*) *The third Hindú month corre-
ponding to June.* -myá. *In June.*
- "*Ashing.*" n. *Bad fuel.*
- "*Askin.*" n. *A kind of wild sheep, found on the snowy ranges, i.e.*

- Ash** n.m. *The 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*
- Áté.**" 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 áté." *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-sh.**" 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.*
- Áyó.**" 2 int. *Oh, alas.* (From "Amáyó!" *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-chvá" 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. -shó 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-mig." v.t.re. To enlarge.
- "Bá-gam." n. (S. Bhága.) The fee for grinding corn in a water-mill.
- "Bagárú." n.m. A porter, coolie, 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-jyáó." 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 Báluka, 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 Matiáná 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. Ápá, (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.)
- "Bánáó." pre. par. Crossing.
- "Báná-shis." pas. par. Crossed.
- "Bán-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. Kág-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 yutung 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*
- "Bánøyí." n. *Revenue*
- "Bán-thas." n.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. Bhánjí.
- "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 *Bráss.*)
- "Bar-bar." c.p. *Having burnt*
- "Bár-bár." c.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
 -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which burns.*
- "Bár-mig." v.t.re. *To light.* -des. a. *Capable of being light-
 ed.* -shé or -shyá. 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 in*
 "Básen-mig." v.i.ir. *To live, settle in. -shé or -shyá
 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 -shyá
 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.
- "Batō," 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.t.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 Bályár." a. Brotherly.
- "Bá-yá-ché" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who shoots or throws.
- "Bá-yá-mig." v.i.re. 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
- "Bá-yáó." pre. par. Shooting.
- "Bá-yá-shis." pas. par. Shot.
- "Bá-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-rtú." n.m. A drummer, a low-caste man.
- "Be-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.f. 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.)
- "Big-big." c.p. Having extinguished.
- "Big-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.
- "Big-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.re. To be sold or disposed of. [to a blanket.]
- "Bil." n. Woollen thread. -shen-mig. v.i.m. To attach woollen twine.
- "Bi-mig." v.i.re. To go, proceed, walk. -des. a. Capable of going -shé or -shyá. Destination.
- "Bi-nas." a.su.de. 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. -ági. n.f. The wife of a minister.
- "Bi-ting." n. (S. Bhitti.) A wall.
- "Biszil or Bi-zul." n. (S. Vídyut.) Lightning. (The latter form is used by the Tukpá-people.)
- "Bi-zul-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. *Chewing*
- "Bláng-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-ó-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-gres." 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
Kanáwar.) -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.re. *To converse.*
- "Bó-mig." v.i.re. *To run away.* -des. a. *Capable of running;*
runaway.
- "Bong-bú." n.m. (Tib.) *A camel.*
- "Bong-mó." n.f. *A she-ass.*
- "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. n. *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 brál" c.p. Having bidden farewell. adv. In the manner of bidding farewell.
- "Brál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who bids farewell.
- "Brálm-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bid farewell.
- "Brál-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
- "Bráló." pre. par. Bidding farewell.
- "Brál-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 sáv. 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-chi. 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.
- "Bren-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.
- "Broó-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-bü." pas. par. Having come, having arrived
- "Bú-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A comer.
- "Bú-chi-chí." c.p. Having overflowed (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.re. 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-bulli." 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-im-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. *Fear-ed, 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. *Mutter, 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.*

C

- "Chá." n. *Tea.* (from H. Cháh). -stup. n. A stick for churning tea. -ti. n. *Water for tea.*
 "Chá," n. (Tib.) (1) *A bud* (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-thai." 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. Chálani.) *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.*
- "Chámm." n. Wool. -kán-mig. v.t.re. *To bring wool.* -pán-mig. v.t.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 Hincayan forests.*
- "Cháo." pre. par. *Dancing.*
- "Cháp-mig." v.t.re. *To summon.* (Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Chárasa." n. *The headman of a village.*
- "Chá-res." 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.t.ir. *To walk jumpingly.*

- " pas par Having danced
 "Chas-tan." u A kind of black pea called seo-phali in Hell
 " Chat." n. A dwelling.
 "Chá-thang." n. See "chá't." (Used in Shum-éhhó 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 chegá). Dried ginger.
 "Ché-i." a. The whole. -pérrang. 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 sew, to fasten with a needle. -shé
 -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is sewn.
 "Che-mó." pre. par. Sewing p.p. "Chem-shia." Sewn.
 "Chém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to write.
 "Che-ngr." 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." o.p. *Having whitewashed.*
 "Chhái-lé." n. (Tib.) *Borax.*
 "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." o.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." u.m. *Male offspring, a son.* -khul. n. *The polo
 womb.*
 "Chhángrá-darsé." n. (Tib.) *The deity Bhairava.*
 "Chhálli." 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 méri
 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.*
 "Chhárchá" 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?" Whose 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. Chhem-shid. pas. par.
- "Chhe-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.*
- "Chhit-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 Lángná-darśá.*
- "Chho-gyáll," n. (Tib.) *The deity Yama.*
- "Chhoi-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-16." n. (Tib.) *A kind of dice. A Tibetan proverb says.*
"Chholo hinnang ohholbá hin, delá tágan nyunbá 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." vi.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.*

- "Chhoss" n. (Tib. Lá-chhoss) See "Chhass."
- "Chhos-ten" or -tenc. (Tib. Chhodten.) A *pyrami, a stuc-*
ture. (The small pyramidal structure generally found in
Kanáwar with the inscription "Om maní páñi 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.*
- "Chhul-chhul." 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.*
- "Chhul-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.* ["Dhwálf."])
- "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.*
- "Chí." n. *Grass, fodder.*
- "Chias," or chios." n.f. *Maiden.*
- "Chich." a. *Putrid.*
- "Chí-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who washes.*
- "Chí-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*
- "Chíl." n. *A pine tree. (Also "Chíy.")*
- "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.t.re 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 Kaná.)
- “Chin.” n. A nail. (In Pahári Nash.)
- “Chintí.” ad. In jest, falsely.
- “Chio.” 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.
- “Chi-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, pat, rap.
- “Chó-khas.” a. Sharp, keen. -lán-mig. v.t.re. To sha
- “Chóli.” n. A woman's upper garment.
- “Cho-ná’l.” 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.
- “Chó-tú.” n. Ety. Chó, a thorn, and tú, a flower. A thor
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-mim-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.*
- "Chumshi-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.* -shé 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. Ráhu, 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.* -shé 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-chus" or "Dág-chi-shis." pas. par. *Lived.*

- Dágohis-dngchim. a. Remaining
 "Dág chó" pre par Living
 "Dág-mig." v.tre 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.tir. 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.tre. To ask
 from the village-god.
 "Dám-bás." a. Better.
 "Dám-mig." v.tre. See "Dáb-mig." (Used by the Tukpá
 people.)
 "Damrich." a. A little.
 "Dámzé." 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 manih padme húm" "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. Dárlí.)*
- "Dar-sé." n. (Tib. Dorzé.) *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.*
- "Dathú." 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
- "De-áng." n. (S. Deha.) The body, the limbs.
- "Dé-bás." adv. Well, in a good manner
- "De-kar." a.f. A young (woman)
- "Dé-khras." a.m. A youth
- "De-kó." adv. Thither.
- "Dé-lí." n. Four annas, a quarter of a rupee.
- "Del-mig." v.i.re. To get up, stand up.
- "De-mó." a. Fine, handsome, pretty.
- "Den" or "Den." pre. On, upon. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Dengá." 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.
- "De-ró." n. (H. Derá.) 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

- "Díg." n. P. Deg.) *A kettle, a pot.*
- "Dígoch." 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 she-devil.*
- "Dinglí." 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-khyá-khyá." c.p. *Having deceived.* (Also adv.)
- "Do-khyá-mig." v.t.re. *To deceive, to cheat.* -shé or -shyá. 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 Delmig.*
- "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 dry.*
- "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 swálá. "O thou 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 drooped.*
- ‘Dul-chi-dé’ or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who droops.*
- ‘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 praying-wheel*
- ‘Du-mím-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 Donbhú.) *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 garlic.*
- ‘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 censor.*
- ‘Du-pyám-shen-mig.’ v.t.ir. *To cause or allow incense*
- ‘Dú-pyáo.’ pre. par. *Incensing.*
- ‘Dú-pya-pyá.’ c.p. *Having incensed.*
- ‘Dú-pyá-shis.’ pas. par. *Incensed.*
- ‘Dúrang.’ n. (S. Dhurípa.) *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 -chyá. 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 -chyá. 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. -ché 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. -ché 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-ohhi-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-há-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 *ts* 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.
- "Fáj." n. Hanging.
- "Fák-pá-jámpal." n. (Tib.) The deity Dharmidzj.
- "Fa-lang." n. (S. Fala.) Fruit.
- "Fa-lang." n. (S. Fala.) A ploughshare.
- "Fál-mig" or "Fol-mig." v.t.re. To break. (The *ts* 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. -ché or -shyá. i 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. Falguna.) 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, bánthintí lálochú thá láyih.” *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. (“Prá-l-mig” is used 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.
- “Fo-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. n.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.
- “Fof.” 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 away
- “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 m 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 m 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 -hyá, 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 -hyá, 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 -hyá, 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.
- "Fre-ngá." 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 Pálaa.)
- "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 Kanávar 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-che" 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*
 "Gab-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.*
 "Ga-chhyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A wearer,*
 "Gá-chhyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who dresses (an-
 other).*
 "Ga-chhyá-ohhá." c.p. *Having worn.*
 "Gá-chhyá-chhá." c.p. *Having dressed (another).*
 "Ga-chhyá-mig." v.t.re. *To wear, to put on.*
 "Gá-chhyá-mig." v.t.re. *To dress.*
 "Ga-chhyám-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. *Wearing.*
- '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.' n.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.*
- 'Ga-lyáó.' pre. par. *Working on begár.*
- 'Ga-lyá-shis.' pas. par. *Melted.*
- 'Ga-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 Tárí 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 Derí.
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. *Swellen.*

“Gáhgyul.” n. *The name of a Ghori in Upper Kanáwar.—
skádd.* n. *The dialect of Gáhgyul Ghori.*

“Ga-nik.” n. (S. Gandhak.) *Sulphur.*

“Gan-thang.” n. (S. Ghantá). *A bell.*

“Gán-thung.” n. (S. Granthi.) *A knot, a tie.*

“Ga-nyá-mig.” v.t.re. *To count.* (From S. Gapana.)

“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-gang." n. *A tool used to crush stones, &c.*
 "Gha-ne-rú." n. *Small birds.* (The Simla Hill people call it
 "Ghraurú.")
 "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.*
 "Gia-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. Gīta.) *A song.*
 Gitang-shen mig v.i.r. *To sing a song.*
- "Go-bá." n.m. (Tib.) *A chishtam.*
- "Go-drang, gon-drang." n. (S. Gomītra.) *The voice of a cobra.*
- "Gof-ná." n. *A song, a dance.* (Men and women in the Kaníwar 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.* -lā-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 Khinlā.)
- "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. Gomītra.) *Voice of the cobra.*
- "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.) *Tārā Devi.* 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*
- ‘Gotíó.’ 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 Shúngrá village, the second at Grámang, and the third in Chagáoñ; 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 rear.*
- ‘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 give 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 Diwáh, or Dihwáh in the Simla Hills.)
- "Gró-pang." n. (S. Grahapa.) *An eclipse.*
- "Gro-wá." n. *A goblin.*
- "Gu." 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 "Dhangú" is used by the Simla
hillmen.
- "Gun." n. (Tib.) *Winter.*
- "Gu-ram." n. (S. Guṛa.) *Red sugar.* [same gurit.]
- "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-ché." 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 -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 -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 -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 tv latter forms are used by the Upper Kanáwar and Tuk people respectively.)
- ‘Gyul shyá-bótsang’’ 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 há-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 Kaníwar people.)
- "Há-kat-té." adv. *Partly good.*
- "Há'l" or "Hásal." adv. *Soon, immediately.*
- "Há-lá." adv. *How?*
- "Há-lam." a. *Ordinary, usual.* -sí-lam. *Extraordinary.* (Kyo-lang Dumig Lámá hálam-sálam máni.) *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, uniform 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. *Wherever.*
- "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-chén." 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.* -shyé. 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-nm." 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 hollers.*
- '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 call.*
- 'Ho-grá-ó." pre. par. *Hallooing.*
- 'Ho-grá-shis." pas. par. *Having hallooed.*
- 'Hó-hab." a. *Fallen.*
- 'Ho-ifh." adv. *Yes.* "Hosh if hosh." *Ye! Nir, yes!*"
- 'Ho-jé." a. *See "Hadé."* (Used by the Upper Kaniwe)
- 'Ho-lá" or "Ho-lá-sé." n. (Tib.) *Thanks.*
- 'Hó-lá-sé." (Tib.) *Phrase.* 'Very well Nir,' 'Thank.'
- 'Hom." n. (Tib.) *A bear.* (Also "Rikhsa.")
- '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-chi." 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-myáó.’ 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.) -d-bí-mig. v. *To go to*

‘Já-nyá.’ n. *A marriage procession.*

‘Jáó.’ pre. par. *Eating.*

‘Járá.’ v. *Come.* (More politely ‘Járayiň.’)

‘Já-rayiň.’ 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-kú-chyáng. ad. *this side.*
- "Jedk." a. *So much.* (Used by the Takpá 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, younger (2)* Small, little. 3. *childhood.* Ex. Jigichoč. *From childhood.*
- "Jig-pó." a. (Tib. Dug-pá.) *Handsome, pretty, fair.*
- "Jí-lang." n. *A root*
- "Jí-langeh." n. *A small root.*
- "Jimf." n. (P. Zemín.) *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 Kanáwar people.)
- "Jingó." pre. 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.*)
- "Jí-tas." a. *Rich, wealthy.*
- "Ji-trang." n. *A sickle.*
- "Jogás." a. *Able, worthy.*
- "Jo-ké." n. pl. *Leeches.*
- "Jo-khyá." n. *Spiritual brotherhood* -shen-mig. v.i.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 *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.*
- ‘Jugli.’ 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 Saikhikeya 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 "Khóṛ.")
- "Ká." (Tib. Khyed.) Pro. 2nd person singular, *thou.*
- "Káb-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who bores (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-chat." n. (S. "Káka," a crow, and "chat," a bird.) *A crow.*
- "Kák-ring." n. (S. Karkat.) *The cucumber.*
- "Kákring-chí." 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-ges" or "Ko-ges." n. A friend, companion.
 Kángso." n. A sacrifice.
 Kán-gyur-tán-gyur." n. (Tib. Kágyur-tággyur.) 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
"Tággyur" 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 un-
derstood by all Lamas who are versed in the Tibetan doctrines,
while the text of the latter being in Sanskrit is only known
to those Lámás 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-pó." 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 Khárt by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Ka-ram." n. (S. Karma). 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, up
- "Kár-gyut." n. (Tib.) Long life.
- "Kár-khá-nang." n. (H. Kárkhaná.) (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 Podiná 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 Kaukwar 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-ró." n. A kind of hell 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-ohi-mig" v.i ir To pierce

- "Keb-mig." v.t.re. *To pierce.* (Also Gáb-mig.) -shé or -shyá 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-6." 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. *That 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 form 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-shyá or -shyá. a *Talkative.*
- "Khák-shaa." n. *A kind of pheasant which resembles the domestic 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 quarter.*
- "**Khán-che**" or -**chyá**. n.f. and m. *One who reckons.*
- "**Khán-domá**." n.f. (Tib.) *A celestial nymph.*
- "**Khá-ning**." n. (S. Khani.) *A minister.*
- "**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 -**chyá**. n.f. and m. *That which is reckoned.* (This verb is especially used in enquiring from a Lámá about one's fate, fortune, or illus.)
The Simla Hill people say "**Gap-gu**" or "**Gáñghgu**."
- "**Khar**" or "**kharr**." n. *A piece of earthenware.*
- "**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, ign fatuous. (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.*
- "**Khas-khasó**." a. *Rough, unsmooth.*
- "**Khá-tá**" or "**Kha-tá**." n. *A hint, suggestion.*
- "**Khá-tam-khá**." n. (Tib.) *A trident. (The Buddhist trident has on it three human skulls.)*
- "**Kha-tanch**." n. *Rump, buttock.*
- "**Kha-tankoh**." n. *A spice-mortar.*
- "**Kha-tich**." n.f. *A bride.*
- "**Kha-túch**." n.m. *A bridegroom. (Used by the Tukpá people.)*
- "**Khé-tí**." n. *Food, a meal.* -**já-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 plug
 "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.
 "Khí-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) "Búmó," Virgo (7) "Sráng," Libra. (8) "Dig,"
 Scorpio. (9) "Jú," Sagittarius. (10) "Chhu-srin," Capri-
 corn. (11) "Bumpá," Aquarius (12) "Nyá," Pisces.
 "Khí-mig." v.t.re. To perceive, gaze. -shé or -shyá. n.f and
 m. The thing to be perceived. -des. a. Perceivable.
 "Khím-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to perceive.
 "Khíó." pre. par. Perceiving.
 "Khí-rang." n. (S. Kshíra.) Milk.
 "Khí-shis." pas. par. Perceived.
 "Khi-shó." n. A pocket. (The Simla Hill people call it
 "Khísá.")
 "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-dó." 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-shi." 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-rea." a. *Lame.* -háchi-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 **Khaltú** by the Simla Hill people.)
- "**Khu-nang.**" n. *A term for a district or parganá.* Ex: "Stish khunangú májang te'g khunang Tukpá." *Among the 7 parganás (of Bashábr) 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 Tibetan.
- "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.
- "Kinn." 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 Ghatangres.* [Hill people]
- "Ko-garch." n. *A flying-fox.* (Called "Ain" "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-kage." n. *An ant* (The Simla Hill people call it **Chyuháti**, or **Chiṭo.**)
- "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.*
- "Korwi." 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.¹ *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*
- "Kráb-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.t.re. *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.) *Tongs.* (Also called "Chimté.")
- "Krám-shéyiñ." adv. *Never mind, let it go.*
- "Krel-mig." v. See "Kil-mig." (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Kri." 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 la-
 is irregular. "Dái bál kriledé dú." *His head is t-
 bling.*)

"**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**."

"**Kriké**." n. (S. Kíta.) *A grasshoppe.*

"**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. **Lotré**.

"**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 cal-
 Shúntá. From the verb **Shíwgu**, 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. "**Dudú**."

"**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. *Haring 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-pá.) 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 -chyá. 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-shia." 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. Envy. -lán-mig. v.i.re. To be envious. (Used in the Shum-chho dialect.)
- "Ku-tich." n. A small hoe.
- "Ku-ting." n. (S. Kutí.) A hut, hermitage.
- "Kwál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who alters or changes.
- "Kwá-lim-shen-mig." v.tir. 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 about, circumambulating.* -lán-mig. v.t.re *To circumambulate.*
- "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 m. *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 Skyubmig.*
- "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 or -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. Attractive.
- "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 Merc
- "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 celibate. The latter are called by the Tibetans "Gyo-lor" 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-ché" 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.
- "Le-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 -shyá. 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.)
- "Li 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 -shyá. n.f. and m. A weight, a load. -des. a. Worth lifting. "Ligsh-mó." For lifting up a load.
- "Lig-shim-shen-mig." To causes 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-shí.**" c.p. *Having put on*
- "**Lik-shi-shis.**" pas. par. *Put on*
- "**Lak-shó.**" pre par. *Putting on.*
- "**Lam**" n. *The blue pine.*
- "**Lim-bo-tang.**" n. *The blue pine tree.*
- "**Lí-mig.**" v.i.re. *To seem pleased.*
- "**Lim-pyá.**" n. *A black bird with a white tail*
- "**Lam-tóch.**" n. *A blue pine-cone*
- "**Ling-kut.**" n. *A fern* (The Simla Hill people call it "Languri," and use it as a vegetable.)
- "**Lang-mig.**" v. *See "Ring-mig"*
- "**Lí-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-pyáó.**" 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.*
- "**Lít.**" 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) "**Láng.**" *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) "**Khyi.**" *Dog.* (12) "**Fág.**" *Hog*
- "**Ló-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A speaker.*
- "**Lo-chá.**" n. (Tib.) *A grand title of the Lamas.*
- "**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 bayárú byorá, Kánam losar járayish." "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 "Lumm-mig." v.i.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.* "Lutyámó." *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 **Mukeng.** (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. *Midlle, intermediate.* con. *Anusug, 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.* -doa, 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-shin.**" 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 "**Mákpá-smig.**" *To adopt a son-in-law as a son.*

"**Má-kyú-chi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To despriate.*

"**Málá.**" n. (H. Mál.) *A costly thing.*

"**Má-lang.**" n. (S. Málá.) See "**Frengá.**"

"**Ma-lang.**" n. (S. Mala.) *Manure, filth.*

"**Má-H-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. / ral des a. Worth rubt u shé
r shyá f and m. That chuk 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 Attentive.
- "Man-ban." n. Parents
- "Mañch" or "Mañth." n. Female.
- "Mán-ohhos" n. The air-creeper.
- "Man-dá." adv. (1) Upon my word. (2) Also, an oath on one's mother.
- "Má-né." n. (S. and Tib Mapi, a jewel) (1) The Buddhist praying wheel or mill. (2) A heap of holy stones on which the inscription "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 prayers.
- "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. Márgashírsha.) The 8th Hindu month, November

- "Máng-shis" pas. pa. *(See let, Ite m.)*
- "Máng-shi-shí," c.p. *Har uq benn i tl.*
- "Máng-shi-shis," pas. par. *Hidden.*
- "Máng-sho," pre. par. *Hiding.*
- "Má-ní," adv. *No.*
- "Má-ní-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 Kanáwar language.*
- "Ma-nyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who is enraged.*
- "Ma-nyá-mig," v.t.re. *To conciliate, to reconcile. -des, -reconciling. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. One who is reconciled.*
- "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 au.) *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 Pahárf 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, master, 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-chhet." 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. Máláya.) *Price* Syn Becháng.
- "Mol-dung." n. (Tib.) *A herb-like spinach used as a medicine* (The Simla Hill people call it Marmelí)
- "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.") *Pewick, feathers*
- "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 Mávrá.)
- "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. *T_v, 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. "Kágán."
- "**Mun-dyál.**" n. *A long garland of flowers and leaves offered to a village deity at the fair called "Ukhyáng or Fulách."*
- "**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-rí.**" n. See Pyokt. (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Myá.**" pre. *During, in, on* (Always used as an affix) As Da-myá. *At that time. Fágnang-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. Tolin 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 dried out
- "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.
- "Ná-mang-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 Síngé). His Mantra is —Om behí sharmagé swákhá. "May God bless us."
- "Námgam." n. A breed of ponies
- "Nám-gyál." a. (Tib.) Viven.
- "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. (Getting stale. n. (Tib.) A female ibex
- "Nám-shis." pas. par. Stale.
- "Nám-tok." n. (Tib.) An ill omen. Sva "Kutagn."
- "Nán-dú." a. Poor, helpless.
- "Ná-né." n.f. Father's sister.
- "Nang." n. 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 Kanawár and Tukpá respectively.) Also "Náp-nen."
- "Ná'r." n.f. (S. Nárl.) (Pronounced like the English word "War.") A wife, a married woman.

- "Nár-bú." n. (Tib.) *The deity of fire*
- "Nár-chhang." n.t. *A dameel, maid.*
- "Nár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who counts.*
- "Ná-rim-shen-mig." v.t.u. *To cause or allow to count*
- "Nár-ká-sang." n. (P. Nargis.) *A kind of lily.*
- "Nár-mig" v.t.re. *To count, number, enumerate.* -des. a. *Countable.* -shé 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-shis." 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.t.u. *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.u. *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." n. (H. Nayá.) *Navel.*
- "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).
- "Né-gyá-gí" n.f. *The wife of a Neyí, a gentlewoman.*
- "Né-hál." 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-lich.” 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. Known.
- “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.)
- “Nib.” n. (Tib.) West.
- “Nib-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.or. 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 Kaniwar 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-ráci,
Dingmet khembé udnybd-jambé-ying,
Dudzung málú chomdan sángwé dakk,
Gásang-gádbé chung-gyán chung-gáfá,
Lobzung ddk-párá shyáblá-sowánde.”
- “Ni-pí.” adv. Afterwards.
- “Ni-pikch.” adv. After a little while.
- “Ni ráj.” * (P. Nárám) Displeased

- “Nish. n. (Tib.) Two -déháng n. *Pregnancy* -déháng
shé, n.f. *A pregnant woman.* (The Simla Hill people say
“Súhdí.”)
- “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*
- “Nó.” 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.*
- “Nuni-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-du-thok.” n. (Tib.) *A mariner, sailor*
- “Nyár” or “Nyárt.” 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.*

- "Nyumch." 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.* -*des*, 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 fuel.* "Kímó."
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.*

- 'On-fé' i. A long sickle 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.' a. A carpenter, smith.
- 'Ó-shang.' n. (H. Óa.) Dew.
- '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'oh' 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-hé-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 -shyá, 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. Paimáia.) *Survey*.
- “Painan.” n. *Druss*. (From Hindi *pahnáwá*.)
- “Painan.” n. *A dress*.
- “Paisá.” n. *Money*.
- “Pájí” or “Páhjí.” n. *A son*. (Used in the Sum-ghó 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-Jamo” : see *Addenda*.
- “Pálgí.” n. *A palanquin*.
- “Pá-ling.” n. (H. Pári or Bár.) *A turn*.
- “Pá-ló.” n. *A skirt*. [pargani.]
- “Pál-shi-mig.” v.i.ir. See Árshimig. (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. *Hasil* 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-lyán-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. Insensibility, senseless. -s. ad
Senselessly.
- "Pán." n. A grind-stone.
- "Panchá." 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 "Pángyá." 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 Gañgyut dialect.)
 "Pá-pá." c.p. *Having cooked.*
 "Pé-pú." n. See Fápú. (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. Fársi.) 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.
- "Pátek." 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. Patkaná.) 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. *Duhel 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 Kunáwar. 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 backward.* -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-mig" 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 broken rice.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Piohk.")
- "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 shuts.*
- "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-mig.” 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 “Brail.”)
- “Pi-shis.” pas. par. *Shut, bound*
- “Pis-tung” *Pisthing* n. (S. Pristha.) *The back. -hárang. n. The back-bone.*
- “Pi-tang.” n. *A door.* Syn. “Dwárang.” “Chhárba márbá shirí, lámaú pítang khañdal-bañdal.” *The rain and storm came on so violently, that the Lama's door was destroyed.*
- Pó.” n. (Tib. Ó.) *See Fáptú.* (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.*
- “Pog-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 -shyá. 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 8th part of the 24 hours.* (2) *The village which is also called "Pwári".* As. "Por-bist." *The minister of Pwári.*

"Porestang." n. (S. Pratisthá.). *Consecration.* -lánnig v.t.re. *To consecrate.*

"Pó-shang." n. (S. Pañcha.) *January.*

"Po-rál." n. *A kind of grass.*

"Pó-ta-lang." n. (S. Páda-tala.) *The sole of the foot.*

"Pó-tang." n. *See Peting.* (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)

"Prá." n. *A court, a fortress.*

"Prá'ch." n. *A finger.* (The vowel is prolonged.)

"Prá-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who spreads or stretches.*

"Prá-chú-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 -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is spread.*

"Prám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to spread.*

"Prá-ó." 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.*

"Prauli." 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 -shyá. 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.* -bóṭang. 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 puñjar.)
- "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 Pulō.) See 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. a. *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 wolf, in hunting.*
 "Pyú-shi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *(See other entries.)*
 "Pyú-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To escort, to 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 go.*
 "Pyú-shi-shi." c.p. *Having escorted.*
 "Pyú-shi-shia." 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. *Hut.* (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-shia." pas.par. *Ground.*
 "Rá'oh." n. *A calf.* (The vowel is prolonged.)
 "Ráchú-kánang. n. *A plant with leaves like the ears of a rat.* (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)
- ‘Ráll.’ 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. Haláná). 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 Rábmi.* (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* -bál. 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 colour'd.
- "Ran-gyá-mig." (S. Ranja. H. Raṅgānā.) v.t.ir. 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-khal." n. See Kákch. (Used in Tukpá parganá.)
- "Rán-mig." v.t.re. To give, to make over. -shé or -shy় 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 Konánkánch. (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. Ré.) 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 hill 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-ré." 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-shia." 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-khü." n. See Kánang-khü. (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 is from the tip of the finger to the elbow* (2) *The Corpse* (3) *A debt*
Shumehho dialect.
- "Ri-pang." n. (S. Ripa) *A debt.*
- "Ring" or "Ling." (Tib.) adv., C.p. -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 right half of a month*
15 days of the moon's increase or from new to full moon.
- "Ring-ká-chyáng." adv. *Upwards.*
- "Ring-mig." v.t.re. *To speak, to say* -de. 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. Shringmô,) n.f. *A sister.*
- "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*
- "Ró'ch." n. *A musk deer. (The vowel is prolonged)*
- "Ró-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who speaks.*
- R okk." s. *Black, jet-black.*
- "Ró-lang." n. (H. Raulá,) *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. *Having quarrelled.*
- "Ró-lyá-mig." v.i.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
n.f. and m. *One who is quarrelled with.*
- "Ró-lyá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to qua*
- "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.tir. *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." n. 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. Rotí.) *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.*
 "Rí." 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.*
 "Bugoh." 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-le." 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.

- "Ru lyám-shen-mig" v.tir. 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 Mekhá. (Used in Upper Kaníwar.)
- "Rut." n. (Tib. Racho.) 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 snow-

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-ohhó dialect.)
- "Sachi." a. True, from H. Sachoh.
- "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.tir. 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-lámó.” n.f. (Tib.) *One of the ten great goddesses.*
- “Sá-kho.” u. *A beaver.* (The Simla Hill people call it “Új.”)
- “Sákho-khui.” 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.)
- “Sáldí-háchimig.” v.i.ir. *To be naked.*
- “Sáll.” a. *See Lungoh.* (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* -golchháng. 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. adv. 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 marry, 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. adv. Fourteen times. -myā. adv. On the fourteenth day. -shé or -shyá. The fourteenth. -stang. adv. Up to fourteen.

"Sá-r." a. (S. "Sára," the sun.) Good, fine, useful. (This 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-rchan-mig" or "Sur-chan-mig." v.i.ir. To be reconciled.

"Sár-ché" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who wakes.

"Sa-rang." 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-shí." 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*
- "Sgui." n.a. See *Guf.* (Used in Tukpá.)
- "Sgyul." n. See *Gyul.* (Used in Tukpá.)
- "Shadd" or "Shodd." n. *A kind of grass.* Hom. n. *A blue lily.*
- "Shá-gi." 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.*
- "Sháng." n. *Boiled kauni-rice.*
- "Shá-ngal." n. (Tib.) See *Joke.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

- “Shan-gí.” a. *Alive, animated.*
- “Sháng-lyang.” n. (S. Shrinkhalá.) *A chain, the chain of a door.*
- “Shan-shí-ras.” n. (S. Shangishohara.) *Saturday.*
- “Shap-thang.” n. (S. Shawda.) *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 nonresonant*
“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 Pargánd, 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 pargánd 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-lé." 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 shéyih." *Send him to me.* (2) *To cause or compel.* As: "Nú ká-mang daú-dá lánim-sheyih." *Make him do that work.* (3) *To let or allow.* As: "Já látyú-pang bairang thá bim-shéyih." *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 re-cognition.*

"She-shis." pas. par. Sent, or applied.

"She-shó." pre par. Recognising.

"Shes-shesh." c.p. Having recognis'd.

"Sheash-shis." pas. par. Recognised.

"Shi." (S. Sinha and P. Shih.) A lion.

"Shí." n. See Bótang. (Used in the Bhun-éhhó dialect.)

"Shibrát." n. (S. Shivarátri.) The birth-night of Śiva.

"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 Uasháhr 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 zamindars. One month's begár for the year was sanctioned.)

"Shil-chí." n. A herb used in medicine.

"Shil-khar." a. Not sunny. (Also "Shiles.")

"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.) Food, wood.

"Shi-pí." n. Numerous, abundant. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Shi-rib-mig" or "Shi-rim-mig." v.t.re. To blow cold or chilly, of the air. (The latter form is used in the Tukpa 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, coresponding 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.
- "Shouñ-yáñ-mig." v.i.ir. To breathe hard
- "Sho-ö." pre. par. Ripeening.
- "Shop-ché." a. Dried.
- "Sho-rú." n. (Tib. Berwá.) Hail. -bún-mig. v.i.ir. Tr
- "Sho-ryá-shis." a. Favourite
- "Sho-shis." pas. par. Ripeened.
- "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 jra.
- "Shú" a. 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. Shukravára.) Friday.
- "Shu-kut." n. The invitation to a deity to pay a visit to a -
- "Shu-lig" or "ShuL." n. Coral. (The latter form is used Tukpá *parganá*.)
- "Shum" or "Shumm." n.a. (Tib.) Three. -jap. adv. -myá, adv. On the third day. -shé or -shyd. The thi
- "Shum-ohhó." n. The dialect of three villages in Kauáwar: Lábrang, Pflö or Yulchhung and Xánam

- Shum-mig." v. See Shubmig. (Used in the Tukpá *parganá*.)
- Shangim-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-rya-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-shn." c.p. Having roamed.
- "Shu-ryá-shi-shis." 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 semi.)* “Tuk-shyá.” a. *The ninth.*
- “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.* -xáles. a. *Stone,*
- “Shyár.” n. (Tib.) *The east.*
- “Shyá-rá.” n.m. (Tib Tagsbyán.) *A young man.*
- “Shyáré” or “Shyárá.” a. *Pretty.*
- “Shyár-ko.” adv. *Eastward.*
- “Shyár-lub.” n. (Tib.) *South-east.*
- “Shyá-ró.” n. *A handsome man*
- “Shyatá.” adv. *Surely.*
- “Shyá-wá-khyi.” 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. Kéyang-shen-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 samindires of Ásrang village.
- “Shyur.” n. *The dried leaves of the deodár, used for incense.*
- “Shyú-ria.” adv. *Soon, sharp.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- “Shyu-tung.” n. See Shyú. (Used in the Tukpá *pargana*.)
- “Sid.” n.a. (Tib.) *Eleven.* -jap. adv. *Eleven times.* -maya. adv. *On the eleventh day.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The eleventh.*
- “Si-khü.” 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 compel*
- "Si-kyá-shus." pas. par. *Moved.*
- "Sili." adv. *Sounding, noisily.*
- "Sil-mig." v.t.re. *Sre Stilmig*
- "Si-mang." n. (S. Síma.) *A boundary.*
- "Singhé." n. (Tib. and S. Siňha.) (1) *A lion.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Leo.*
- "Si-nmo-rál-chan-má." n.f. (Tib.) *A grantess which devours men, a cannibal.*
- "Si-rang." n. *A sneeze, vein*
- "Sit-pá-sán-jí." n. (Tib.) *A golden hill*
- "Síti-ting." 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.* -héchimig. v.i.ir. *To be uppermost* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skum-ahé" or -chyá. 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. Aldo, Jathé.
- "Skyé" a. See *Kyó:* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skyon." n. *Epilepsy.* Syn. Zá or Já.
- "Skynb-ché" or -chyá. 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. *Having 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-shí.” c.p. *Having 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.’ u. *A scorpion*
 ‘So-ló.’ n. *See Shalo.*
 ‘Som’ or “Somm.” n. *Morning.* “Somi.” a. *Early* “Sommi.” 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.) *Sustem.* -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-ó.’ pre. par. *Catching cold.*
 ‘Sos-shis.’ pas. par. *Caught cold.*
 ‘Sos-sos.’ c.p. *Having 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.*
- "Spá-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-ski-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. n. Barashang, used in Lower Kanawar) Barshah is the term used by the Simla Hill people; and Buhrésh in Kulluk.
- "Spul-spál" adv. Instantly. (Used in the Tukpá purgana.)
- "Spyáng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to frightened.
- "Spyáng-je" or -jyá. n.f. and m. A terror - one who frightens.
- "Spyáng-mig." v.t.re To terrify, to frighten, to fill with dread - 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.
- "Stákk." n. Pus, mallet.
- "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 -mí. n.m. A peasant -fílang. n. A ploughshare.
- "Stam-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who smells.
- "Stá-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-til." 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 seats.
- "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 porganá.) 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 made
to drink.

- "Stu ngö" pre par *Causing to drink*
- "Stung-shis," pas. par. *Caused to drink*
- "Stung-tung," c.p. *Having caused to drink.*
- "Stupch." n. *A fist, a handful.* -bang. a. *A handful*
- "Sudd." n. *Wisdom.* [year]
- "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-ohá." 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.* -háchimig. 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 Mángungi, 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.* -bötang. n. *The mulberry-tree.* -páohang, or patrang. n. *Mulberry leaves.* (The Himalayan people call it kími.)

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 ady *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 runs.*
- "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. re. *To weave, 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. *Homing woven.*
- "Tág-lang," n. (S. *Taila*.) *Oil, in general.* (Generally the Kanávaris 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-ehhó 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-ohé-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 "Kíná 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.i.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.ro. 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 Tannig, 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-ohhó 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-shishí." c.p. Having appeared.
- "Táng-shi-shis." pas. par. Appeared.
- "Táng-shó." pre. par. Appearing.
- "Táng-táng." c.p. Having beheld.

- "Tán-mig" v.tir To be to become. An auxiliary verb added to the verb Námig in the future tense As Nitó Will be, or would be. (Also Tonmig.)
- "Tán-mig." v.t.r. (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.tir. 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.tir 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 suppress. -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. Dábskhi.
- "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-mig," 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. Khámbyú, 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 "Theepang," n. A cap. Kandicaris worn; a peculiar cap made of black woollen cloth, made in the shape

- i big and f blye that of the Tibetan (The latter form is used in the Tukpá pāngan)*
- "Tó rang," adv. When? At what time?
- "Te-ra ngá," adv. Whenever. -i. Whenever.
- "Te-ra-ngá-stang," adv. As long as.
- "Te-rapp-stang," adv. How long?
- "Tes-tang," adv. How long? or Up to how many? (Also "Te-sa, or -o far as
- "Tea-to-rang," adv. Sometimes.
- "Tea-te-rangá," adv. Whenever.
- "Te ta," n.m. Grandfather.
- "Te-tiyáng," 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 lóyín." Don't go. "Dagogánú thá bún-sheyín." Don't let them come
- "Thachchí," a. Something. (Also Thachchí)
- "Thachchí-pá," or Thachchí-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. [pāngan]
- "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. :
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. Hathayá. *A hammer.*
- "Theg-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who waits.*
- "Theg-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*
- "Theg-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 think 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.
- "Tho." n. (Tib.) Coal, charcoal.
- "Tho-g." a. White -lánmig. v.t.re. To whiten. -mi. n. European
- "Thombú." n. (Tib.) A large spoon used for distributing tea.
- "Tho-chá-lé." 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-tángea." 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. Thükna.) 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 lay, 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, listed.
- 'Thu-thú." c.p. Having held, having listed.
- 'Thwá." prep. Above. (Also adv.) -káchýáng. Upwards.
(Also Thwá-kó.)
- 'Thwá-yá-ché or -chyá. n.f. and m. A producer, one who pro-
duces.
- '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-6." pre. par. Producing.
- 'Thwá-yá-shis." pas. par. Produced.
- 'Thwá-ya-yá." 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-6." 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
Kanáwar.)
- 'Ti-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who divides with
spoon.

- "Ti-chám" n. (From *ti*, water, and *chám*, moss, literally "water.") *Tib. jhám*, lit. "of water."
- "Ti-chhám." n. (From *ti*, water, and *chhám*, a bridge) *A bridge, a stone or 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-g." 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.*
- "Ti-hángmá." n. *A festival held in January.*
- "Ti-thang." n. (S. Tírtha.) *A sacred place such as the Ganges, etc.*
- "Tik-nyá-tang." n. See *Fyá*. (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-mig." v.t.ir. (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.*
- "Tim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to squeeze or divide.*
- "Ti-nang." n. *A narrow window.*
- "Tiag." 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-iaky." 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-ngal*.
- "Ti-skár." n. *Thirst. -biú-mig. v.i.ir. To feel thirsty.*
- "Ti-ská-rook." a. *Thirsty.*
- "Ti-tras." n. (H. Titar.) *A partridge.*
- "Ti-tyáng." n. *The voice.*
- "Ti-ti" or "Tiyá." n. (Tib.) *A mule.*
- "Ti-zong." 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 nitó" 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. Khámbú, tegot, or tagot.
(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 Tobrú.
- "Tok-to-kyá-mig." v.i. re. To peak. (Also Chok-cho-kyá-mig,
used in the Shum-chhó dialect)
- "Tól." n. A party.
- "To-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. Tolna.) (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-nang." n. (S. Tumbi.) A kind of gourd, used as a rattle.
- "To-nang." n. See Tanang. (Used by the U.K.P.)
- "To-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.)

- "Tö-pshā." n. (1) Carefulness (2) Support lān mig vt
To support
- "Törgyā or Tonā." n. A festival.
- "To-rā." n. Pride.
- "To-rō." adv. To-day.
- "To-rō." n. Zinc.
- "To-rok-shang." adv. Till now, as yet.
- "To-ro-myā." adv. Now-a-days.
- "To-shi-dé" or -dyā. n.f. and m. One who sits.
- "To-shi-mug." v.i. ir. To sit, to sit down. -des. a. Worthy
-shang en. -she, or -shyā. 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-shi" 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 -jyā. 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 -shyā. n.f. and m. That which is extended. "Trangmo." For extending.
- "Trángó." pre. par. Spreading.
- "Tráng-shi-dé" or -dyā. 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.
- "Tshub-ché" or -chyā. n.f. and m. One who sucks.
- "Tshu-bim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to suck.
- "Tshub-mig" or "Tshum-mig." v.t. re. (1) To suck. (2) To squeeze
(3) To swell. -she or -shyā. 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.o (Tib.) Six. -jap. adv. Si-ññu -myá, adv. On the sixth day. -shé or -shyá. The 6th.
- "Tu-kri." n. (H. Tukré.) A bit, a piece. -lén 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," n. Team 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 Kanáwar).
- "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 Kanáwar).
- "Túó." pre. par. Squeezing, squeezing 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.

- Tar-pyá" n. (From tar meaning and pyá, a bird.) A bat - oh
 , some kind of bat.
- "Té-shang" v. (H. Tachia.) Husks or chaff of corn.
- "Té-shu," pas. par. Headed, separated, divided with a spoon.
- "Té-té" v.p. Having selected, having separated, having divided with
 a spoon.
- "Twá-ché" or -chyá n.f. and m. An expeller.
- "Twá-dim-shen-mig," v.t. i.e. To cause or allow to expel.
- "Twá-dó," pas. par. Expelling.
- "Twá-ngim-shen-mig," v.t. i.e. To cause or allow to open.
- "Twáng-jé" or -jyá, n.f. and m. One who opens, an opener.
- "Twáng-mig," v.t. i.e. To open, to unlock. -shé or -shyá, n.f.
 and m. That which may be opened.
- "Twá-ngé," pas. par. Opening.
- "Twáng-shis," pas. par. Opened.
- "Twáng-twáng," v.p. Having opened. adv. By opening.
- "Twán-mig," v.t. i.e. To expel, to turn out. -des. u. Expellable.
 she or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is expelled.
- "Twá-shin," pas. par. Expelled.
- "Twá-twái," v.p. Having expelled. (Also adr.)

U

- "Ú," n. (Pronounced like the English word Woo.) A flower,
 a floweret, the blossom of a plant. Prop. Of. As: Nú miú
 ráng dám chí." That man's horse is good.
- "Ú," A particle, inserted between two numerals to denote 'and.'
 As: Niјá-ú-12, 21. Niјá-ú-nish, 22. Niјá-ú-shum, 23.
 Niјá-ú-pá, 24. Niјá-ú-ngá, 25. Niјá-ú-tuk, 26. Niјá-ú-
 stish, 27. Niјá-ú-ráí, 28. Niјá-ú-gui, 29. Dér-niјá, 30
 Dér-niјá-ú-1d, 31. Nišb-niјá, 40. Dái-niјá, 50. Shum-niјá,
 60. Sáre-shum-niјá, 70. Pú-niјá, 80. Sáre-pú-niјá, 90
 Rá, 100.
- "Uba-lang" or "Ublang," n. (H. Ubál.) An overflow, boiling
 over.
- "Ubyá-mig," v.t.v. To make dry.
- "Úché" or -chyá, 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."¹¹ 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-nu." c.p. *Having requested.*
 "Uó." pre. par. *Blooming.*
 "Upá-shang." n. (S. Upavása.) *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.*
 "Usharé." 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-lím." 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-shia." 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 Tukpá parganá.)
- "Wán" or "wánn." n. Laughter.
- "Wáng." n. (Tib.) (1) An order, authority, permission. (2) The name of a river which flows through the Bhábá parganá, and joins the Spiti 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-ngo." pre. par. Sweeping.
- "Wáng-shia." pas. par. Swept.

- "Wáng wáng," c.p. Having except
 "Wán-mig," v.i.ir. 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 dot.
 "Wáshang," n. Mustache.
 "Waskyár," n. Free.
 "Wásh," a. (1) Left, abandoned married. (2) In manca.
 "Wáss," n. H-way. -yáng, n. A tree.
 "Wáss-páchang," "Wáss-patruang," 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.ir. Turn round. -shyd or -hyá, n.f. and m
 That which is turned round.
 "Wá-yám-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to turn round.
 "Wá-yá-d," pre. par. Turning round.
 "Wá-yá-shis," par. par. Turned round.
 "Wá-yá-yá," c.p. Having turned round.
 "Wé," n. A hawk. Syn. Dángshyáras. -pályá-mig, v.t.ir.
 To tame a hawk.

X.

Nil.

Y.

- "Yá," int. O, oh. As: "Yá látví kí hám bió-toá?" O boy!
 where are you going to? "Yá ringzé lo-jáyih," O sister
 come here.
 "Yáb-ohé" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who flies.
 "Yáb-óhen," 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.t.ir. To fly away. -hyá, n.m. That with
 which to fly, wings, plumage.
 "Yáb-chim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to fly away.
 "Yáb-chis," a. Flown.
 "Yáb-chi-shis," pas. par. Flown away.

- "Yab-chó" pre. par. *Flying a way*
- "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-shi-de" 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-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fly away.*
- "Yáb-shis" pas. par. *Floated.*
- "Yáb-shi-shí," c.p. *Having flown away.*
- "Yáb-shi-shua," pas. par. *Floated away.*
- "Yáb-shó," pre. par. *Flying away.*
- "Yáb-yáb," c.p. *Having floated. (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-mug" or "Yáng-mug." v.i.ro. *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-de" 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.*
- "Yái" or "Yáll" n. *The white wild rose.* -chó, n. *The thorn*
of the wild white rose. (The Simla Hill people call it
k'yó.)
- "Yái-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who is tired.*
- "Yái-lim-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-bé. n. Perplexity. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng." n. (Tib.) A fly.
- "Yángch." n. A small fly, or gnat. v. Si-epi, dorm sleep
- "Yá-ngeim-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 Yágmig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng-wé." n.t. An old woman.
- "Yár-ché" or -chyá, n.f and m. One who saves.
- "Yár-chi-ché." c.p. Having escaped.
- "Yár-chi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. One who escapes, one who
remains.
- "Yár-ohi-mig." v.t.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.t.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-rd." 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.
- "Yé." n. (Tib.) (1; A hor. (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.i.ir. 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.t.ir. 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 -dysá. n.f. and m One who cherishes.
- "Yog-chi-mig." v.t.ir. To cherish, to nourish, to support. -sh or -shyá n.f. and m. One to be cherished.
- "Yog-chim-shen-mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cherish.
- "Yog-chi-shis." pas. par. Cherished.
- "Yog-chó." pre. par. Cherishing.
- "Yo-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to support
- "Yog-mig" v.t.ir. To support, to maintain. -shé or -shy n.f. and m. One to be supported.
- "Yo-gó." pre. par. Supporting.
- "Yog-shis." pas. par. Supported.
- "Yog-yog." c.p. Having supported.
- "Yo-jang." n. Arms, a weapon.
- "Yok-mó." n.f. (Tib. Yognö.) A female servant
- "Yok-po." n.m. (Tib.) A servant.
- "Yó mig." v.t.ir. To gather, to accumulate, to collect -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is accumulated.
- "Yom-shen-mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to collect.
- "Yong-mig." v.t.ir. To tame, to support. -shé or -shy n.f. and m. That which is tamed.
- "Yo-ó." pre. par. Gathering.
- "Yor." prep. Down. (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Yo-shis." pas. par. Gathered.
- "Yo-thang." prep. Underneath.
- "Yo-yó." 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 Psl6 "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. *Doen, under.* -lánmig v. *To put down.*

Z

- "Zá" n. (Tib.) *Epilepsy.*
- "Zabán." n. *The tongue.*
- "Zabán-chhushid." a. *Promised*
- "Zá-bang." n. (Tib.) *See Rábang.*
- "Záb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. (1) *One who assembles (Zá) 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.)
- "Zám-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.)
- "Zá-mm." 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, to exhibit.
- shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is shown.
- "Zá-ngó." pre. par. Showing.
- "Záng-shis." pas. par. Shown.
- "Záng-sáng." c.p. Having shown.
- "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. Glass which is red, or green.
- "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 set.
- "Za-ró." n. (S. Jawa.) Dumb.
- "Za-ró." pre. par. Raging.
- "Zar-shis." pas. par. Known.
- "Zar-mar." c.p. Having eaten.
- "Záa." n. See Jás. (Used in Upper Kandawar.)
- "Zá-tomang." n. Né Tomang.
- "Zá-ú." a. prefix. A prefix used to indicate the highest degree. As Záú-tó'g, The greatest. As "Bogwán galít'g úú," It is the greatest of all.
- "Zau-düré." a. See Düré. (Six degrees of Dura.)
- "Zbi." n.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 Kandawar.)
- "Zé-rakh." n. Industry, labor.
- "Zgyul." n. See Gyal. (Used in Upper Kandawar.)
- "Zig-pó." n. (Tib.) See Jigpo.
- "Zí-kó." n. A plant bearing a small red fruit, of which the Kandawars make wine.
- "Zil-zí-lyán-mig." v.t.ir. To shine, pre. par. Shining.

- "Xi ngyán mig" v.i.ir To cry out
 "Xim bú" n. (Tib.) A kind of wild onion
 "Zinshok," n. A festival.
 "Zö," n.m. (Tib.) The Tibetan yáh.
 "Zoam," n. Warm, hot. Syn. Bokk.
 "Zob," n. Burnt, consumed.
 "Zog-chó" 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 -sh
 m -chyá 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 -tú-mig. v.i.re. To beget twins.
 "Zom," n. A wooden vessel to hold water.
 "Zom chhu," 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-bá-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 hichen, Aaron's beard
 "Zú-mig," v.i.re. (1) To be clouded. (2) To salute.
 "Zun ché" 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. -ché or -chyá. n.f and m
 ↳ person who is loved or liked.
 "Zu nd," pre. par. Loving, liking heartily.
 "Zun-chia" pas. par. Loved, liked heartily.
 "Zun-sua," c.p. Having loved, having liked heartily.
 "Zu d," pre. par. (1) Being clowned. (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) Glorified. (2) Saluted
 "Zú-zú." c p. *Harming, slandered.* n. *Clouds!*
 "Zwá" n. *A wooden vessel used for drinking water, or for washing.*
 "Zwách." n. *A small wooden vessel for water.*
 "Zwás" n. *Death, demon.*

ADDENIA.

"Paldan-ímmo," 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 lanza 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 hám shriyá dabb kálí kálí mahá-kálí hám so. "O supreme goddess, keep us from all evil!"

FIGURATI

			for ref. (way)		for ref. (way)
			Yer	voiture.	
			Méshá	"	Me shá.
			Hu	"	Thu.
			Fog	"	Agg
			A-koles	"	Alkoles
			T relation	"	Arrelation.
			Syn.	"	Sym.
			Bask	"	Baski.
			Syn.	"	Sym.
			The deity Garabdh,		
			Syn. Langnádarz.		See Lángnádarze
			Dárom	"	Darzom.
			Lachumig	"	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	"	1.
			Any thing artificial	"	A kind anything.
			Appendix	"	Addenda
			u.l. (Tib.) A goddess	"	See Addenda.
			Pálthyashis	"	Pálthyashis.
			Páltyache	"	Páltyache.
			Ringshar	"	Ringshar.
			A	"	An.
			Tálá	"	Talá.
			Trángmo	"	Trangmo.
			Wángmig	"	Wangmig.
			Zil-zilyá-do.	"	Zil-zí-lyado.
			Pshári	"	Pshári.
			Ganggyal or		Ganggá or Gan-
			Ganggyal	"	gyáh.
			Hánrang	"	Hánrang.
			which	"	
			Súmand	"	Súmand.
			Ganggáh	"	Ganggáh.

Appendix